



*Generalissimo of the Armies of the
Emperor and the Empire, Chief
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K. Eugene Francis, Prince of Savoy
THE

HISTORY

OF

FRANCIS-EUGENE

PRINCE of SAVOY,

Knight of the Golden Fleece, Privy-Counsellor and Prime Minister to his Imperial Majesty, President of the Aulic Council of War, Field-Marshal-General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the Emperor, Empire, &c. &c.

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AND

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Who served under his Highness in the last War with *France.*

*Polish'd in Courts, and harden'd in the Field;
Renown'd for Conquests, and in Council skill'd,
His Courage dwelt not in a troubled Flood
Of mounting Spirits, and fermenting Blood;
Lodg'd in the Soul, with Virtue over-rul'd,
Inflam'd by Reason, and by Reason cool'd.*

ADDISON.

L O N D O N:

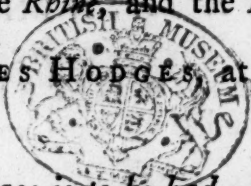
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THE
HISTORY
OF
Prince *Francis-Eugene*
OF
S A V O Y.

BOOK I.

*From his Birth till his Advancement to the Dignity
of Field-Marshal General.*



FRANCIS-EUGENE of Savoy, Descent
the youngest Son of Eugene-Maurice of Prince
Count of Soissons, and Olympia Eugene.
Maicini, Niece of Cardinal Maza-
rine, was born at Paris the 18th of
October, 1663. Charles Emanuel the Great, Duke
of Savoy, and titular King of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and
Armenia, was his Great-grandfather. That Prince
marrying Catherine of Austria, Daughter of Phi-
lip II.

II. King of Spain, had by her five Sons, of whom the youngest, Prince *Thomas*, Founder of the House of *Carignan*, espoused *Mary* of *Bourbon*, Daughter of *Charles* Count of *Soissons*, and succeeded to the Title of her Family. After residing for some Time in *France*, upon a Difference with Cardinal *Richlieu*, he went into the Service of *Spain*: But being little satisfied with the Change, he returned again, and died Grand Master of the Kingdom he had before abandon'd. *Eugene-Maurice*, the Father of our Hero, was his third Son by *Mary* of *Bourbon*, and succeeded to the Earldom of *Soissons* by the Death of his Brother *Joseph-Emanuel*. He was Colonel-General of the *Swiss*, and Governor of *Champagne*.

His Education.

In Conformity to a *French* Custom, which destines the younger Sons of great Families to the Service of the Church, *Francis-Eugene* was possessed of two Abbies, both near *Turin* in *Piedmont*, before he was seven Years of Age. He was put under the Tuition of a learned Ecclesiastick, to learn the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, the Rudiments of which he became Master of with surprising Facility. But tho' it is usually difficult, at so tender an Age, to discover the real Passions and Inclinations of Children, this young Prince gave such remarkable Indications of his, that those who were about him could not but perceive the wrong Choice that had been made. Even then he delighted to hear of Battles and Sieges, and his eyes would sparkle at the Sound of a Drum or a Trumpet. The Marches of Troops were to him much more agreeable than the Processions of Priests, and *Justin* or *Quintus Curtius* than all the Breviaries in the World.

And early Love of Arms.

Death of his Father.

The Loss of his Father, when the Prince was but ten Years of Age, put no Stop to the Progress of his Education, of which his Mother took peculiar Care: But it made a considerable Change in the Fortune of his Family, as it put an End to the

the Revenues of several Places and Pensions. The Disgrace of his Mother, which follow'd some And Dis- time after, proved a yet more fatal Stroke to his grace of House. That Princess, with an infinite deal of his Mother. Wit, was no ways deficient in Beauty, and had once the Secret to make herself agreeable to her Sovereign: But *Lewis XIV.* naturally inconstant in his Amours, falling suddenly in Love with *Mademoiselle de la Valiere*, so entirely gave himself up to his new Passion, as quite to forget he had ever loved any other. The Countess, sensibly touched at this Change in the Monarch's Affections, sought to be revenged on her Rival, and engaged the Count *de Guiche* to write that famous *Spanish Letter*, which occasion'd the Disgrace of that Nobleman, together with her own. She retired into the *Low-Countries*, and became there the Standard of Wit and Politeness.

In the mean time, the *French Court* continued The Prince a Pension to *Prince Eugene*, which enabled him to is firnamed appear according to his Rank. He went by the The Abbot. Name of the *Abbot of Savoy*, and the King merrily named him the *Little Abbot*; a Title, which the States-General afterwards changed into that of the *Great Abbot of Holland*,* when his Highness's Victories had released them from all Apprehensions of a *French Invasion*. This latter was not an empty Title, but had very considerable Pensions annex'd to it. Besides, it then comported with that martial Character, which in his Youth made the Term seem odious, and which prompted him, as soon as he was out of the Hands of his Governors, to return the King Thanks for the Ecclesi- Sollicits Military Employ. astical Benefices his Majesty had conferred on him, and to beg they might be exchanged for some Employment in the Army, which would put him in a Condition of doing his Majesty more Service. *Lewis XIV.* was then at Peace with his Neigh-

* Vide *The History of Prince Eugene*, in *High Dutch*.

Which is
denied.

He resolves
to leave
France.

Improves
himself.

1683

The Turks
invade
Hungary.

bours; the Military Offices were all full; and as the young Prince appeared very unfit for the Fatigues of War, on Account of the Delicacy of his Constitution, that Monarch unluckily refused his Petition, in the mistaken Opinion that Nature had form'd him only for a Priest. It is not certain whether there were other Reasons for this Refusal, as the little Credit *Eugene* had at Court since the Revolutions in his Family, or that M. de *Louvois*, at that time Chief in the Administration, could not brook the natural Haughtiness of the Prince, which prevented his becoming a Minister's Creature: But the Prince was sufficiently piqu'd at the Disappointment, which, added to his former Resentment for the Usage of his Mother, made him protest, before some of his Friends, that he would go into other Service, and never return to France but in a way of Hostility. This Resolution proved as terrible to *Lewis XIV.* as the Oath of *Hannibal* did formerly to the *Romans*.

While he waited for an Opportunity to put this Project in Execution, *Eugene* continued to learn all the Exercises of a Prince destin'd to Arms. In those of the Mind, as well as the Body, he made the most rapid Progress. No Man surpassed him in the Arts of Riding and Fencing. There was nothing in the Mathematicks, nothing in the Science of Fortification, of attacking and defending a Place, which his Genius, Application, and Love of Arms, did not enable him to master.

At last the Day came in which his military Talents were to shine forth. The *Turks* had declared War against the Emperor; they had deluged *Hungary* with their numerous Armies, made Excursions to the very Gates of *Vienna*, and threaten'd no less than to besiege that Capital. Volunteers came in from all Parts of Christendom, to learn the Art of War, in opposing these Infidels. Among others, the Princes of *Conti* and *Roche-sur-Yon*, of the Royal Blood of France; the Prince of *Turenne*,

renne, Nephew of the famous Marshal of that Name; and many young Lords of the first Quality, obtained Leave, on this Occasion, to make a Trial of their Valour. *Eugene* would not miss such a fair Opportunity of pursuing his Design: He accompanied the Princes of the Blood, followed by a magnificent Retinue, and arrived at *Vienna* early in the Spring of 1683. *Eugene* goes a Volontier against them.

It is proper to say a Word or two of the Rise of this War, and the *Turks* Pretext for these Irruptions into the Emperor's Hereditary Countries. Rise of the *Hungarian* War.

Count *Stephen Tekeli*, a Nobleman of high Rank and Repute in his Country, had the Misfortune to fall under the Displeasure of the Imperial Court. He was accused of being concerned in Count *de Serin's* Conspiracy, tho' his great Riches were the chief Cause that set the Ministry against him. The severe Usage he met with provoked all the *Hungarians* against the Court of *Vienna*, and even disposed them to rise in his Favour. *Tekeli* was besieged in the Castle of *Kas*, where he died suddenly, not without Suspicion of Poison, leaving his Son *Emeric* not above fifteen Years old. The young Count immediately quitted the Castle, and was pursued by the Imperialists from Place to Place, till at last he escaped into *Transylvania*. All his Effects were then confiscated, and his Lands ravaged.

Emeric acquired the good Graces of *Michael Abassi*, Prince of *Transylvania*, who engaged to assist the *Hungarians* against the Exactions of the Imperialists. For this purpose, he ordered 12,000 Men to march, and put *Tekeli* at their Head. This young General, animated with the Desire of Revenge, made a surprising Progress; penetrated into *Lower Hungary*, besieged and took *Gran*. The *Turks*, under the same Pretence of maintaining the *Hungarian* Liberties, took this Opportunity of putting themselves also in Motion. The War had continued for some time, when a Truce was

1683

made between the Imperialists and the Malcontents: But new Discontents afterwards arising, the *Turks* had again Recourse to Arms, and promised Count *Tekeli* to give him the Principality of *Transylvania*, after the Death of *Abaffi*, in case he would renew the War. The Motive of Ambition being thus added to that of Vengeance, *Tekeli* consented to all they asked. The Malcontents, on their Part, agreed to pay annually 80,000 Crowns to the Grand Signior, upon condition he sent them a powerful Support. In the Month of *August*, 1682, the War broke out again in full Fury, and *Tekeli*, having joined his Forces to those of the *Turks* near *Esseck*, ravaged all the *Imperial Hungary*. In a word, the Emperor *Leopold* saw himself just on the Brink of Ruin, when the *French* Voluntiers came to his Assistance.

Character
of the Em-
peror *Leo-
pold*.

This Emperor will be famous in History, for the various Turns of Fortune he underwent. He was of a gloomy Temper, yet affable. He took Delight in bestowing Favours, but bestowed them without Discretion. His People might have been happy under his Reign, if his continual Wars had not been an Obstacle to the good Inclinations he had to relieve them. He was surrounded with Ministers, who made an ill Use of their Master's Beneficence to satiate their own Avarice; and this was the Source of his Subjects Discontent, which brought on him the present War. A Proof that the too great Facility of Princes may be productive of Evils as enormous, as those that Cruelty usually occasions! Sovereigns should not come blindly into all the Measures of their Ministers, but carefully distinguish the Interests of their People from the Interests of those Gentlemen.

Who gra-
ciously re-
ceives *Pr.
Eugene*.

Prince *Eugene* was received by the Emperor *Leopold* with great Marks of Affection. After his Highness had paid his Addresses for five or six Days, he repaired to the Army, commanded by *Charles V. Duke of Lorrain*. His Brother *Lewis-Julius*

Julius was already there, and had the Command of a Regiment. The Army was retired, upon the Approach of the *Turks*, to the Neighbourhood of *Raab*, to cover the Frontier-Places, which the Enemy might have easily taken in their March, as they were neither well fortified, nor provided with good Garrisons. *Cara-Mustapha*, Grand Vizir to *Mahomet IV.* without regarding the Places he left behind him, was hastening towards *Vienna*, a Prize that flattered his Avarice, and which he thought would presently fall into his Hands. He only sent a large Detachment of *Spahi's* and *Tartars* to ravage the Territory about *Raab* and *Rabwitz*, and to keep the Duke of *Lorrain's* Army in continual Alarms. The Duke, by retiring with his Army, acted very prudently; but as he drew off with great Precipitation, to post himself in the Isle of *Tabor*, near the Bridge of *Vienna*, his Troops naturally fell into Disorder upon the March. The *Tartars*, who fell upon them Sabre in Hand, had completed their Ruin, if Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with a few Regiments that preserved their Order, had not come to their Relief. It was in this Action that *Lewis-Julius*, the Brother of *Eugene*, received that Contusion of which he died some Days after at *Vienna*. He was pursuing the *Tartars*, at the Head of his Dragoons, when his Horse threw him so violently against the Pommel of his Saddle, that he lay for some time without Respiration. The Grief of Prince *Eugene*, for this Loss, was equal to the Love he owed to so dear a Brother.

1683

Motions of
the Impe-
rialists and
Turks.

Death of
P. Eugene's
Brother.

The Emperor was obliged to abandon his Capital, and to fly with his Empress, then big with Child. The *Turks* opened the Trenches before *Vienna*, and were upon the Point of reducing it, when the Succours expected from *Poland* arrived, under the Conduct of King *John Sobieski* himself. The Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony* brought at the same time 22,000 Men, and all these Bodies united made an Army of 100,000 strong, which

The Siege
of *Vienna*
raised.

1683

was a Match for 200,000 *Turks*. The Infidels were beaten: They abandoned their Artillery, their Baggage, a prodigious Number of Horses, and immense Riches. This great Event happened on the 12th of *September*.

Eugene has
a Regiment
given him.

Prince *Eugene* was a Voluntier in the Action against the *Turks*, and during all the rest of this Campaign; but gave such Proofs of his Courage and Conduct, that the Emperor, willing to retain him in his Service, gave him, on the 12th of *December*, a vacant Regiment of Dragoons, the first Step to all his military Dignities.

1684

The Duke
of Lorraine
marches
into Hun-
gary.

His Imperial Majesty, after this glorious Victory, resolved to take Advantage of the Enemy's Consternation, and make a bold Push, at once, to humble the *Hungarian* Rebels, and drive the Infidels out of *Austria*. He ordered the Duke of *Lorraine*, early next Spring, to lead the Army into *Hungary*; and Prince *Eugene* was to attend the Service, at the Head of his Regiment. As soon as the Troops were assembled, the Siege of *Buda* was resolved on. The Duke advanced with the Cavalry, took *Neuhausel* by the Way, and in it a large Booty. Then marching towards *Vicegrad*, he left the Baggage at *Gran*, under the Command of Col. *Halleveil*, with a Detachment of Horse and Foot.

Takes
Vicegrad.

The Duke passed the *Danube* upon Bridges laid over near *Gran*, and marching to *Vicegrad*, attacked it without Loss of Time. The *Turks* retired into the Castle, whence they made a Sally on the Besiegers; but, being repulsed, were obliged to surrender on the 15th of *June*. Tho' this was a Place of little Strength, as it preserved a Communication with *Gran*, and might be of great Consequence in the Siege of *Buda*; the Duke garrisoned it with 700 Men. Mean time the *Turks*, hearing that the Imperialists had left their Baggage at the first of these Places, formed the Project of seizing it, or at least of causing a Diversion. They sent forth a large Detachment, which halted under
Covert

Covert of a Wood, at the Foot of a little Mountain, in order to fall on Colonel *Halleveil* by Surprise. But the Colonel having Advice of their March, went to meet them at the Head of 600 Horse, ordering the rest of the Troops to follow. He was instantly environed on every Side; yet drew up his Party into a Square, which kept the Enemy all round in play till the Troops arrived. The *Turks* then fled, were many of them killed, Col. *Halleveil* and some taken: But the brave Colonel fell in the Action.

After the Taking of *Vicegrad*, the Duke of *Lorraine* repassed the *Danube*, and halted some Days near *Gran*, to refresh his Army. Then marching to *Weitzen*, on the 27th of *June*, to attack a Body of 20,000 *Turks*, which was there assembled, he met with a warm Reception from the Field-Pieces, that were pointed against his Left Wing: The Duke But when the Imperial Artillery began to play, beats and the two Armies came to Action, the *Turks* 20,000 were put in Disorder at the first Shock, and soon *Turks*. after fled with great Loss. The Surrender of *Takes*. *Weitzen* was the Fruit of this Victory, from *Weitzen*. whence the Duke marched along the Shores of the *Danube* to *Pest*, which lies over-against *Buda*. No sooner did his Van-guard appear, but the And *Pest*. *Turkish* Garrison set Fire to the Place, destroyed the Fortifications, and retired over to *Buda* upon a Bridge of Boats. The Imperialists endeavoured to extinguish the Flames, and instantly attacked and carried the Bridge, notwithstanding a continual Fire from the Cannon of *Buda*. After repairing the Fortifications, they left some Regiments to preserve the Post, which however was too much exposed for them to keep it long. All the Obstacles to this important Siege being thus removed, the Duke returned to *Weitzen*, where in a Council of War the Enterprize was resolved on, and the Army repassed the *Danube*, in order to attempt it. As he expected soon to be attacked

1684

by the *Turks*, he took Post in the Isle of *Andrew*, and extended his two Wings from the River to the Foot of an impassible Mountain, the Center being defended by a large Morass.

The *Turks*
again de-
feated.

The *Turks*, without imagining that the whole Imperial Army could so suddenly pass the *Danube*, advanced in order to give Battle, conducted by thirteen Bashaws. The Attack began on the Right Wing, and the Left following soon after, the Engagement became general, except just in the Center, which was covered by the Morass before-mentioned. After two Efforts to break the Wings of the Imperialists, the *Turks* were driven back to St. *Andrew's* Church: Here they rallied again, and returned to the Charge; but were as well received as before, and at last entirely routed. It was the *Savoy* Regiment of Dragoons, commanded and animated by Prince *Eugene* their Colonel, that first obliged the Infidels to give Ground; and being properly supported, they pushed the Advantage till the Enemy fled in good Earnest, leaving several Thousand dead on the Spot. The Loss of the Imperialists was very small, either in Officers or Soldiers.

Prince *Eugene* distin-
guishes
himself.

The Infidels retire
to *Buda*.

The routed Army retired to the Side of *Buda*, whither the Duke of *Lorraine* followed it closely. *Buda* was formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Hungary*, till *Sultan Soliman* became Master of it in 1541; since when the Christians had often attempted in vain to retake it. It was now garrisoned by 18,000 Men, including 15,000 Janissaries that escaped at the Action of St. *Andrew*, and had thrown themselves into the City, with five Bashaws at their Head. *Cara-Mehemet Bashaw*,

Bravery of
the Govern-
nor of
Buda.

the Governor, was one of the bravest of all the *Turkish* Officers, and knew better how to make a regular Defence than the *Turks* at that Time usually did. When the Trenches were opened, and Batteries raised, the Imperialists began to make a terrible Fire; but were driven back to a

Powder-

Powder-Mill at some Distance, in a Sally from the Besieged. At that Instant came up four fresh Battalions, which encouraged the rest to rally, and obliged the *Turks* to enter the Town. About 200 Christians were killed in this Action, and among them some Officers of Distinction.

1684

Next Day Count *Stahrenberg* was commanded to storm the Lower Town, by two Breaches which the Artillery had made. The Enemy abandoned it on his Approach, having first set Fire to the Buildings, and retired to the Upper Town. They did the same by an House which they had garrisoned below the City, at the first Discharge of Cannon against it. In the mean time, the Duke of *Lorrain* received Advice that a Body of 12,000 *Turks*, commanded by the Seraskier, lay within half a League of *Buda*, and instantly advanced to attack them with his Horse, and a few Regiments of Foot, before they could be joined by other Troops; leaving the rest of the Infantry to defend the Lines. He came up with them on the 22d of *July*, and that Instant began the Charge. The Seraskier quitted his Intrenchments, and received the *Germans* in such good Order, that Victory was a long time in Suspence. At length it declared for the latter, in a great Measure through the Bravery of young *Eugene*. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, an excellent Judge of military Virtue, and who that Day observed the Conduct of our Hero, was charmed to see how cool and serene he appeared in the Heat of Action. The Duke of *Lorrain* himself, in the Letter that he wrote to the Emperor on this Victory, gives a high Encomium of Prince *Eugene's* Conduct and Bravery, and attributes to him much of the Honour of the Day. It was indeed so great, that tho' the Seraskier carried off his Artillery, and got together the Remains of his Army, he durst not hazard a second Engagement, but sought only a Place of Security.

The Lower Town carried.

Pr. Eugene recommended.

All

1684

The Siege
raised.

All this while the Siege went on with Vigour. The Besieged made several Sallies with good Success, and in general defended themselves much better than *Turks* had ever before done. They even repulsed the Imperialists in a general Assault; which Misfortune, and a mortal Dysentery that reigned in the Army, obliged the Duke of *Lorraine* to raise the Siege, after he had lost 30,000 Men to no purpose.

Pr Eugene
wounded.

A few Days before the Army decamped, Prince *Eugene* going with the Prince of *Salm* to visit the Trenches, and approaching too near a Ravelin from which the *Turks* made a brisk Fire, received a Musket-shot in his Arm, which however did not hurt the Bone, and therefore the Wound was little dangerous. It was the first he ever had received, a kind of Earnest for the Reputation he afterwards acquired.

Various
Rumours
concerning
the Mis-
carriage of
this Expe-
dition.

When the Duke had reduced *Pest* to Ashes, and blown up its Fortifications, he led his Army towards the Neighbourhood of *Gran*. The Troops were much harrafs'd in their March, by large Bodies of *Tartars* and *Spahis*, which the Seraskier continually detached against them. These Detachments wheeled round upon the Skirts of the Army, and cut in pieces all that came in their Way, before the Troops could have Time to form themselves. Various Rumours were spread at *Vienna* concerning this unfortunate Expedition. Some gave out, that the Army wanted good Engineers; others, that a Scarcity of Provisions had caused the Contagion; others again, that Count *Stahrenberg*, who had opposed the Attempt on *Buda* in all the Councils of War, was so piqued to see his Advice disregarded, that he forgot nothing to make it miscarry; others, in a word, pretended, that the Imperial Ministers had purposely kept the Army short of Necessaries, in order by this Check to lessen the Duke's Credit with the Emperor, which, from a continued

Series

Series of Success, was become so great as to give Umbrage. So true it is, that Misfortunes in War, especially where the Sovereign does not inspect Things himself, are not always to be attributed either to the General, or his Troops.

1684

The *Turks* were now revenged for their late Disgrace before *Vienna*, which was indeed a much stronger Place than *Buda*. They retake *Weitzen*, and might have extended their Conquests much farther, if the severe Cold had not drove them into Winter-Quarters, whither the Imperialists were also obliged to retire. *The Turks retake Weitzen.*

While the War thus went on in the *Lower*, Count *Tekeli* had not been idle in the *Upper Hungary*. Tho' always weaker than General *Schultz*, who commanded the Imperialists, he yet kept him in continual Alarms. The little Advantages that *Schultz* obtained, were sufficiently magnified by the Imperial Court, in order to quiet the People on the ill Success of their Grand Army.

Prince *Eugene* now returned to *Vienna*, and was favourably received by his Imperial Majesty. The Duke of *Lorraine*, who was also arrived with the other General Officers, could never have done with the Praise of this young Hero, who became the Admiration of all the Court. The Emperor loaded him with Caresses, and already foresaw that he would one Day be the Right Hand of the *Austrian* Family, and the Restorer of Glory to the whole *German* Empire. The Empress testified no less Esteem for his Person: And *Eugene*, for his Part, appeared so affable in the midst of Favour, that he was beloved by all the Courtiers, and even by the Ministers themselves. *Eugene cared.*

All this Winter was spent in planning of new Operations, which might be subject to fewer Inconveniences than the preceding. The Emperor insisted upon taking from the Malcontents all they possessed in *Upper Hungary*, which the Duke represented as an impossible Thing, without a more
nume-

1684

And new
Levies.

To which
the Elector
of Brand-
enburgh
does not
contribute.

numerous Army than had been employed before *Buda*. His Reasons were thought so good, that the utmost Efforts were resolved on, in order to levy a greater Body of Troops. The Imperial Ministers represented this to the Diet of the Empire, and set forth the want of both Men and Money, in order to push the War with Success against the common Enemy. Most of the Imperial Cities sent in large Subsidies, as did several of the Electors, and many other Princes. The Pope allowed a third Penny upon the Goods of all the Ecclesiasticks in the *Austrian* Provinces. But the Elector of *Brandenburgh* excused himself on this Occasion, upon Pretence of Apprehensions from the *French*, who were then in Motion about *Ju-liers* and *Bergue*, near which the Elector was possessed of Territory. This was however looked upon as a Feint only, there being no Probability that *Lewis XIV.* little scrupulous as he was on the Faith of Treaties, would venture to attack a Prince of the Empire, at a Time when the Emperor was in Distress, and when such a Step would have brought on the *French* Monarch all the Powers of *Europe*. The Imperial Army was yet very numerous, tho' the Troops of *Brandenburgh* were wanting.

1685

The Duke
of Lorrain
takes the
Field.

In the Duke of *Lorrain's* Commission this Year, he was ordered to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Neubausel*, which the Imperial Council thought safer than to begin with *Buda*, where the *Turks* had made new Fortifications. His Highness took the Field with about 60,000 effective Men, having the *French* Princes again in his Army, and other illustrious Volunteers of the same Nation; who revisited with Pleasure the Princes of *Commerci* and *Vaudemont*, and above all Prince *Eugene*, for whom they still retained a particular Esteem, and of whose Renown they had often heard since they left him at *Vienna*.

There

There happened an Accident that had like to have been fatal to these Royal Volunteers, and to all their Followers. The Duke of *Lorrain* thinking to surprise *Nowigrad*, in order to cut off the Communication between *Neubausel* and *Buda*, went himself to reconnoitre the Place, before his Army came up. When he approached the Walls, suddenly there issued out a Body of Horse, intermixed with Janissaries, who endeavoured to bring the Duke's Retinue to an Engagement. Not a Person, however, would stir, but the *French Volunteers*, who rashly advancing Pistol in Hand, must inevitably have been cut in Pieces by the *Musselmen*, if the Duke had not opportunely sent a Party to their Assistance. The General, far from being pleased with this imprudent Instance of Courage, told the young Gentlemen by way of Reprimand, "That *French Vivacity* was no Match for *Turkish Sabres*." As to *Nowigrad*, the Duke perceived its Castle was like to make a long Defence, and therefore quitted the Design of attacking it, and proceeded to *Neubausel*, which he invested on the 9th of *July*. The Elector of *Bavaria* arrived some Days after at the Imperial Army. *Neubausel* invested.

The Garrison of *Neubausel* acquitted themselves so well, that after a Month's Siege the Imperialists had little Hopes of Success. They were just preparing to storm a Covered Way, when News came that the Seraskier, with an Army of 60,000 Men, was advancing on the other Side of the *Danube* to besiege *Vicegrad*. In a few Days more came Advice that he had taken it, and put all the Garrison to the Sword, and already opened Trenches before *Gran*, which at that Time was but ill provided. As the Duke knew this, and apprehended that the Seraskier might soon become Master of that also, and then fall upon his Army with victorious Troops, he resolved, if possible, to disconcert the Measures of the *Turk*. He left Count *Caprara* before

1685 before *Neubausel* with Troops sufficient to continue the Siege, and marched himself to the Relief of *Gran*. The Seraskier raised the Siege upon his Approach, and prepared to give Battle, in Hopes that a Victory might save *Neubausel*. He chose a Post that was very advantageous, between a thick Wood, a Mountain, and a Marsh. The Duke advanced, by swift Marches, to the other Side of the *Danube*, which having passed on two Bridges, he encamped in Sight of the *Turkish* Army.

The *Turkish* Seraskier deceived.

His first Business was to reconnoitre in Person the Enemy's Situation, which he saw could not safely be attacked. This put him on a Feint, in order to draw the Seraskier from his Hold, and make him fight on more equal Terms. He gave out that his Army consisted but of 20,000 Men, tho' in fact it contained twice that Number. The Seraskier heard the Report, and was caught in the Snare. When the Duke of *Lorraine* pretended to retire with Precipitation, the *Turkish* General taking this Stratagem for a Token of Fear, quitted his Post to attack Troops which he thought already routed. The Imperial Army marched without halting to a Place where the *Danube* on one Side, and on the other Side Mountains, formed a Theatre equally proper for Action, and advantageous for those who possessed it. Here the Duke drew up his Army in order of Battle, with his Right Wing to the Hills, his Left to the River, and covering the Center with his Artillery. He led the Right Wing himself, the Elector of *Bavaria* the Left, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* commanded the Center; where *Eugene* charged on Foot at the Head of his Dragoons. The *French* Volunteers, upon their own earnest Request, formed a Line apart, at the Head of the Right Wing. While the Disposition was making, there arose one of those thick Fogs that are frequent in *Hungary*, on the Sides of the *Danube*, and which

now

now very opportunely prevented the Seraskier from seeing the Number of the Imperialists. 1685

The *Turk* having prepared for an Attack, put himself at the Head of his Left Wing, and fell with incredible Fury upon the Imperialists Right; where the *French* Voluntiers received him so bravely, that they broke the foremost of his Squadrons: But fresh Troops coming up, the young Princes and their Friends had been inevitably lost, if the Imperial Cavalry had not disengaged them, and repulsed the Infidels. The Elector had the same Success on the Left; which the *Turks* perceiving, they bent all their Strength to the Center, where they hoped to be more successful. But they had to deal with two Princes, whose Valour was not less fatal than what they had before encountered. *Lewis* and *Eugene* did Wonders, and after an Engagement of seven Hours and a Half, the Ottoman Army was entirely defeated. The *Hanoverian* Troops, commanded by the Prince of *Hanover* and Count de la *Lippe*, pursued them to the Skirts of a deep Morass, into which their Cavalry immediately plunged; and as the *Turks* and *Tartars* are dextrous at passing the Water on Horseback, they without Difficulty traversed this Bog, through which the Imperialists durst not follow them on Account of the Weight of their Horses. Only a few Hussars, who were lightly mounted, ventured in after them, and cut off a few of their Heads. The Janissaries fled by other Ways; and the Seraskier receiving a Wound in the Thigh, tore his Beard with Rage, that he too was obliged to seek for Safety in Flight. This was a very cheap Victory to the Imperialists, who had not above 300 Men killed, and 600 wounded: Whereas the *Turks* left 7000 dead on the Place, besides what were wounded or taken. They lost 37 Pieces of Cannon, 1500 Bombs, 16 Mortars, 40. Colours or Standards, and all their Baggage.

The

A Battle.

In which the *Turks* are defeated.

1685

Neubausel
taken by
Storm.

The Duke sent to inform the Bashaw who commanded in *Neubausel* of what was done, and that he could now expect no Relief; exhorting him to surrender on honourable Terms, and threatening, in case of Refusal, to put him and all his Garrison to the Sword. The *Turk* answered as haughtily as if he had nothing to fear, which drew on him all the Fury of the Imperial Artillery. At last, a Breach being made, on the 19th of *August* the Place was stormed, and carried Sword in Hand. Then followed a general Slaughter, in which the Bashaw himself fell, and none escaped but about 200 who hid themselves, and appeared when the Carnage was over. There was found a very considerable Booty in *Neubausel*, especially of Ammunition and Provisions. The young Prince of *Commerci* distinguished himself in this Attack, being the first who entered the Breach, and set up the Imperial Standard on the Ramparts.

After some Days Refreshment at *Neubausel*, the Duke left Colonel *Rockham* to repair the Fortifications, sent ten Regiments into *Upper Hungary*, under the Count de *Caprara*, to relieve General *Schultz*, and prepared to repass the *Danube* with the rest of his Army, in order to encamp near *Gran*. Mean time the Seraskier, who had retired towards *Buda*, being reinforced, was ordered by the Sultan to give Battle once more, before the Campaign was over, upon Forfeiture of his Head for Disobedience. But whether these Orders were afterwards countermanded, or that he hoped to vindicate his Conduct to his Master, by alledging the Inferiority of his Strength, that General contented himself with burning the Fortresses of *Norwigrad*, *Vicegrad*, and *Weitzen*, and blowing up their Fortifications, after having stripped them of all their Provisions. He then wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Lorrain*, exhorting him to persuade the Christian Emperor to Peace, with Assurances that the Sultan was willing to name Plenipotentiaries to treat

The Seraskier declines a Battle.

treat of an Accommodation, as soon as a Place of Safety was agreed on. The Duke, who saw that the Seraskier meant only to amuse him, wrote in Answer, that the Emperor would not hear of Peace till the *Turks* were chastised for their Breach of Treaties, and disabled to attempt any Thing against the Liberty of the Empire. At the same time he sent out a Detachment under General *Hausler*, which took *Zollnock*, *St. Nicholas*, and *Savorbaz*; and then marched his Army towards *Gran*; while the Seraskier, diffident of his own Capacity and Strength, retired between the *Drave* and the *Saave*.

1685

The Emperor was not less successful in *Upper Hungary*, where the *Turks* having arrested Count *Tekeli*, his Army, under certain Conditions, revolted to his Imperial Majesty. As there were in it several *Hungarian* Lords of prime Quality, who took the Benefit of the Amnesty, this Event much weakened the Malcontent Party, and gave a prosperous End to the Campaign of 1685. The Imperialists wintered partly in *Upper Hungary* and partly in *Croatia*.

Success of
the Impe-
rialists in
*Upper Hun-
gary.*

When the Generals returned to *Vienna*, Prince *Eugene* waited upon the Emperor at the same Time with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. As this Commander had conceived a high Idea of our young Hero, he presented him with his own Hand to his Imperial Majesty, with these Expressions: "Sir, this young *Savoyard*, whom I have the Honour to introduce, will in Time equal the greatest Captains." *Eugene* was received with all Testimonies of Affection from his Majesty, and had the Satisfaction to see himself courted wherever he went. It cannot detract from his natural Modesty, to say he was well pleased with this growing Reputation.

Eugene in-
troduced to
the Empe-
ror by
Prince
Lewis of
Baden.

It was agreed in the Aulic Council of War, that a fresh Attempt should be made next Summer on *Buda*, and the Supplies sent in by the several Princes promised a happy Issue to the Undertaking.

The

1686 The Duke of *Lorrain*, with the other Generals, came early to *Gran*, the Place of Rendezvous, and found there an Army of 95,000 Men. His Highness divided it into two Bodies, with one of which he crossed the River, and left the other to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had with him the Princes *Lewis* of *Baden* and *Eugene*. The Elector was charmed to have a young Warrior in his School, who gave such Promises of becoming a great Master. The two Parties advanced to *Buda* on opposite Sides of the *Danube*, and then the Elector crossed, and the Siege was begun in different Quarters of the Town, which was still defended by the brave Bashaw we before mentioned.

Buda attacked.

Nothing could be more successful than the Christians March, they having met with no Interruption from the Enemy, who little suspected their Design. Soon after arrived the Troops of *Brandenburg*, and on the 24th of *June* the Attack was begun in three different Places, when the Imperial Artillery made a terrible Fire. But the Besiegers being much annoyed from a certain Tower, their first Care was to storm that. *Schoning*, the *Brandenburgh* General, led the first Attack, which proved fatal from the many Mines sprung by the Infidels. The Elector, with the Princes *Lewis* and *Eugene*, attacked in another Place, and by their great Intrepidity had already repelled the Besieged on their Side, when the Duke of *Lorrain* coming up, the Place was carried. It was a dear Purchase, however, to the Imperialists, who lost 1500 Men, besides a great Number wounded.

The Bashaw refuses to surrender.

The Duke then sent to summon the Bashaw, offering him honourable Conditions, which the other boldly rejected; and upon Intelligence that the Grand Vizir was within half a Day's March with his Army, gave a general Discharge of the Artillery in Token of Joy. The Vizir indeed was at hand, and would gladly have risked a Battle to relieve the Place, had not the Dread of ill Success,

1686

Success, which, according to the rigorous Policy of the *Turks*, might have cost him his Life, made him act with more Caution. All he attempted was to draw the Imperialists out of their Lines, who, as they had no Occasion to run that Hazard in order to carry the Town, and were already much weakened in the Siege, would not stir from their Quarters. Three thousand *Turks*, that made a Sally on the 27th of *July*, did considerable Damage, and *Prince Eugene* had a Horse killed under him in the Skirmish. The same Day a Breach that was made in the Castle, was attacked by the Besiegers. They entered it twice Sword in Hand, but were as often repulsed, with the Loss of 500 Men, among whom were the Counts of *Stahrenberg*, *Heberstein*, and *Caunitz*. The Princes *Eugene* and *Lewis* of *Baden* were slightly wounded. At last the Besieged had pushed their Attack so far, that every Thing was ready for a general Assault, which, after all Means to make the Bashaw surrender had been found ineffectual, was given with great Fury. The City was taken and sacked, and the brave Bashaw was found dead on the Breach; happy in not being a Witness of the Bloodshed his Resolution had occasioned! The *German* Soldiers, enraged against the *Turks* for their obstinate Resistance, had no Respect to Age or Sex, but let loose their Vengeance on every Mahometan they met, till the Duke of *Lorraine* and the Elector put an End to the Execution.

Buda ta-
ken.

During the Assault, *Prince Eugene* was left with *Prince Eugene* the greatest Part of the Army, to defend the Lines, in case the Grand Vizir should attempt to force them. Tho' it must be no small Mortification to the Courage of this young Hero, that he was not suffered to distinguish it in the Attack, it was at the same time a Mark of the Confidence his Superiors had in his Abilities, that they committed to him so important a Charge. An Officer of 23 Years of Age hath seldom been entrusted in this manner.

When

1686

When the Carnage of *Turks* was over, which the Grand Vizir had with Grief beheld from an Eminence, the Imperial General, leaving 4000 Foot and 1000 Horse in *Buda*, set forwards with his Army in Pursuit of that Minister, who retired with great Precipitation, burning and destroying whatever his Haste would permit, till he came under the Cannon of *Belgrade*. The Duke perceiving he could not bring the Vizir to Action, sent a Detachment under the Princes *Lewis* and *Eugene*, to besiege the *Five-Churches*, (a small Episcopal See on the Frontiers of *Sclavonia*, near the Southern Extremity of *Hungary*, at about an equal Distance from the *Save* and the *Drave*) while General *Caprara* reduced the rest of the Fortifications in *Upper Hungary*, that were held by the Malcontents.

They take
several
Places.

The Expedition of our Princes won them great Reputation. *Colkez*, which had been ruined by the Vizir, fell easily into their Hands. *Simon-torna*, a little unfortified City on the River *Sarowitz*, surrendered at Discretion. But when they came to *Eapoffwar*, a Place defended by a strong Castle, which they heard the Commandant was resolved to dispute with them, they contented themselves with pillaging and burning the Town, without staying to besiege the Fortrefs. At last the two Princes came before *Five-Churches*, where they were reinforced by Count *Scharffenberg's* Flying-Camp. As the City had no Fortifications, the *Turkish* Garrison set Fire to the Houses, and retired to the Castle. Prince *Eugene* immediately dismounted, and, at the Head of his Dragoons, with much Difficulty put a Stop to the Flames. The Castle-Ditch was filled up, notwithstanding the continual Fire of the *Turks*; and the Governor was informed, that as the Besiegers were ready to undermine, they would give no Quarter, if he held out till a Breach was made. But all the Answer that Officer gave, was to hang out seven Colours,

1686

Colours, six Red, and one Black : Which so irritated the Princes, that they instantly ordered the Cannon to play, and the Mines to be carried on ; till a Bomb having ruined the Castle-Wall, the Besieged beat a Parley. They were admitted Prisoners of War, to the Number of 3000. The Imperialists found here 18 Pieces of Cannon, much Ammunition, and a great many Horses ; and having left a Garrison both in the City and the Fortrefs, their Highnesses marched to *Siclos*, which surrendered at Discretion.

Tho' the Season was already far advanced, Prince *Lewis* formed a Project which did great Damage to the *Turks*. It was to burn the famous Bridge of *Esseck*, which was 9000 Paces long by 24 wide, and kept in Repair at a prodigious annual Expende, as a Passage for the Infidels into *Lower Hungary*. The Imperialists got Possession of it with little Difficulty, and the Wind seconding the Flames, above 200 Paces of it were destroyed. Several other Places were then attacked and taken, before the End of the Campaign, and in particular *Segedin*, which had served the Rebels in *Upper Hungary* for a Place of Arms, and against which General *la Vergne* had before miscarried, with the Loss of his own Life. The victorious Troops would have proceeded farther, had not the Cold driven them, and the rest of the Imperial Army, into Winter-Quarters, which were assigned them partly in *Lower Hungary*, and partly in the *Austrian* Provinces. All the Auxiliaries were sent home.

Princess *Ragotski*, Count *Tekeli's* Lady, performed Wonders this Campaign in her own Defence. She, with her Children by *Ragotski*, was shut up in *Mongatz*, a strong Place upon a sharp Rock, whither Count *Caprara* was sent to summon her to surrender at the Beginning of the Season. But the Emperor was mistaken, when he thought the Disgrace of *Tekeli* by the *Turks* would dishearten

Princess
Ragotski
besieged.

1686 dishearten his Wife, who held out gallantly to the End of the Campaign. In the mean time her Count Te-Husband was set at Liberty, and publickly declared Prince of *Hungary* and *Transylvania* by the Porte: Which, however, did him little Service, as he was not able, with all his Manifestos, to draw together above 7 or 8000 Men; a Body too inconsiderable to attempt any thing great, and which therefore lay inactive to the End of the Summer, under the Cannon of *Great Waradin*.

Prince Eugene at *Venice*. The Elector of *Bavaria*, Prince *Eugene*, the Princes of *Hanover* and *Sax-Eyssenach*, the Margrave of *Bareith*, the Duke of *Mantua*, and many other Noblemen and Generals, who had served in the last Campaign, took a Tour to *Venice* in the Winter, to be present at the Carnival. They were entertained according to their Dignity: They visited the Arsenal, Foundery, and Dock-Yards; saw a large Vessel launched, and a Naval Engagement represented. *Eugene* was present at all these Spectacles, and at the Balls, Feasts, Parties at Play, and other innocent Amusements; but

But shuns the vicious Pleasures of the Place.

not all the Luxury of the Place, nor the Artifice not only of the Curtizans, but of many Ladies of prime Quality, who laid Snares for our young Hero, could make on his Mind the least amorous Impression. *Eugene* was in Love only with Glory, and his whole Ambition was to become a great General. He could admire a handsome Woman, without being captivated by her Charms. The Duke of *Mantua*, who gave himself up to every wanton Excess, with Women of all Conditions, had behaved with so little Bravery in the Field, that his Cowardice was the Jest of every common Soldier. This Example to our Prince was more than a thousand Precepts, and convinced him that Lewdness and true Bravery mutually exclude each other. Could there need any other Reflection, to a young Warrior who panted only after Glory and

and Immortality, in order to make him shun such dangerous and frivolous Pleasures?

Eugene left *Venice* in the Month of *March*, and returned to *Vienna*, where about the same Time arrived several noble Volunteers; but not the French Princes, who were kept at Home by their Sovereign for the Execution of his own Designs. After several Councils held before the Emperor, upon the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, the Duke of *Lorrain's* Opinion was at last agreed to, "That the Army ought not to be wasted in Sieges, but led immediately in quest of the Enemy, to give them Battle; that if the Imperialists won the Day, the *Turkish* Army would be entirely ruined; but if the *Turks*, the Imperialists were secure in their fortified Towns." In consequence of this Resolution, Orders were immediately issued for the Troops in *Lower Hungary* to assemble about *Barkan*, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, and those in *Upper Hungary* about *Zollnock*, where the Elector of *Bavaria* would put himself at their Head. Prince *Eugene* was in this last Body with his Dragoons, a Regiment that through the Care of our young Hero, was the finest, the best provided for, and the most emulous of Glory in the whole Army.

Mean time the Grand Vizir (who not daring to go to *Constantinople*, for fear of the Resentment of the Populace, had taken up his Quarters between *Esseck* and *Belgrade*) began to make all possible Efforts to repair the Faults of the last Campaign. He new fortified *Belgrade* and *Esseck*, and sent 10,000 Men to support Count *Tekeli*, who drew together his Troops in the Bannat of *Temeswar*. The Sultan, at home, tried his utmost to raise Men and Money. To make his People easy, he gave out that the Imperial Army was never so weak as now. The Expedient succeeded, and new Troops were sent into *Hungary*.

1687
The Imperial Army joins.

The Elector of *Bavaria* having passed the *Danube*, the two Imperial Generals united their Forces, which made together near 60,000 Men. With these the Duke of *Lorraine* marched towards *Esseck*, in order first to give the Enemy Battle, and then to besiege that Place. The *Turks*, terrified at his Appearance, retired with such Precipitation cross a Morass and the River *Drave*, that many of them were lost. When the Imperialists had ruined more of the Bridge, and demolished a Causey that supplied the Chasm which Prince *Leavis* made the Year before, they laid over a Bridge for themselves below *Esseck*, which having passed, they advanced within Sight of the Grand Vizir's Post. They found it so well entrenched and guarded, contrary to the *Turkish* Custom, that there was no attacking it without running in the Mouths of 80 Pieces of Cannon, charged with Cartridge-shot, 18 Mortars, a great Number of Grenades, and other dreadful Engines of Destruction.

The Duke of *Lorraine* is embarrassed.

The Duke of *Lorraine* was soon sensible of the false Step he had taken, in advancing so far without knowing the Enemy's Situation. He had only to post and entrench himself as advantageously as possible, and wait the Motions of the Grand Vizir: But this Minister kept his Ground, and only played his Artillery, which being much better placed, did infinitely more Execution than that of the Imperialists. Whether he had Skill himself to perceive the Advantage he had over the Duke, or some Officer of more Experience had informed him of it, tho' this *Turk* had obtained Permission to give Battle, he still avoided it; till the Duke saw his Army ready to perish with Famine, or be almost destroyed by the *Turkish* Artillery, unless he would risque an Engagement against prodigious Odds. In this Dilemma, like a great and prudent Commander, his Highness repassed the *Drave*, in order to approach the *Danube*,

He repasses the *Drave*.

nube, from which River alone he could receive Subſiſtence. Prince *Eugene*, with his own Dragoons, and ſome Regiments of Horſe, covered the Infantry in their Retreat, which was the moſt delicate Poſt in the whole Army. No ſooner did they begin to move, but they heard a Diſcharge from the *Turkiſh* Artillery, which they judged to be a Signal of Triumph for what the Vizir took for a Flight. But the large Parties he ſent to purſue them, ſoon convinced him of his Miſtake, theſe being all driven back with Precipitation. The Duke paſſed the *Drave* on a Bridge of Boats, which was immediately broke; and Prince *Eugene* ſo well performed his Part, that the *Turkiſh* Horſe did little Damage to the *German* Infantry: But the whole Army ſuffered much in the Marſhes, ſpent as they were with Hunger and Fatigue.

1687

Eugene covers his Retreat.

Tho' the Elector of *Bavaria*, who commanded the Battle the Rear-Guard, had Orders not to engage, yet of *Herſelf*. the Grand Vizir purſued ſo cloſely that it was impoſſible to avoid it. Having got Poſſeſſion of a Wood, the *Turk* intended to charge the Imperialiſts in Flank: Which the Duke of *Lorrain* perceiving, he drew up his Troops in Order of Battle, and they paſſed the Night under Arms. Next Morning the Grand Vizir, having placed his new-raiſed Troops againſt the *Germans* Right Wing, commanded by the Duke, his beſt Soldiers againſt their Left, led by the Elector, and the reſt in the Center, he propoſed to amuſe the Duke, while with all his Strength he pushed the Left Wing, which having forced, he ſhould beat the Remainder of the Army in Order. But the Duke penetrating through Part of his Deſign, ſent ſome Regiments to reinforce the Elector, who was already hardly preſſed, and had himſelf received a Wound in the Hand. General *Pieolomini*, who brought this Reinforcement, charged the Enemy with ſuch Bravery, that he made them give Way:

1687

But they returning again to the Charge, the whole Wing was soon engaged, and the *Turks* fought so well, that at the first Onset they repulsed all that posed them. The Elector then put himself at the Head of all his Horse, and fell on that of the *Turks*, which after some Time he broke, and with a few Field-Pieces, loaded with Small-shot, put entirely into Disorder.

Bravery of Prince *Eugene*, at the Head of his Regiment, Prince *Eugene*—was the first who charged the Spahi's, and made them give way. He afterwards pursued them to their Camp, and perceiving it to be entrenched, after some Pause he gave the Signal for his Men to follow, and (a) jumped first into the Entrenchment himself, notwithstanding a continual Discharge from the Enemy both of great and small Shot. He was followed by several Regiments of Horse, who soon routed the Spahi's: But the Janissaries, tho' exposed to the Imperial Cavalry, bravely kept their Ground, till the Duke of *Lorraine* attacked them on his Side, and completed the Victory. The Grand Vizir fled one of the first, and never stopped till he had repassed the *Drave*, abandoning his Camp, his Artillery, and all his Baggage. The Booty, both in ready Money and Jewels, was immense. Sixteen Hundred Elephants and Camels, with a prodigious Number of other Beasts of Burden, were taken at their Stands. The Tent of the Grand Vizir, and all his rich Moveables, became the Victors Prey. Prince *Eugene*'s Dragoons, who first entered the Camp, had the Flower of all the Pillage, which in general was so great, that tho' Wine was then a Crown a Bottle, many common Soldiers were every Day drunk with it for some Time after. The Loss of the Infidels, according to a List which the Grand Vizir himself published at *Esseck*, was no less than 30,000 killed and wounded. The Christians had but 700 killed, and about 300 wounded. This Battle

Loss of the
Infidels.

(a) *The History of Prince Eugene, in High Dutch.*

was

was fought at *Hersan*, where *Soliman II.* in 1626, 1687
 routed the Christians, and slew *Lewis* the last King
 of *Hungary*.

The Duke of *Lorraine* was not insensible that Prince *Eugene* sent to
 he owed this Victory, and even the Safety of his *Vienna*
 Army, in a great Measure to the Courage and with News
 Capacity of Prince *Eugene*. Him therefore he of the Vic-
 chose for the Messenger, to carry the joyful News tory.
 to his Imperial Majesty. The Letters which both
 the Duke and the Elector wrote on this Occasion,
 to inform the Emperor of what had passed, con-
 tained a Panegyrick of the young Prince, at the
 same Time the most noble and the most simple
 that could be imagined. *Prince Eugene of Savoy*,
 said they, *by his wise Conduct, preserved the Infan-*
try of your Imperial Majesty. He was the first who
put the Infidels to Flight, and the first who entered
their Entrenchments. Tho' Vienna was distant 100
 Leagues, the Prince arrived there in three Days;
 and the Emperor was so charmed with all that he
 heard concerning him, that after having made
 him a Present of his Picture set with Diamonds, He is ca-
 he assured him verbally, that he would soon give ressed by
 him more convincing Proofs of his Acknowledg- the Empe-
 ment. *Eugene* wanted no such Assurances to ani- ror.
 mate his Courage; his future Services were su-
 perior to all Recompence, tho' conferred by so
 great a Monarch as the Emperor of *Germany*.

Any other than this Prince would have reposed
 himself at *Vienna*, amid the Acclamations of a
 whole Court, and have thought his Services ho-
 nourably dispensed with for the rest of the Cam-
 paign: But *Eugene* knew that Reputation is never
 well established but upon long-tried Merit, and a Se-
 ries of great Actions, which alone can support it
 against the Inconstancy and Malevolence of Man-
 kind. He had no Inclination to sleep at *Vienna*,
 while there was yet more Glory to be acquired,
 and returned to the Army with as much Haste as Returns to
 he had left it. The Generals admired his Appli- the Army.

1687



cation, which furnished an Example for Imitation to all the Officers. Every one congratulated him on his Return, with sincere Compliments, as every one loved him for his Affability and Modesty.

Consequences of this Victory, and the Turks Consternation.

The Duke of *Lorrain*, to take Advantage of the *Turks* Consternation, made a Feint as if he would besiege *Temeswar*; and the Vizir, deceived by this Stratagem, sent a large Detachment to reinforce the Garrison of that Place. When the Duke saw his Feint had succeeded, he detached Count *Dunewald* cross the *Drave*, with 4000 Horse and 6000 Foot, and ordered him to wait for the Ban of *Croatia*, who was advancing to join him. But *Dunewald* learning the Disposition of the Garrison of *Esseck*, who had caught the general Panick, advanced towards that Town without waiting for the Ban. The *Turks* abandoned it upon Sight of his Van-Guard, without waiting to set fire to the Mines which they had made to blow up the Fortifications. The Grand Vizir, who lay in the Neighbourhood of *Esseck*, fled with the Garrison and the Remains of his Army towards *Peter-Waradin*. By the Way he had a Quarrel with the Aga of the Janissaries, who reproached him that the Soldiers were obliged to lie on the Ground for want of Tents. The Janissaries had every Day Skirmishes with the Spahis, on whom they charged the Loss of the Battle. In a Word, they were not so much as in a Condition to help *Abassi*, Prince of *Transylvania*, upon whose Territories the Duke put his Army into Winter-Quarters, to mortify that Prince for having held Correspondence with the Porte, after he had plighted his Faith to the Emperor. Mean while General *Dunewald* advanced into *Sclavonia*, took all the Towns that fell in his Way, and among them *Pessaga* the capital of that Province. The Imperialists did but appear, and the *Turks* fled, abandoning all the Country between the *Save* and the *Drave*, till they

Broils in the Turkish Army.

they came to *Gradiška*, a Place too strong for *Dunnewald's* little Army to besiege.

1687

Nor were these all the Advantages of this glorious Campaign. The City of *Erlau*, which the Imperialists had blocked up for six Months, surrendered upon Capitulation. Princess *Ragotski*, after having four Years defended her Fortress of *Montatz*, was also obliged to submit, upon the hard Conditions of being carried to *Vienna*, and without being able to get her Husband, Count *Tekeli*, who had just been defeated by General *Hausler* in *Transylvania*, included in the Articles of Agreement.

The Arrival of the Generals at *Vienna*, at the End of the Campaign of 1687, occasioned some Alterations in the Imperial Court. It chagrined the Duke of *Lorrain*, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was joined with him in the Command of the Army. He accused Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, President of the Aulick Council of War, and Brother of Prince *Lewis*, with being the Cause of it. He even pretended to quit the Imperial Court, and was terribly piqued that his Complaints were no more regarded. At last, through his high Credit with the Emperor, he got his Revenge in Prince *Herman's* Disgrace, which was a great Mortification to young *Eugene*, the avowed Friend of Prince *Lewis*. But *Eugene* was however too prudent to intermeddle with these Quarrels, and the whole Affair was soon after drowned in the Rejoicings for the Coronation of the Arch-duke *Joseph* King of *Hungary*, of which Kingdom the Emperor was now almost entirely Master.

While the Diversions went on at *Vienna*, there happened strange Revolutions at *Constantinople*. The Grand Vizir put The Aga of the Janissaries, after his Quarrel with the Grand Vizir, conceived an implacable Hatred towards that Minister. Unfortunately the Vizir, at the End of this Campaign, went to *Constantinople*. Tho' he found it no difficult Matter to justify

1687

stify his Conduct to the Sultan, who really loved him, he soon fell a Sacrifice to the Fury of the Soldiers, excited by the inveterate Aga. Not content with the Prime Minister's Head, they proceeded to depose the Sultan himself, and placed on the Throne his Brother *Soliman*, who had been forty Years in Prison. The new Sultan ordered great Preparations for the next Campaign, and at the same time made some Overtures of Peace to the Emperor, but on Conditions so very unreasonable, that they were not thought worthy an Answer. His Imperial Majesty was not behind-hand in Preparations, tho' Part of his Attention was drawn to another Quarter.

1688

Lewis XIV had made divers Conquests in the Empire, during the Wars in *Hungary*, which the Politicks of Emperor was not in a Condition to recover from him by Force. His Imperial Majesty therefore consented to a Negotiation, in which he seemingly admitted some Claims of the *French* Monarch, and on those Terms concluded a Truce for twenty Years. *Leopold's* View was only to gain Time, that, when he had nothing more to fear from the *Turks* or Malcontents, he might fall with his whole Force, and that of the Empire, upon the perfidious *French* King, who had engaged never to attack the Emperor, while he was at War with the *Turks*. When *Lewis* made this Promise, it was with a mental Reservation, upon Supposition that the Emperor would be always beaten: But the Reverse now appearing, that King thought himself free from his Engagement, and resolved either to have an absolute Cession of his new Acquisitions by a Treaty of Peace, or to secure them by farther Conquests. The former being offered and rejected, his Most Christian Majesty rightly judged the Emperor's Design, and therefore resolved to give the first Blow, while *Leopold* was yet engaged in the East. He filled *Alsatia* with
Troops

Troops and Magazines, and waited only for a plausible Pretext to begin Hostilities.

1688

The Emperor observing the Motions of *France*, had already formed a League with all the Protestant Princes of the Empire, as also with *Spain* and *Holland*, to balance the Power of the *French* Crown, and expected every Day when *Lewis* would attack his Dominions. In the mean time he got together in *Hungary* above 60,000 Men, with whom it was resolved to besiege *Belgrade*, to cover the other Conquests in that Kingdom. The Duke of *Lorraine* and the Elector of *Bavaria* were to command as before, but not conjointly: They were to have separate Bodies, who should act in Concert, tho' independently of each other. Prince *Eugene*, before his Departure, was made a Lieutenant-General of the Imperial Armies, and received a Promise of farther Promotion. He had commanded a Regiment at Twenty-one, was the same Year a Major-General, and now a Lieutenant-General at Twenty-five Years of Age; so rapidly did he advance in military Dignities!

Pr. Eugene
made a
Lieutenant
General.

The Army was detained for some time near *Esseck*, where it suffered much for want of Provisions; the *Danube* being so overflowed, that it was impossible for General *Caraffa* to bring over the Convoy from *Transylvania*. When the Waters sunk, and the Troops were refreshed, they marched along, with the *Danube* on their Left, to within a League of the River *Save*. As the Duke of *Lorraine* had fallen sick by the Way, the Elector had now the whole Command; which tho' at first he refused, on Account of their Misunderstanding, he was at last prevailed on to accept it, for the Good of the Common Cause. *Jeghen-Baskaw*, the new Seraskier, and Count *Tekeli*, were ready to dispute the Passage of the River. The Imperialists arrived at *Semlin*, within half a League of *Belgrade*, on the 6th of *August*, from whence Prince *Eugene* was detached with 4000 Horse and

Is de-
tached to
reinforce
Pr. Lewis
of *Baden*.

1688

Foot, to reinforce the Party of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who was then in the midst of *Sclawonia*, and had suffered considerably. *Eugene* made all possible Haste to execute his Commission; and having left the Reinforcement, returned to the Army, according to his Wish, before any thing was attempted. *Tekeli* and the *Seraskier* lay entrenched in an Island, over which they judged the Imperialists must pass: But the Elector having found a more fordable Place somewhat higher, made so good Use of the Discovery, that Part of his Army was over before the Enemy perceived it. The Count and *Seraskier* advanced too late to prevent the rest, and were immediately driven back under the Cannon of *Belgrade*, where they entrenched themselves with all Speed, in order to keep off the Imperialists: But no sooner did these appear, than their Resolution forsook them, and they both fled precipitately to *Semendria*, after having set Fire to the Suburbs of *Belgrade*.

The Imperial Army passes the *Drave*.

The Siege of *Belgrade*.

The Army having thus passed the *Save* with scarce any Loss, the Elector ordered Lines of Circumvallation to be raised. General *Serin* was to direct the Attack, and the Trench was to be every Day relieved by one Lieutenant-General, and other Officers in Proportion, with 2500 Soldiers. Notwithstanding the Bravery of the Enemy, in twenty-five Days the Besiegers were in a Condition to storm. The Governor refusing to surrender to their Summons, on the 6th of *September*, between Five and Six in the Morning, the Assault was begun at five different Places. At Half an Hour after Ten, the Battle grew warm on every Side, and the Word of the Imperialists was *Emanuel*. *Eugene* would gladly have had a Share in the Action, but the Elector refused it upon his Solicitation. No, said he, *you shall stay here with me, and we will mutually take care to support the Parties that are hardest pressed*. Our Hero was as submissive in obeying, as polite in commanding; two Qualities without

1688

without which it is impossible to be a great General. The Imperialists were at first successful; but the *Turks* rallying, repulsed the Imperialists in their Turn, and, after an Engagement of two Hours, drove them back twenty Paces. Then did the Elector and *Eugene* fly to their Succour, Sword in Hand, crying out, *Follow us, Boys, we must either conquer or die.* The Troops rallied, and *Eugene* was the first who mounted the Breach, followed by all the Volunteers and the bravest Soldiers. He was wounded by a Sabre, which cleaved his Head-piece: But the Prince immediately drove his Sword through the Body of the Janissary who gave the Blow. The Elector was also wounded in the Cheek with an Arrow.

At last, after extraordinary Efforts, the City was taken. The Imperialists spread Destruction wherever they came, without sparing even the little Children. Some Officers, who escaped the Carnage, fled to a Part of the Castle where the Christian Slaves were confined. They released them, asked Pardon for the ill Treatment they had received, and begged them to intercede with the Victors. The Christians did so, and saved the Lives of all these Wretches, among whom was the Bashaw-Governor. When this Officer came before the Elector, he fell at the Feet of his Highness, intreating that he might not be made the Slave of a *Greek* or a *Rascian*, but of a *German*. The Elector soon made him easy on this Head, by assuring him that the barbarous Custom of making Slaves was not practised among Christians. Upon enumerating the Dead, no less than 5000 Janissaries were found, besides many other Soldiers: Nor had the Imperialists less than 4000 killed in the Siege and Storm, and 2000 wounded. The brave General *Scharffenberg* was among the former.

Besides Abundance of Provisions, there were found in *Belgrade* eighty Pieces of large Artillery,

1688

A Victory
in Bosnia.

fix Mortars, and a prodigious Quantity of Bullets and Grenades. The Elector had the Pleasure to grant Passports to some *Turkish* Ambassadors, who were sent for *Vienna* before the Siege of *Belgrade* was known, in the very Council-Chamber of the *Turkish* Garrison; while these had the Mortification to see the Bodies of many Mahometans floating upon the *Danube*, into which they had all been cast by his Highness's Order. In fine, the Elector having refreshed his Troops, and repaired the Breaches, left Count *Stahrenberg* Governor, with fifteen Companies of Foot, and two Regiments of Horse. At the same time came the joyful News, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had defeated the *Turkish* Seraskier in *Bosnia*. The Emperor had enough to satisfy him in this Campaign, which was so many Victories as Battles, so many Conquests as Sieges. He was almost Master of *Hungary*, *Sclawonia*, *Bosnia*, and *Croatia*, and might have hoped in two more Summers to penetrate even to *Constantinople* itself, if *Lewis XIV.* had not diverted his Arms.

Lewis XIV
breaks
with the
Emperor.

The Elector of *Cologne* dying this Summer, *France* did all in its Power to get the Cardinal *de Fursenberg*, Canon and Coadjutor of *Cologne*, elected in his Room. The Emperor and the States-General, who knew the Cardinal was wholly in the Interest of *France*, took equal Pains for Prince *Joseph* of *Bavaria*; and a sufficient Quantity of *Dutch* Ducats procured him the same Number of Votes as the Cardinal. According to the Statutes of the Chapter, the Pope was then called in, who, enraged at the King of *France* for interrupting the Progress of the Imperial Arms, decided in Favour of Prince *Joseph*. As the Prince was not of the Age prescribed by the Canons, and wanted other Qualifications, *France* pretended to prove, as clear as the Sun, that his Election was void. It took Place, however, in spite of this Outcry: And *Lewis*, as he was not of a Temper to receive Laws from others,

others, sent the Dauphin to the *Rhine*, at the Head of 50,000 Men, to besiege *Philipsburgh*, which he took in nineteen Days. 1688

All *Europe* seemed to be scandalized at this Ir-ruption, at a Time when the Emperor was just ready to humble the Enemies of the Christian Name. But, whatever they might pretend, the *Dutch* were far from being uneasy at this Step of his Most Christian Majesty, which left them to carry on their Preparations against *England* without Interruption: Whereas the *French* Ambassador had before presented a Memorial on that Head, signifying that his Master would take the Part of King *James II.* in case any thing was attempted against him. Every one knows what followed: The Prince of *Orange* landed in *England*, and got the Crown of his Father-in-Law, who meanly abdicated his Kingdoms to implore Succour at *Versailles*. But instead of becoming an absolute Monarch, as he had once dreamed, it was the Fate of *James* to live and die a Knight-Errant; a Lesson to Kings, that they are instituted to make their People happy, and that Providence, sooner or later, takes Vengeance on Sovereigns, for the Violences they offer to the Rights of their Subjects!

The Imperial Army, divided into several Bodies, was got into Winter-Quarters, and most of the Generals were arrived at *Vienna*. Mean time the *Turkish* Embassy, which had received Passports at *Belgrade*, was rendered ineffectual by a Letter of Count *Tekeli* to the Sultan, informing him, "That the King of *France*, the most powerful
"of all the Christian Monarchs, had declared
"War against the Emperor;" and magnifying the great Strength of his *Gallic* Majesty, in Ships, Money, Men, and Provisions, beyond indeed what was really true. The *French* Ambassador at the Porte seconded the Representations of *Tekeli*, who, for his Part, received such considerable Supplies
from

Tekeli ren-
ders the
Negotia-
tions at
Vienna
fruitless.

1688

from *France*, as enabled him to raise near 12,000 new Recruits. The Malcontents reassumed their Courage, and some who had hitherto concealed their Sentiments, now threw off the Mask. It was impossible for the Emperor, in this Situation, to take more prudent Measures than he did. As the Conquest of *Hungary* was confirmed by the Taking of *Belgrade*, the only Way by which the *Turks* could re-enter that Kingdom, it was sufficient on this Side to act on the Defensive only, and to send most of the Troops to the *Rhine*, in order to stop the Progress of the *French*. The Duke of

The Duke of *Lorraine* and the Elector of *Bavaria* command on the *Rhine*.

Lorraine, who was now recovered, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, had the Command of this main Army; and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was sent into *Hungary*, at the Head of about 18,000 Men. Prince *Eugene* would gladly have attended the latter, but as he had already discovered a Genius for Negotiation as well as War, his Imperial Majesty's Interests called him to the Exercise of his political Talents. The Support of King *James* in *Ireland*, and the Defence of his Frontiers against *Spain* and *Holland*, were not Diversions sufficiently powerful for the Arms of *Lewis XIV.* unless a new Enemy could be raised on the Side of *Italy*. This Enemy must be *Victor-Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, an ambitious, vain, avaricious Prince, implacable in his Hatred, and obstinate in his Resolutions, who wanted but an Opportunity to be revenged on *Lewis*, for the hard Terms he had put on him.

Character of the Duke of *Savoy*.

1689

Campaign on the *Rhine*.

All the strong Places on the *Rhine*, from *Cologne* to *Manheim*, were already taken by the *French*, who committed the most horrid Ravages throughout the Palatinate. The Imperial Generals, with a fine Army, attempted to recover *Mentz*; but lost before it 10,000 Men, and had not at last succeeded, if the Marquis d'*Uxelles*, who understood the Defence of a Place better than any other *French* Officer, had not wanted Ammunition. In the

the mean time, the Elector of *Brandenburgh* retook *Keyserſwaert* and *Bon.*

1689

Prince *Lewis* had more Succeſs in *Hungary*. In *Hungary* Tho' his Orders were to act only on the Deſen- under Pr. ſive, yet he was ſoon obliged to take other Mea- *Lewis of* ſures. Hearing that the Sultan was advancing in *Baden.* Perſon, at the Head of his Grand Army, in order to paſs the *Moraw*, a River that croſſes *Servia* from South to North, his Highneſs marched to the oppoſite Banks, to diſpute the Paſſage with the *Ottoman* Monarch. But ſo terrified were the *Turks* at his Approach, that they inſtantly fell to entrench themſelves againſt this little Army, which, with the Reinforcement it had received, ſcarcely amounted to 24,000 Men. With theſe the Prince advanced to attack them in their Entrenchments, which they alſo abandoned at his Approach, and loſt many of their Rear-guard in a precipitate Retreat. They next encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Nizza*, whither the Prince purſued them after ſome Days, and defeated them in the Field, tho' the Janiſſaries made a brave Reſiſtance. As *Nizza* was but poorly fortified, it inſtantly ſurrendered.

At laſt Prince *Eugene* arrived at *Turin*, under Pr. *Eugene* Pretence of viſiting the Court to which he was arrives at ſo nearly allied, and was received by the Duke of *Turin.* *Savoy* with great Marks of Eſteem. The *French*, however, penetrated the Deſign of his Coming, and *Lewis* XIV, to be ſure of the Duke's Intentions, demanded the Delivery up of ſome Places for a Pledge of his Fidelity. But ſo well did the Duke now praſtiſe his Art of Diffimulation, that by a ſubmiſſive Letter which he ſent to *Verſailles*, he for ſome Time ſuſpended the Reſentment of the *French* Monarch, and prevented his ſeizing on all *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, which, by his holding the Fortreſs of *Pignerol*, it was every Day in his Power to do. Mean while the Negotiations went on, and Prince *Eugene* omitted no Arguments to deter-

1689 determine the yet fluctuating Duke. His Ambition, his Avarice, his Hatred against *France*, were all soothed in their Turn. "The Emperor, " said *Eugene*, will give you the Title of Royal " Highness, and receive your Embassadors like " those of Crowned Heads. He will name " you Generalissimo of his Armies in *Italy*, " and you shall soon be at the Head of 30,000 " Men. *England* and *Holland* will furnish you " with large Subsidies. All the Conquests made " in *France* shall be given up to you, without any " Equivalent, and only upon Condition of your " declaring War against a Prince, who aims at en- " slaving all *Europe*, and has already long enough " kept your Highness in Chains."

Negotiates
with the
Duke of
Savoy.

Who joins
the Allies
against
France.

Contents
of the
Treaty.

The Duke was at last determined, by *Eugene's* reiterated Reasons, to enter into the League: But because his Highness dreaded the Spies of *France*, who narrowly watched his Conduct, it was not thought convenient to sign the Treaty at *Turin*. *Eugene* mentioned *Venice* as a proper Place, and the Carnival as the fittest Season. The Duke approved the Expedient, promised to be there, and gave *Eugene* the Satisfaction to return to *Vienna* with his Business done. They met at *Venice* according to the Appointment, the Elector of *Bavaria* accompanying Prince *Eugene*, and a Treaty was signed, wherein the Duke engaged to make War with *France*, upon Condition that no Treaty of Peace should be concluded without his Participation; that his Imperial Majesty should send him, at his own Expence, 6000 of his best Troops; that the Allies should put his Highness in Possession of *Pignerol*, and leave to his Disposal, in Conjunction with the Governor of *Milan*, whatever might be taken from *France*. The Treaty was afterwards ratified at *Turin* by the Abbot *Grimani*, the Imperial Agent, who had in vain solicited this Alliance before Prince *Eugene's* Arrival.

It

It was undoubtedly the Duke's Interest to conceal what had been done from the *French* King, till he could receive the Succours agreed on from *Spain* and the Emperor. But *Lewis* XIV, having certain Intelligence of the Duke's Infidelity, sent to demand of him two Regiments of Horse, and the Liberty to raise 6000 Foot in his Dominions. The Duke seeing himself discovered, had Recourse to every Stratagem, in order to ward off the impending Blow; which *Lewis* answered by 12,000 Men, who advanced into *Piedmont*, with *M. de Catinat* at their Head. As the Mask was no longer of Use, his Highness then declared War against *France*, and set forth the Reasons of this Proceeding in a Manifesto, which was answered by the *French* Court. He also wrote a Letter to King *William* III, to congratulate him on his Accession to the Throne of *Great Britain*; and excused himself for not doing it sooner, on Account of the Subjection he was under to *France*. This Letter procured him a Subsidy of 20,000 Crowns per Month from King *William*, and the Promise of as much more from the States-General. He received considerable Sums from other Princes, and was soon in a Condition to make numerous Levies. The *Vandois*, whom he had banished at the Instigation of *France*, were recalled; and, together with the *Swiss*, furnished him with many Recruits. Marshal *de Catinat* had begun Hostilities, taken *Cabours*, and raised Contributions in *Piedmont*; and several little Skirmishes happened, in which both Parties were Victors by turn.

Eleven Thousand *Spaniards* or *Italians*, of the Dutchy of *Milan*, were in march to join the Duke of *Savoy*, who lay entrenched near *Villa-Franca*, and warmly solicited the Imperial Succours. Prince *Eugene* seconded the Duke's Solicitations, and having got an Order for 7000 Men under his own Command, he rode Post from *Vienna* before them to join his Highness, whom he

1689

Lewis XIV
hears of it.

1690

His Troops
invade
Piedmont,
under M. de
Catinat.The Duke
receives
large Sub-
sidies.Hostilities
begun.

1690 he found preparing to give the Enemy Battle. Eugene did all in his Power to dissuade him from this Design, by representing the Inequality of his Forces to those of *France*, and the great Reinforcement he would receive from the *German* Troops, which could not be long in coming up. But the Duke, obstinate to his first Resolution, and dreading the *German* Procrastination, could not be wrought on by the Prince's Reasoning, and seemed confident of Victory whenever he should engage.

Eugene arrives at the Duke's Camp, and dissuades him from fighting. But in vain

Battle of Stafarda.

Situation of the Savoyards.

Catinat, designing to carry the War to the other Side the *Po*, put himself in Motion to besiege *Salusses*, where he knew the Duke had amassed great Quantities of Provisions. The Duke, at the same Time, advanced to meet the Marshal, and the two Armies came in Sight of each other near the Abby of *Stafarda*. As the Marshal had Orders to watch every Opportunity to come to a Battle, he quitted the Design of passing the *Po*, upon the Approach of his Highness, who now perceived his Impetuosity had carried him too far. All he could do was to repair the Fault by chusing the most advantageous Place to engage in, and this he found on the Banks of a Rivulet that runs by the Abby, and which defended him on the Right, while his Left was covered by an old Bank of the *Po*, and his Center by a Morass. Along the Rivulet was a Number of Cassines, or little Country Seats, which his Highness filled with Foot; and in this Situation he engaged the *French* with great Confidence.

The Marshal, having observed the Situation of the *Savoyards*, saw that the Infantry in these Houses were too remote from the main Army to be supported by it. Upon this he ordered them to be attacked by the Marquis *de Feuquieres*, who dislodged them from thence after a gallant Resistance. The Marshal's Left Wing then fell upon the Duke's Right, which it routed in the Space

Space of two Hours. At last, after some Time 1690
 spent in crossing the Morafs, the other Wings
 were engaged, and the *Savoyards* were every ^{They are}
 where defeated. The Duke's Loss in this Battle defeated.
 was 3400 Men killed, 1500 wounded, and 2000
 made Prisoners. His Artillery was also taken,
 and his Equipage rifled.

Prince *Eugene*, who commanded the Cavalry of Gallant Be-
 the Duke's Left Wing, stopped for a long Time haviour of
 the Progress of the Victorious *French*, who pressed Pr. *Eugene*.
 him with all their Force, after having routed his
 Highness's Right. Four Hours he disputed the
 Day, till seeing himself attacked in Flank and
 Rear, the only Expedient left was to make an
 honourable Retreat. This he did in such good
 Order, bringing up the Rear-guard himself, that
 his Courage and Conduct were admired by the
French themselves, whose Historians speak of this
 Action with Applause. He received a slight
 Wound in his Retreat.

The Duke of *Savoy* passed the *Pa* after his
 Defeat, came to *Moret*, and thence to *Carma-*
gnola, and repassing the River, did not stop till
 he arrived at *Carignan*, where he assembled the
 Remains of his Army. Marshal *Catinat* followed Successes of
 him, after having taken *Salusses*, in hopes of the *French*
 coming again to an Engagement: But the Duke and Distress
 leaving some Troops in *Carignan*, retired to *Mont-* of the Duke
callier, before his Arrival, and encamped in a Post
 where he could not be attacked. *Catinat* seeing
 this, went and took *Moret*, and reduced to Ashes
 several little Cities which refused him Contributions.
 At the same Time *Savoy* was invaded by the
 Marquis de *St. Ruth*, and entirely reduced ex-
 cept *Monmellian*, which the Marquess blocked up.
 Nor did the Affairs of the Allies take a better
 Turn in *Flanders*. The *Dutch* under the Prince P. *Waldeck*
 of *Waldeck*, who had gained some Advantage the beaten in
 Year before at *Walcourt*, over the Marshal d' *Hu-* *Flanders*.

1690 mieres, were this Summer totally defeated at *Fleurus*, by the Duke of *Luxembourg*.

A brave
Action of
Pr. Eugene.

Cruelty of
his Soldiers

At last the Succours expected by the Duke of *Savoy* arrived, and joined his Royal Highness in his Camp near *Montcallier*. His Highness then decamped with an Army 22,000 strong, and passing the *Po*, marched towards *Turin*, in order to cover that Capital, which Marshal *Catinat* threatened to bombard. In the mean time *M. de Herbeville*, Governor of *Pignerol*, having detached 4000 Horse with a Body of Infantry, to burn *Rivoli*, a small City near *Turin*, the Duke sent Prince *Eugene* with the German Cavalry, and some *Piedmontese* Companies of Foot, to intercept them in their Return. The *French* sacked and burnt the City, and were returning merrily and without Suspicion, when the Prince's Detachment, which he had divided into two Parties, and concealed on both Sides of the Way, came out upon them, before they could put themselves in a Posture of Defence, environed them on every Side, and obliged them to fly with only a Part of their Booty. The *Germans* pursued them closely, and cruelly cut in pieces all they overtook, tho' they begged for Mercy. These *Cuirassiers*, accustomed to make War with the *Turks*, who neither give nor take Quarter, thought they had still to deal with *Spahis* and *Janissaries*, and even murdered some Officers in cold Blood, to whom the Prince had promised their Lives. His Highness was extremely grieved at this Barbarity, and would gladly have punished the Authors of it; had it been possible in an Army to discover who they were. But all the Reparation that could be made for this Infraction of the Law of Arms, was for the Duke of *Savoy* to excuse the Fact to *M. de Catinat*, who complained loudly of it; and threatened Reprisals in the same Way. The Marshal was satisfied with the Duke's Excuse; but nothing could efface the horrid Idea which the *French* Soldiers from

from this Time entertained of the *Germans*, and which prompted them a little after to return the Injustice. 1690

This was the only Advantage that the Allies gained in this Campaign against the *French*, except that the *Vaudois*, in their Vallies, beat a few Parties of that Nation. As the Season was already far advanced, the Troops on both Sides were retiring into Winter-Quarters, when Marshal *Catinat* put an End to the Campaign, by the Taking of *Susa*, a Town situated in the *Alps*. He then sent Part of his Infantry into *Savoy*, to *M. de la Hoguette*, who continued the Siege of *Monmellian* all the Winter. *Susa taken by Catinat*

The Duke of *Mantua*, whose Cowardice in the *Turkish War* was before took notice of, acted in this a treacherous Part against the Emperor, and to favour the *French*, kept on foot 6000 Men to repulse the Imperial Forces, in case they came near his Territories. Prince *Eugene*, informed of this Breach of the Neutrality, entered the *Mantuan* with the Imperial Troops, levied Contributions as in an Enemy's Country, and defeated several Parties of the Duke's Troops, by Detachments sent out for that Purpose. The Duke complained of this Usage to the Imperial Court, but was answered, that the Prince had done nothing unreasonable, and that he ought to blame his own Conduct for what his People suffered. In fine, after having for some Time beleaguered the City of *Mantua*, the Prince drew off his Troops into *Monferrat*, a Dutchy belonging to this Duke, and there quartered them the whole Winter. His Highness then paid a Visit to the Duke of *Savoy*, who strongly represented to him the Necessity of a more vigorous Support in the next Campaign, to preserve *Savoy* and *Piedmont* from falling entirely into the Hands of the *French*. *Eugene* promised to do all in his Power, and left *Turin* to visit *Vienna*, regretted by the Duke, the Dutchess, and

1690

and the whole Court, whose Esteem and Admiration he had already acquired, by his great Talents both Civil and Military.

Is caressed
by the Em-
peror.

The Fame of *Eugene's* Actions had arrived before him at the Imperial Court, and nothing was there wanting to procure him a welcome Reception. His Imperial Majesty, particularly satisfied with his Zeal and Conduct, held several Conferences with him during the Winter, upon the State of Affairs in *Italy*. The Prince did not dissemble the Danger to which every Thing was there exposed, and the Need there was of more powerful Efforts to drive the *French* out of that Country. He argued these Matters with so much

Whom he
engages
farther to
support the
Duke of
Savoy.

Energy, and such apparent Regard to his Imperial Majesty's Interests, that *Leopold*, convinced by his Reasonings, promised that the Duke of *Savoy* should have 20,000 Imperial Troops, and that he would solicit such farther Supplies from *England* and *Holland*, as might enable that Prince to repair

The Duke
tampered
with by
France.

his Losses. The Court of *France*, in the mean time, did not neglect to make Use of these Losses, and the Dangers to which he was farther exposed, to draw off the Duke from the Grand Alliance. *Catinat*, who wrote several Letters on this Subject, intermixed with his Menaces very flattering Promises, which the Duke refused only that greater might be made. But as the Subsidies from *England* and *Holland* were large, and *France* offered no Money, but only the Restitution of certain Places, which, from what the Emperor promised, he had Hopes of retaking by Force, his Highness at last resolved to try the Issue of the War, and absolutely rejected the *French* Propositions.

To no Pur-
pose; and
why.

Nothing remarkable had passed the preceding Year, either in *Hungary* or on the *Rhine*. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* still commanded against the *Turks*, and his dear Friend *Eugene* had now the Opportunity of seeing him again at *Vienna*, where they renewed

renewed the Testimonies of that Friendship, which they had contracted in former Campaigns. As their Tempers were perfectly alike, the Esteem between them was mutual and real.

1691

Spring no sooner came on, but Prince *Eugene* Pr. *Eugene* retook the Road to *Italy*. He arrived at *Turin* returns to *Italy*. the Beginning of *March*, just when that City was alarmed by the Marquis de *Feuquieres*, who made a Sally from *Pignerol*, and raised Contributions at the very Gates of the Capital. The Duke of *Savoy* returned this Action by a Surprize on *Pignerol*, where he burnt a great Part of the *French* Magazines in the Neighbourhood, before the Garrison had Advice of his Coming. While this was doing *Catinat* passed the *Var*, took *Nice*, a Place of great Importance, notwithstanding the Efforts made to preserve it, and advanced against the Duke and Prince *Eugene*; whose united Forces not being sufficient to stop his Progress, they were obliged to retire to *Montcallier*, and post themselves on the inaccessible Eminence. *Catinat* perceiving the Weakness of the Allies, resolved to take Advantage of it, and with great Expedition And *Veillana* surprized the City of *Veillana*, a Place about two Leagues from *Turin*, and afterwards subdued the Castle. He then passed the *Po*, and opened Trenches before *Carmagnola*, which he took by Capitulation after a Siege of 4 or 5 Days, without suffering the *Vaudois* and *Piedmontese* Militia to march out with the Honours of War. *Catinat* was now Master of all the Eastern Country beyond the *Po*, and might with Ease besiege *Turin* whenever he thought proper. He had Orders to do it, in case the Duke did not accept the Conditions that were next to be offered him, which, it was thought, the Apprehensions he was under for his Capital, would oblige him to do.

To alarm his Highness the more, a Report was given out, before any Propositions were made, that the Marshal was going to begin the Siege. The Duke alarmed for *Turin*.
The

1691

Offers to
treat.And with
what View.Is detected
by Eugene.

The Duke immediately decamped, entered the City with his Infantry, appointed Prince *Eugene* Governor, sent away his Family to *Vercelli*, and posted his Cavalry in the circumjacent Places round the Capital, which he reformed with all possible Diligence. To amuse *Catinat*, he got it insinuated to that General, that he would willingly enter into a Negotiation, if the Attempt on *Turin* were suspended. The Marshal, taking this Proposal to be sincere, imparted it to his Court, and *Philip* of *Orleans*, Father-in-Law to the Duke, sent a Person of Confidence to negotiate with his Highness; whose real Design was to accept the Offers of *France*, if he found them more advantageous than those of the Allies; or, if on the contrary, to reject them, as he had done before. Such was the Integrity of *Victor-Amadeus*, with whom Oaths and Treaties stood for nothing, when they thwarted his Interest or his Ambition. Mean time he received the *French* Envoy with great seeming Satisfaction, and held a secret Correspondence with *M. de Catinat*: And the better to deceive *Lewis XIV.* he ordered his Envoy at *Rome* no longer to oppose the *French* Faction in the Election of a new Pope, who was to succeed *Alexander VIII.*

As he one Day gave secret Audience to the *French* Agent, and had ordered that no-body should be admitted into his Apartment, Prince *Eugene* came to the Door. The Usher told his Orders, and desired his Highness to come again another Time: But *Eugene*, who was the Duke's near Relation and intimate Friend, could not conceive that this Prohibition regarded him; and therefore entered without regarding the Usher. He was surprised to see the Duke in Conversation with a Stranger, who had all the Air of a *Frenchman*. A Man of less Penetration than Prince *Eugene* might easily have suspected a Part of the Truth. When he asked the Duke, after the En-
voy

voy was gone, who that Man was, his Royal Highness was so confused, that he could scarce answer; till recurring to his natural Diffimulation, he confessed, with an Air of Frankness, that he was an Agent from the Court of *France*, sent to treat with him concerning Peace, in consequence of a Proposal which he had first made to *M. de Catinat*; but adding, that, for his Part, he had no other View in making this Proposal, than to save *Turin*, by amusing the Marshal. His Highness then produced the Preliminaries, with Assurances that he had agreed to them only to gain Time. *Eugene* seemed to believe the Duke, but with a Resolution to observe him more strictly for the future.

1691
And avows
the Truth.

In the mean time *Catinat*, to conceal his Negotiation with his Royal Highness, seemed to prosecute the War with all Vigour. He sent the Marquis *de Feuquieres*, with 12,000 Men, to besiege *Coni*, a City upon the *Stura*, about thirty Miles South of *Turin*, and which had formerly been twice besieged by the *French* to no Effect. It had now a Garrison of 2000 Men, chiefly *French* Refugees, who repulsed the Troops of *Feuquieres*, in two several Assaults: But when the Marquis was preparing for a third, he received Orders from *M. de Catinat* to march with a Part of his Troops to the Relief of *Casal*, and leave the Marquis *de Bulonde* to continue the Siege. This Commander was a weak Man, extremely credulous, and easily alarmed at the least Trifle.

The Siege
of *Coni*.

It was the standing Maxim of Prince *Eugene*, A Maxim that a General should know the Genius of those of Prince who command against him, even before he enters the Field. With this View, tho' otherwise a Man of few Words, he knew so well how to sound every Prisoner of War, and every Stranger who came in his Way, that, by the Help of an excellent Memory, he understood the good and bad Qualities of all the Generals of his Time.

Eugene.

1691

He de-
ceives the
Marquis de
Bulonde.

Who there-
upon raises
the Siege.

Eugene at-
tacks *M. de*
Catinat's
Rear-
guard.

Is in Dan-
ger of his
Life.

Even the Grand Vizirs, whom he had never seen, were better known to him than to the Sultans who employed them: And as he could not but know, so neither did he fail to take Advantage of the Marquis *de Bulonde's* Foible. He wrote a Letter to the Marquis *de Rovere*, Governor of *Coni*, to inform him that he was coming to his Relief, and hoped the next Day to attack the Besiegers in their Lines; desiring him, as soon as they were engaged, to make a general Sally with his Garrison. This Letter he gave to a Peasant, whom he ordered to deliver it with all Expedition. The Fellow was seized, as the Prince expected, and the Letter found in his Pocket, and carried to *Bulonde*; who, tho' he had before received Advice from *Catinat* that Prince *Eugene* was on the March, but that the Marquis of *Sylvestre* would come up with a Reinforcement to the Besiegers before he could possibly arrive, was yet so terrified at the Prince's Letter, that he ordered the Siege to be raised precipitately, and left behind him his Artillery, Ammunition, and Baggage. The Garrison took Possession of this Booty, and slew all the Wounded that *Bulonde* had left in his Camp.

When the Prince heard of the Effect of his Letter, he judged that *Catinat* would stay no longer on that Side the *Po*, and therefore determining to fall upon his Rear-guard as soon as he had crossed the River, he for that Purpose concealed himself in a Wood. The French General did as *Eugene* had expected. Scarce was his Van-guard got over, but the Prince fell on the Troops that were behind, and put them all in Disorder, till *Catinat* coming in to the Support of his Rear, the Germans were obliged to retire, with only a few Colours and Standards they had taken. His Highness was so engaged in this Action, that after having received several Blows on his Arms, he was at the Point of being shot through the Head by a

French

1691

French Trooper, if one of his own Dragoons had not prevented it, by instantly shooting the *Frenchman*. *Eugene* very gratefully rewarded the Dragoon, who was more pleased with having saved the General they all sincerely loved, than with the Advantage he got by this Act of Bravery. There was not one of this Prince's Men, but would have sacrificed his own Life to preserve his Colonel's.

While this passed in *Piedmont*, the Imperial and The Auxiliary Spanish Troops, with those in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, under their respective Generals, and five.

the *Bavarians* led by their Elector, came to their Rendezvous at *Montcallier*, and made up in all an Army of 50,000 Men under his Royal Highness. They held a Council of War, in which some proposed to give Battle to *M. de Catinat*, but the Opinion of the Majority was to besiege *Carmagnola*. *Prince Eugene* was detached to open the Way for this Enterprize, with 2000 Horse. He came before the Place *September* 18, and the same Day beat a Party of the Enemy's Advance-guard.

On the 30th, the Army being come up, the *Carmagnola* Trenches were opened; and, tho' the Garrison made a brave Defence for eight Days, it was then taken.

obliged to surrender by Capitulation, upon Condition of receiving all the Honours of War, and being conducted to *Pignerol*: But the *Germans*, who had not yet shook off that Ferocity contracted in *Hungary*, without regarding the Articles, disarmed and stripped many of them on the Road; a Mischief too often complained of in this War, but which the Generals knew not how to redress!

Carmagnola being re-fortified, the Duke of *Savoy* repassed the *Po*, and the rest of this Campaign was spent, both by the Duke and Marshal *Catinat*, in marching their respective Armies up and down, in observing each others Motions, attempting to deceive one another by Feints, and skirmishing in Parties, without coming to any Action

End of the Campaign.

1691

Eugene
goes to
Vienna.

But is
sent back
to Turin
upon the
Taking of
Monmeil-
lan.

And re-
tains the
Duke in
the Alli-
ance.

1692

State of
Catinat's
Army.

worthy of Notice. When it was Time for the Troops to go again into Winter-Quarters, *France* tried her utmost Efforts to prevent the Princes of *Italy* from receiving any of the Allies into their Territories: But those who disputed with them this Favour, were compelled by Force to grant it, and the Imperialists quartered again in the *Mantuan* and *Montferrat*, in spite of the Duke of *Mantua*.

In his Way to *Vienna* this Winter, Prince *Eugene* called at *Venice*, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and paid a Visit to his old Acquaintance there. He arrived at the Imperial Court in the Beginning of *January*. News coming soon after, that the Castle of *Monmeillan* had surrendered to *M. de Catinat*, the Emperor was so sensible of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Misfortunes, and so apprehensive that they might induce him to listen to the Propositions of *France*, that his Majesty soon sent back young *Eugene* to observe the Conduct of that Prince, and to exhort him to stand by the Grand Alliance. Convinced as he was both of the Ability and Zeal of our Hero, and mindful how much he already owed to his Wisdom and Politicks, *Leopold* knew he could not chuse a more proper Instrument on this delicate Occasion. *Eugene* succeeded, tho' he came to *Turin* when the Court of *Savoy* was all in Consternation for its late Loss, and while the Duke was warmly solicited by *M. de Chanlai*, a *French* Agent. The Emperor, the better to second the young Prince's Negotiation, signed a Diploma to the Duke, constituting him Generalissimo of the Imperial Forces in *Italy*, and commanding the other Generals to obey his Highness. In a word, the Measures of *France* were broken, and both Armies prepared again to take the Field. *Catinat* encamped under the Cannon of *Pigneroi*, with 15 or 16,000 Men, having the Army of *Savoy* before him, and behind him a great Number of Peasants in Arms, who massacred all they met.

When

1692

When the Duke of Savoy held his Grand Council of War, most of the Generals were for attacking *Catinat* under the Walls of *Pignerol*, and then besieging the Place: But Prince *Eugene* was of another Opinion, and when it came to his Turn to speak, he so sensibly set forth “ the Dis-
 “ advantages they must labour under, in case
 “ a Battle was lost, as they could not recruit
 “ again so soon as the *French*, and the Advan-
 “ tages that might attend their carrying the
 “ War into *France* itself;” that the Duke of Sa-
 voy, and with him the other Generals, came at last into his Opinion, after he had fully answered all the Objections they had to offer. A Council was then held to regulate the Order of the March, for the Execution of this Project; in which it was agreed, that, the better to cover the Design, it should be given out, that the Allies were resolved to besiege *Suza*, and that a Body of 15,000 Men, under Count *Palfi*, should be left to keep *Pignerol* in Alarm.

Catinat, deceived by the Report, removed from *Pignerol*, and encamped between that and *Suza*, where he lay blocked up by Count *Palfi*, to be only a Spectator of what followed. For the
 Allies, in two Columns, passed through two Streights of the *Alps*, and invaded *Dauphiné* without Opposition. Prince *Eugene* led the Van-guard of the Main-Column, and was conducted by some of the *Vaudois*, who knew those Parts better than any Men, through Ways that were before deemed impassable.

The first Place his Highness came to was *Guil-
 lestre*, a considerable Town on the *Durance*, famous for the Fairs that are held there three Times a Year. It was encompassed only by a single Wall, without a Ditch, and defended by *M. de Chalandreu*, at the Head of 200 *Irish*, and 600 of the Country Militia. Prince *Eugene* summoned him to sur-
 render, and threatened to give no Quarter in case

1692

of Resistance. As this had no Effect, his Highness ordered the Place to be stormed, in Hopes to carry it Sword in Hand: But the Governor gallantly animated his Troops, and the *Irish* so bravely performed their Parts, that the Assailants were repulsed with Loss. Weak as *Guillestre* was, they were obliged to attack it in Form, and then did not carry it till after a Siege of three Days, when the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War.

Arrives
before Em-
brun.

The Prince then passed the *Durance*, and coasting it along on the Left, came to *Embrun*, one of the first Arch-bishopricks of *France*, built upon the Platform of a Rock, which makes Part of a Mountain that entirely commands the City. It had a Wall, with a few Bastions towards the Mountain, and a good Ditch, except on the Side of the *Durance*, which had no other Defence but the River itself. The Marquis of *Larré* had just thrown some Troops into it, which he commanded himself. Two Days after the Prince's Arrival, the Duke of *Savoy* came up with the main Army, and summoned the Marquis *de Larré* to surrender, with the same Threat that had been used at *Guillestre*. The Marquis only answered, that he would endeavour to merit the Esteem of his Royal Highness. On the 6th and 7th of *August*, the Trenches were opened, and the Approaches were carried on with such Success, notwithstanding the Fire of the Garrison, that a Breach was made in the Half-Moon, and an Assault agreed on, as soon as the large Artillery came up. The Marquis *de Larré* made three Sallies on the 14th in the Evening, in which the Allies lost many Soldiers: But the Cannon being next Day arrived, and the Batteries prepared, the Marquis was obliged to capitulate, and received all the Honours of War. This Siege, tho' short, was fatal to several Persons of Distinction. Prince *Eugene* received a Contusion in his Shoulder, as he stood in the Trenches by the Duke of *Savoy*. The Prince of

As does
the Duke
of *Savoy*.

Embrun
taken.

Commerci

Commerci received a Musket-shot in the Face, 1692
 which beat out three of his Teeth. Above 1200
 Soldiers were killed, and 300 wounded.

On the 19th of *August*, Prince *Eugene* was de- *Eugene*
 tached, with a Body of Troops, to take Posses- takes Pos-
 sion of *Gap*, a City about seven Leagues to the session of
 West, larger than *Embrun*, but dirty and poorly *Gap*.
 built. No sooner did his Highness appear, but
 the Inhabitants brought him their Keys: But as
 they either would not, or could not, pay the Con-
 tributions required, he gave up the Place to Pil-
 lage, according to the Custom of War. The
German Soldiers having loaded themselves with
 Booty, set Fire to the Houses, and then dispersed
 themselves all over the Country, carrying off or
 destroying whatever they found, and crying out,
Revenge for their Brethren the Palatines, who had
 been served in the same Manner at the Beginning
 of this War. From *Gap* to *Sisteron*, that is, about Devasta-
 nine Leagues, and from *Embrun* to *Gap*, nothing tions made
 was to be seen but Houses and Churches on Fire. by the Ger-
 The Nuns were violated, and the Convents sack'd: mans.
 The Castle of *Tallard* was reduced to Ashes; and
 if the *Germans* did not revenge upon the Tombs
 of the Kings of *France*, the Outrage committed
 by the *French* upon those of the Electors Palatine,
 it was not for want of Good-will, but because
 they fell not in their Way.

Duke *Schomberg*, who led the other Column,
 advanced to the Town of *Queiras*, which a few
 Artillery would have enabled him to take; but, Project of
 instead of receiving these, he had Orders to join the Duke
 the main Army, with which the Duke of *Savoy* of *Savoy*.
 now proposed to take *Sisteron*, and to penetrate
 through *Manosque* quite to *Aix*, in order to lay
 all *Provence* and Part of *Languedoc* under Contri-
 butions. The Project was easy to execute, as
 there were no Fortresses to stop their Progress, nor
 any Troops but the Militia of the Country. But Prevented
 the Small-Pox, which seized his Royal Highness by his fal-

1692

He appoints Eugene Administrator of Savoy after his Death.

But reco-
vers.

The Army returns to Piedmont, laden with Riches.

Eugene pleased at what had been done.

at Gap, preserved France from this terrible Blow. The Duke was so bad, that every one expected his Death, and he was persuaded to make a Will, to prevent any Confusion after his Death. The Prince of Carignan, about seven Years old, was appointed Successor, unless the Dutchess, then with Child, should be delivered of a Son; and it was a great Compliment to the Wisdom of Prince Eugene, that in either Case he was appointed Administrator of Savoy, during the Minority of the young Duke. But, contrary to all Expectation, upon the Arrival of the Dutchess, his Royal Highness grew better, and two Days after he was able to rise. The Dutchess persuaded him, however, to put an End to his Expedition, and return to Turin for the Re-establishment of his Health; which he did, after having blown up the Fortifications of Embrun, raised 400,000 Livres by way of Contribution, and seized on 600,000 more of the King's Money. The Army returned in much the same Order that it came, and all the Soldiers were loaded with Plunder. It was no unusual Thing to see a private Centinel stake 20 Louis d'Or upon a single Card, with as much Indifference as if it had been 20 Farthings.

Eugene was not a little pleased with the Success of this Irruption, which shewed Lewis XIV, great as he was, how much it was in the Power of one, who was no King, to make the King of France feel his Vengeance. Nothing surely could give greater Satisfaction, than to have mortified a Prince who seemed superior to the Efforts of all Europe. The Prince could not dissemble his Joy. "Did not I declare, said he to the Prince of Com-
" *merci*, that I would never re-enter France, but
" with a Sword in my Hand? Lewis banished
" the Countess of Soissons my Mother, and I have
" now driven from their Houses and Settlements
" some Thousands of his Subjects." But this was
not

not the only Occasion of Regret which our Prince gave that haughty Monarch.

1692

The Army, having left a Number of Troops in the Valley of *Barcelonetta*, to keep open a Passage into *Dauphiné* whenever they pleased to enter it again, arrived in the Plains of *Piedmont* about the End of *September*, and, after a little Repose, were sent into Winter-Quarters. Eugene made some Stay at *Turin*, and received there the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, which *Charles II*, King of *Spain*, sent him as a Token of Esteem, and by way of Reward for his Zeal in the Interest of the House of *Austria*. He received at the same time another Collar for his Friend Prince *Lewis of Baden*, whose Actions in *Hungary*, where he the Year before won the Battle of *Sclankemen*, rendered him worthy of that Honour. Eugene found this Prince at *Vienna*, upon his Arrival there, and was received by him with the highest Marks of Affection. Nor was he less distinguished by the Emperor himself, who declared his high Satisfaction with the Prince's Zeal and Conduct, especially in Regard to the Invasion of *Dauphiné*.

His Highness made no long Stay at *Vienna*, but returned again to *Turin*, with the Prince of *Commerci*, at the Beginning of *March*. While he resided in this latter City, a Conspiracy to surprise *Coni* was formed and discovered. The Marquis *de Montfort* was to deliver one of the Gates to a Parcel of *French* Soldiers, disguised like Peasants, while a Body of *French* Troops opened a Passage by the Valley of *Aoste*. It was the Spies of Prince Eugene that brought him the first Intelligence of a Conspiracy, which his Highness communicated to the Duke; and the Marquis, with some of his Accomplices, received the Punishment due to their Treason.

While Preparations were making for the next Campaign, Prince Eugene received a Commission from the Emperor, creating him a Field-Marshal-General.

1692

General of his Majesty's Armies, at the same time with the Lieutenant-Generals *Palfi* and *Veterani*. Thus did he arrive to the highest Military Dignity in ten Years Service, and before he was thirty Years of Age. The Prince of *Commerci* advanced with less Rapidity: Tho' he came into the Emperor's Service at the same time with *Eugene*, and had very great Merit, he was yet no more than Major-General. But such was the Reputation of *Eugene's* Wisdom, that every one's Attention was fixed on that, without Regard to his Years. His Friend *Lewis* of *Baden* was about the same time promoted to the Chief Command on the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Lorrain* being dead; and General *Hausfler* was sent to make Head against the *Turks*, in the Room of Prince *Lewis*.



THE



THE
HISTORY
OF
Prince *Francis-Eugene*
OF
S A V O Y.

BOOK II.

*To the End of his Glorious Campaign in Italy,
Anno 1701.*



THE Army being assembled at *Carignan*, all the Generals repaired thither. It was resolved, in a Council of War, that a Body of Troops should be sent, under the Marquis *de Leganez*, to block up *Casal*, while the Gros of the Army went and besieged *Pignerol*. *Leganez* so well performed his Commission, that he kept the Garrison from making Excursions. On the 18th of *July*, the *Spanish* Troops

1693

Casal
blocked up

1693

Pignerol
invested.Fort St.
Bridget
taken.The Town
and Citadel
bombardedCatinat
reinforced.The Duke
of Savoy
proposes to
give him
Battle.

Troops arrived at *St. Second*, near *Pignerol*: And his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, after several Marches and Countermarches, to deceive *M. de Catinat*, sat down of a sudden before this latter Place, and invested it on one Side with the *Imperial*, *English*, and *Piedmontese* Troops, while the *Spaniards* blocked it up on the other.

Their first Attempt was upon *Fort St. Bridget*, which standing on an Eminence, and having Communication with the Citadel by a Covered-Way, might be relieved every Hour. As this Place was very strong, it cost them 15 Days after opening the Trenches, when the Garrison retired without being seen, and blew up their Covered-Way. Another Council of War was then held, in which it was agreed to bombard *Pignerol* before they attacked it in Form; and on the 20th of *September* in the Evening, 80 Pieces of Cannon and 15 Mortars began to play both on the Town and Citadel, and continued their Fire to the 1st of *October*.

In the mean time, *Lewis XIV.*, to be revenged on his Royal Highness for his late Irruption into *Dauphiné*, had ordered Troops to march from every Side, to reinforce *M. de Catinat*, who soon found himself at the Head of 40,000 Men. As he was yet inferior to the Allies in Cavalry, the Marshal was obliged however to wait for the *Gens d'Armes*, who arrived from *Germany* on this 1st of *October*, but extremely fatigued with their long March. The next Day *Catinat* began to move in the Valley of *Suza*; of which the Duke having Advice, his Highness proposed in Council to leave *Pignerol* blocked up on the Side of *Pragelas*, and with the main Army to wait in the Plain to give Battle to the *French*; whom having defeated, (a very easy Thing in the Duke's Opinion) they might then be sure of their Place, and even of taking up their Winter-Quarters in *Dauphiné*.

Among

Among the many Generals who set forth the Inconveniencies to which this Project was liable, ¹⁶⁹³ there was not one who did it with more Force than Which Pr. Prince *Eugene*. Instead of suffering *Catinat* to *Eugene* oppose the Plain, it was his Opinion, That they ought to block up all the Passages into the Valley of *Suza*; that tho' the *French* Foot, in the Absence of the Army, should get into *Pignerol*, as the Siege was not yet formed, there could be no Harm in the Matter; that by this Means they might ruin the *French* Army, and oblige it to return without effecting any Thing; whereas by waiting for *Catinat* in the Plain, the Allies might be in Danger of perishing for want of Provisions, as it would be in the Marshal's Power to cut off their Communication with *Piedmont*.—All these Reasons, solid as they were, had no Effect upon the Duke, who flattered himself with taking *Pignerol*, and beating the *French* Army without marching out of the Plain. The other Generals seeing him resolute, left off opposing the Project. The only Compliance they procured, was to wait near *Marfiglia*, between the Rivers of *Cisola* and *Non*, for the Enemy's coming up, who had already entered the Plain without Opposition, and were within three Quarters of a League of them. By the Way they had taken *Vellana* and *Rivalta*, plundered and burnt the Duke's Hunting-Seat, and committed other Outrages: Which Proceeding so irritated his Royal Highness, that he caused a Writing to be dispersed in their Camp, threatening, that if it pleased God to grant him the Victory, they must expect no Quarter, but be treated as Incendiaries. As the *French* had before conceived an implacable Hatred to the *Germans*, upon an Occasion already mentioned, this Menace could not but enrage them the more, and heighten the dreadful Slaughter that followed.

But in vain

* The Allies were posted on a spacious Plain, Battle of and had a Wood on their Left, which made *Marfiglia*.
an

* Military History, &c.

1693
Disposition
of the Al-
lies.

an Elbow, or Angle inwards. In the Front of their Lines were substantial Entrenchments, defended by Cannon, behind which were planted 12 Battalions, supported by a strong Line of Horse. All the rest were ranged in very good Order. A large Number of Horse were planted in the Wings, and the Flanks of the Right was covered with Part of the second Line, because the Left of the *French* spread out much further. The Marquis *de Leganez* had the Conduct of this second Line; for the Duke of *Schomberg*, piqued that his Advice and that of Prince *Eugene* had been rejected, declined all Command that Day, and acted as a Colonel only at the Head of his Regiment.

His Royal Highness was with Count *de Caprara* on the Right, where the Troops both of the Emperor and *Savoy* were posted. The *German* and *English* Foot formed the main Body, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, who had under him the Marquis *de Parelle*, and Count *de las Torres*. The Left was secured by the Battalions which were entrenched there with 12 Pieces of Cannon. They were supported by the Regiment of *Commerci*, and some other Squadrons, with the Prince of that Name at their Head. The Army thus disposed, was between the Rising Grounds of *Orbassan* and *Piosasco*.

The Enemy's Army, observing the Allies thus advanced, made a Feint, as if they intended to come up in Order of Battle; but Night coming on, both Armies withdrew to a greater Distance, in order to rest their Troops. At Midnight all the Baggage was removed, and the Allies put themselves in a Posture of Defence, in order to receive the Enemy, plainly perceiving, by the Space of Ground they took up, that they were much superior in Point of Number. At Break of Day the Enemy advanced, taking the Advantage of the Ground, which was full of Woods and Vineyards. Notwithstanding the Efforts to prevent

1693

vent it, they threw some Dragoons into the Village of *Piosasco*, situate on a Hill, in order to cover their Right Wing, and began to play all their Artillery upon the Left Wing of the Allies, by which the latter sustained considerable Damage: But their Cannon being also perfectly well planted, and closely plyed, made a terrible Slaughter among the *French* Horse. About half an Hour after Eight the *French* fell on the Left Wing of the Allies with about 20,000 Men, Sword in Hand, without so much as once firing, having their Bayonets only in the Muzzles of their Pieces: But they were repulsed by the Fire of the *German* Infantry. They began their Attack a second Time, and charged the *Neapolitan* and *Milanese* Horse both in Front and Flank, who were at last overpowered by Numbers, and fell back on the *German* Horse. These latter being put into Confusion, and at the same Time attacked by the King's Household Troops, could not stand the Shock any longer, and fell back also on the Infantry, who were by that Means put into great Disorder. The second Line being then led on to Battle, in order to repulse the Enemy, whilst the first rallied, the Horse gave Way in such a manner, that these too, not being able to sustain the Efforts of the Enemy, were obliged to retire as well as the other.

The Left Wing of the Allies repulsed.

While the Left Wing suffered thus severely, the Enemy was thrice repulsed, with great Loss, by the main Body, where Prince *Eugene* commanded, and the Right Wing. The Allies had indeed, in all Respects, the Advantage on that Side, till the Enemy's Horse, which had made their Left Wing give Ground, attacked the Foot of the Center in Rear and Flank, who had then no Horse on their Left. Prince *Eugene* seeing this, made his Troops face about on every Side, and exposed himself like a common Soldier to animate their Courage. They resisted the Enemy with extraordinary Resolution, made the

Brave Resistance in P. Eugene's Quarter.

1693

the Enemy's Horse give Way by the Fire of their Cannon, which played smartly upon them, and did great Slaughter.

Which is however defeated at last.

This bold Resistance, and the Efforts of the Horse in the Right Wing, had totally defeated the Enemy; but as they were more numerous than the Allies by 10,000, and besides had received some fresh Supplies, they fell furiously on again; inso-much that finding themselves not only surrounded by their Horse, but prodigiously fatigued, and past all Hopes of being relieved by their own, the Infantry in the Center of the Allies were obliged to retreat about 4 in the Afternoon, leaving the Enemy in Possession of the Field of Battle, and of 10 or 12 Field-Pieces. In this Retreat Prince *Eugene* acquired great Reputation, as it was made with all the Precaution and good Order that such Circumstances would permit. He several Times faced about upon the Victors, and stem'd the Impetuosity of their Pursuit, till he had carried his Troops quite out of their Reach.

The French sully their Victory.

This Victory had been much more honourable to the *French*, if they had not sullied it by their cruel Reprisals. They shewed no Mercy to the *Germans*, but encouraged one another to butcher them, crying out, "No Quarter, no Quarter, for Wretches who have used us like *Tatars*." Nothing is more certain, however, than that Marshal *Catinat* was far from consenting to this Slaughter.

The Allies reassemble.

The Confederate Troops were ordered to rally at *Montcallier*, where the greatest Part of their remaining Infantry in the Evening passed the *Po*. Within the Compass of 24 Hours a considerable Number of Soldiers were assembled together, and the Enemy never made the least Attempt to pursue them farther.

Bravery of the British Troops.

All the Troops, both on one Side and the other, behaved with undaunted Courage. Among the rest, those of his *Britannick* Majesty, who were planted

1693.

planted in the main Body, distinguished themselves in an extraordinary Manner; and the Duke of *Schomberg*, (Son to the famous Marshal of that Name, who lost his Life in *Ireland*) their Commander, fought all the Time at the Head of his own Regiment. Count *de las Torres* had entreated this General, after the third Attack of the Enemy, to take the Command upon himself, and to consent, that the main Body and the Right Wing, which had sustained no considerable Damage, should retreat: But his Grace replied, "That he could not do it without positive Orders from his Royal Highness, and till such Instructions were received, he must stand the Fire of the Enemy." However, *continued he*, I plainly perceive, that "Matters are drove to that Dilemma, that we must either conquer or perish." This brave Warrior was unhappily shot in the Thigh, taken Prisoner, and died soon after of the Wound. He did not die however in Captivity; for Marshal *Catinat*, hearing of his Misfortune, generously sent him to *Turin*, after having first offered him all the Assistance in his Power.

And in particular of the D. of *Schomberg*.

The Allies could carry off but 8 Pieces of Cannon, 5 belonging to the Imperial Troops, and 3 to those of the King of *Spain*: For the greatest Part of their Artillery Horses were killed. The Gendarmery of *France* suffered considerably, and a great Number of them were killed on the Spot. Some Accounts say, that the Loss of the *French*, in the whole, was about 6000 Men. As for that of the Allies, an Officer who was present in the Action says, "After a general Review of our Troops, the Number of those who were dead, wounded, and taken Prisoners, did not amount in all to 6000." But another and later Author, of the same Side, makes the Slain amount to 5500, and the Prisoners to 2000. The *Spaniards* suffered the most severely; for they lost 2500 Men; the Emperor 1500 only, and his *Britannick Majesty* and the Duke of *Savoy* much about the same

The Loss on both Sides.

1693

same Number. The Baron of *Viçouse*, Lieutenant-Colonel of *Schomberg's* Regiment, was wounded by the Side of his General, and taken Prisoner. The young Count *Palfi*, the Marquis de *Montbrun*, the Marquis de *Chivaisà*, the Marquis de *Sollera*, Son to the Viceroy of *Naples*, the Marquis de *Pimentelle*, the Marquis *Pallavicini*, the Marquis de *Melgard*, and the Counts of *Suza* and *Chalois*, were also slain on the Side of the Imperialists. Amongst the Prisoners, besides the Duke of *Schomberg*, there were the Lord *Warwick*, M. de *Pimantel*, the Marquis de *Caraille*, de *Florence*, de *Meley*, and de *Gatinera*, 5 Colonels, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 55 Captains. The Allies took *Montreville*, Quarter-Master of the Horse, the Marquis de *Monmorenci*, several Captains, and a great Number of Soldiers.

The Applause given to Prince Eugene.

Prince * *Eugene* had so distinguished himself in this Action at the Head of the Infantry, that scarce any thing but his Valour was talked of in the Confederate Army. The common Soldiers, who saw him, in the midst of Slaughter, give his Orders, as it were, in cold Blood, knew not how sufficiently to testify their Admiration. All the Generals, and in particular his Royal Highness, rendered him the Justice due to his Merit: All the Generals but *Caprara*, who could not without Envy behold a young Prince, just beginning to appear, carry off all the Applause which he had expected for himself.

The French improve their Victory.

The *French* taking the Advantage of this Victory, raised large Contributions in *Piedmont*. They relieved *Casal* from its Blockade, blew up the Castle of *Sarlemasco*, and proposed to winter in *Piedmont*; but were prevented by an Order from their Court, which obliged them to repass the *Alps*. Every Winter the Duke had been treating

* *Histoire du Prince Eugene de Savoie*, in 5 Tomes, *Amst.* 1740. T. 1.

Book II. Prince EUGENE of Savoy.

67

ing with *France*, and renewed the War against it every Summer, only in hopes of better Conditions. *Lewis* withdrew his Troops in order to soften his Royal Highness, and the Negotiations were again brought on the Carpet. But, partly through fear of the Allies, whose Troops in *Italy* were now superior to those of *France*, and partly for the Sake of the Remittances from *England* and *Holland* (which had lately been larger than ever) he at last returned to his old Confederacy, excused himself to the *French* King, and prepared for another Campaign.

1693

D. of Savoy treats again.

Prince *Eugene*, fearing that the Loss at *Marsaglia* might incline his Royal Highness more than ever to listen to the Propositions of *France*, had held several Conferences with him at the Beginning of the Winter, in order to keep him firm to the Alliance. He would willingly have staid at *Turin* till Spring, to watch the Conduct of his Royal Highness; but the Efforts of General *Caprara* made his Presence necessary at the Imperial Court. That Officer charged the Princes *Eugene* and *Commerci* with advising the Battle of *Marsaglia*, than which nothing could be more false with respect to the former. His Malice, however, had no Effect: *Eugene* was as well received as ever, both by the Emperor and the Publick; while poor *Caprara*, seeing himself disappointed, begged to be sent no more into *Italy*, and obtained the Liberty to serve next Year in *Hungary*.

Caprara's Malice against Pr. *Eugene* ineffectual.

The Duke of *Savoy*, upon Prince *Eugene's* Return into *Piedmont*, so artfully cleared himself with respect to his late Negotiations, that, tho' the Prince still suspected his Sincerity, he thought it proper to conceal his Suspicions. The Army assembled at *Orbassan*, between *Turin* and *Pignerol*, and the Duke, by the Beginning of *July*, was at the Head of 45,000 Men. *Catinat's* Army, which encamped again in the Valley of *Suza*, did not amount to 20,000.

1694

The Allies superior to the French.

Every

1694



The Duke
of Savoy
amuses the
other Ge-
nerals.

The Tak-
ing of the
Castle of
St. George.

Every Body expected, and not without good Grounds, to see a glorious Campaign this Year in *Italy*, and took it for granted, that the Duke of *Savoy* would make himself ample Amends for the Loss at *Marfiglia*. Prince *Eugene*, during his Residence at *Vienna* in the Winter, had obtained a large Reinforcement of his Troops with this very View; and the King of *Great Britain* had sent my Lord *Galloway*, to supply the Post of the Duke of *Schomberg*, that nothing might be wanting on his Part. Prince *Eugene*, without whose Advice, as General of the Imperialists, nothing material was transacted, had a great Inclination to lay Siege either to *Pignerol* or *Casal*. But his Royal Highness knew, that the *French* King would give him up those Places, provided he continued inactive this Summer; that so his most Christian Majesty, while he carried the whole Strefs of the War into *Catalonia*, might be at Liberty to act only defensively in *Piedmont*. The Campaign, however, was spent in Marches and Countermarches, and Menaces now against *Casal*, and now against *Pignerol*, till the Middle of the Month of *August*. At last, Prince *Eugene*, quite fatigued with such a shameful Waste of Time, made such sharp Remonstrances, that he compelled the Duke, as it were, to march towards *Casal*, to find out the most expeditious Means of blocking it up closer, and obliging the Town to surrender for want of due Supplies.

After the Battle of *Marfiglia*, the *French* recovered *St. George's* Castle, and several other Places, in which some *Piedmontese* Troops had been posted. Prince *Eugene* urged the Necessity of retaking this Fort, in order to facilitate the Siege of *Casal*; whereupon 3000 Men were ordered to advance before it with some large Pieces of Cannon, who immediately obliged the Governor to surrender at Discretion. The Taking this Fort at once accomplished the Blockade of *Casal*;

Casal; since there was no other Way open for them to receive any Provisions from *Montferrat*. 1694

This was the only material Expedition of that Campaign: For tho' *Eugene*, and the other Generals, would fain have laid Siege to *Casal* the same Campaign, the Duke excused himself from the Undertaking, on Pretence that the Season was too far advanced, tho' it was then but the End of *August*. As he consented, however, to keep it blocked up all the Winter, and left General *Geschnwind* before it for that Purpose, they were obliged to acquiesce in the Opinion of his Royal Highness, and content themselves for that Year with two or three more Encampments, which brought them down to the midst of *October*, and then they retired into Winter-Quarters. During their Recess, Prince *Eugene* took a Tour to *Vienna*, to give an Account of what had passed, and returned again to *Turin* by the End of *February* with fresh Orders.

The Winter at this Court had been spent in Negotiations; but the Intent and Drift of them was kept a perfect Secret. The Allies, and Prince *Eugene* in particular, were very jealous of such private Proceedings, and apprehensive of what afterwards came to pass. That the Duke of *Savoy* therefore might be left without Excuse, and that the Fault might lie at his own Door if he betrayed them, they engaged him to renew the Treaty of Alliance, and supplied him with every Thing in general that he required. He was still determined to espouse the Cause of that Party, which he imagined would contribute most to his own private Advantage. *France* prevaricated, and her Ministers, tho' it was about a decisive Bargain, stood haggling with his Royal Highness, and kept him in Suspence so long, that the Time for opening the Campaign was come on before any actual Agreement was entred into. *Lewis XIV*, however, so fully depended on the Defection of the Duke, that he ordered his Troops to go upon some other Expedition.

The Duke will attempt nothing farther.

Treats a gain with *France*.

1694

Expedition. His Royal Highness, who embraced every favourable Opportunity that offered, determined to improve his Time, during their Absence, and to make himself Master of *Casal*, a Place they were loth to resign.

Tho' this City, the Capital of *Montferrat*, was then subject to the *French*, the Garrison in it were far from Help, and surrounded on all Sides by the Territories of their profess'd Enemies. The Place had belonged to *Ferdinand-Charles*, Duke of *Mantua*, who surrendered to *France*, and the Most Christian Monarchs, during all the 50 Years in which the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua* contested their Right to the Succession of *Montferrat*, found Means to continue Masters of that Fortrefs, by the Possession whereof they were as troublesome to the *Milanese* as to *Piedmont*. In 1652, *Charles III*, Duke of *Mantua*, took Advantage of the Divisions which were then in *France*, recovered *Casal*, and resigned it to the *Spaniards*: But, in 1681, his Son gave Abbot *Morel* a Blank, signed with his own Name, which was made use of as a Mandate to the Governor of *Casal*, to put the Person therein nominated into Possession of that Place. Since which Time the *French* had made it almost impregnable, and by Means thereof never failed, in their Contests either with the Dukes of *Savoy* or the House of *Austria*, to be an everlasting Plague. These were the Motives that induced his Royal Highness to wish himself Master of that Place, or at least to see the *French* turned out of their Possession.

The Siege
of *Casal*

Prince *Eugene*, being returned from *Vienna*, was present in a Council of War, held at *Turin*, on the Subject of besieging *Casal*, at which the Duke of *Savoy*, the Marquis de *Leganez*, and my Lord *Galloway* assisted. Being unanimously agreed, in the Month of *March* the City was invested in Form by Prince *Eugene*, with 6000 Imperialists, and as many *Spaniards* and *Piedmontese*; and every thing

1694

thing was ready to open the Trenches by the Beginning of *April*: But, on the 7th of that Month, as soon as they began to work on the Approaches, there fell such a prodigious Quantity of Snow, that the Cold was as insupportable as if it had been the Depth of Winter. Nothing could prove more fatal to the Troops in Camp, where the Snow lay ten or twelve Foot deep: It was therefore thought most advisable to send them back to their Quarters. Suspended.

During these Transactions, there arose a Dispute amongst the Generals, concerning who should be entitled to that Fortrefs, in case they became Masters of it. *Spain* and the Emperor put in their respective Claims: The Duke of *Savoy*, who had no Pretensions of his own, did not endeavour to reconcile those Contending Powers, as he had private Views for wishing that it might not fall into either of their Hands. His Royal Highness therefore declared, that he was much more inclined to lay Siege to *Pignerol*; which Place, if he recovered it, would remain his own without any Dispute. *M. de Catinat* took the Advantage of this Quarrel to keep off the Siege, since he was not in a Capacity to obstruct it. He perceived that the Duke of *Savoy* acted against his Inclinations, and therefore privately offered him a considerable Sum of Money, in case he would decline the Project. His Royal Highness, however, refusing to take it, the Marshal made a second Proposition; which was to restore the Place to the Duke of *Mantua* entirely demolished. The Duke, persuaded that the Imperialists would keep it for themselves, and being unwilling to have such formidable Enemies on his Frontiers, embraced this new Scheme. But as it was necessary to conceal this Project from the other Generals, it was agreed, that his Royal Highness should lay Siege to it in Form; and that as soon as they had carried on the Works to a sufficient Pitch, and lodged them- A Dispute among the Generals.

1694

The Siege
resumed.

themselves on the *Glacis*, the Marquis *de Crenan*, who was Governor of the Place, should beat a Parley, and deliver up the Fortress on the Conditions stipulated betwixt the Duke and the Marshal.

M. *de Crenan*, a very vigilant Officer, determined to maintain that Reputation in the Defence of *Casal*, which he had before acquired during the Blockade. He ordered all the Houses round it to be demolished, all the Rising-Grounds to be levelled, the Hedges to be cut, and the Ditches to be filled up, that nothing might obstruct the Fire of his Artillery. The Troops of the Allies arrived before the Place on the 25th of *June*. They formed two Attacks; one, on the Bastion of the Citadel, over-against the City; the other, against the Wall of Communication between the City and the Citadel. The latter was entrusted to the *Italians*; and the foreign Troops, with those of his Royal Highness, were ordered for the first Attack. The Approaches were carried on so far the first Night, that they reached within about 100 Yards of the Citadel; and the Troops were so sanguine, as to take a Redoubt there Sword in Hand. The Imperialists, that very Night, erected a Parallel on each Side of the Redoubt, of which they had made themselves Masters, which was carried forwards 200 Yards on the Right Side, and 100 on the Left.

Journal of
it.

On the 27th, the Regiments of *Savoy*, *Galkway*, *Montferrat*, and *Saconai*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, mounted the Trenches, and the Parallel on the Left was carried forwards about 200 Yards, and that on the Right 400. At the same time a Battery was erected, with 20 Pieces of Cannon in the Middle of it. On the 28th, Prince *Eugene* was relieved by Prince *Charles* of *Brandenburgh*, who mounted the Trenches, at the Head of his Troops, carried the Parallel still 300 Yards forwarder on the Right, and completed the Works that had been begun. On the 30th, the

Marquis

1695

Marquis *de Parelle* mounted the Trenches, with the Regiment of Guards belonging to his Royal Highness, and some other *Piedmontese* Troops, and carried them on so far, that they came within 150 Yards of the Palisades. The Trenches opposite to the City were opened the same Night by the *Spaniards* with some Success, and on the 4th of *July* all the Works were completed. A Redoubt likewise was erected at the Head of two Branches, and at the same time a parallel Line. There was another Redoubt on the other Side the *Po*, over-against the City, where they made two Assaults, without taking it. The Marquis *de Crenan*, considering that the Troops which defended it were unable to maintain a third, made them cross the *Po* again. On the 5th, the *Piedmontese* Troops, at the Attack of his Royal Highness, battered the City with good Success. They made themselves Masters of a second Redoubt, and proceeded so far as to take Possession of a Half-Moon, the Consequence whereof was, that the Besieged abandoned the Counterscarp and the Covered-Way. Afterwards they sprung two Mines, which answered their Expectations, and the *French* lost Abundance of Men thereby. On the 6th, the Works were carried on so forward on all Sides, that they came within 30 Yards of the *Glacis*. The *Spaniards* at the same time played off 10 Mortar-pieces, worked hard at a Battery of 36 Pieces of Cannon, and carried on their Trenches even to the Bastion of the City, over-against the Citadel. All Matters were thus far carried forward, without any considerable Loss to the Allies. On the 8th, they posted themselves on the *Glacis* of the Counterscarp, on the Side of the Citadel, and erected Batteries to make a Breach. At that Time the Marquis *de Crenan*, despairing of any Succours, did not think proper to stand it out to the last Extremity, and therefore beat a Parley. The Capitulation

was signed the 11th of *July*, 1695: The most material
 E The Gar-
 rison capi-
 tulates.

1695

terial Articles whereof were ; That the Fortifications of the City, as well as the Citadel, should be levelled with the Ground ; that neither one Side nor the other should ever attempt to repair them ; that the Allies should demolish the Out-Works at their own Expence, and the King should defray the Charge of those of the City ; that the Garrison should continue in the Place till the entire Demolition of it ; and that the Marquis *de Crenan* should have Liberty to carry off all such Money and Papers as belonged to his Majesty.

This Loss of *Casal* was, on many Accounts, a Matter of great Concern to the *French* King, especially as it deprived him of a Key, whereby he had an easy Access to all the Princes in *Italy*. In order to stifle, as much as possible, their Regret on this Occasion, the *French* gave out, that they had not surrendered it up to the Allies, but that his Most Christian Majesty, out of a Principle of Generosity, had thought fit to restore it to the original Proprietor ; that the Works of that Fortress being demolished, the Allies had no Room to boast of their Conquest, since they could reap no Advantage from it. Every body, however, was convinced of the contrary ; because not only the Duke of *Savoy* was by that Means free from all Apprehensions of the *French*, but the Repose of all *Italy* was likewise secured.

Prince *Eugene*, who commanded the Imperialists, and by his Vigilance contributed much to the Reduction of *Casal*, would willingly have preserved the Fortifications, to have made it a Place of Arms for his Imperial Majesty : But the *Spaniards* opposing this, *Eugene* was obliged to submit ; after which he zealously insisted upon the immediate Evacuation of the Town, and the Performance of all the other Conditions, which the Marquis *de Crenan* would gladly have eluded. That Governor left the Place on the 18th of *September*, and marched to *Pignerol* with his Garrison. There
were

were found 70 Pieces of Cannon planted in the City ; 28 more, and a Mortar-piece, in the Castle ; 120 Cannon, and 9 Mortar-pieces, in the Citadel. In the Magazines were 5000 Grenades, 25,000 Barrels of Powder, 50,000 Cannon-balls, 5000 Muskets and other Fire-Arms, 80,000 Pound of Lead, 1800 Bombs, a prodigious Quantity of Match, and other Implements of War ; 8000 Sacks of Corn, 2000 of Wheat, 200 of Rice ; large Heaps of Pease, Beans, Salt Meat, Beer, Brandy, and other Provisions. Two-thirds of the Artillery fell to the Duke of Savoy ; the remaining Third to the Spaniards ; and the Imperialists had all the Provisions. The Margrave of Brandenburg, Brother to the Elector, was killed in this Siege.

The only Thing yet unaccomplished, in order to establish a lasting Tranquility in *Italy*, was to oblige the King of *France* to abandon *Pignerol*. Prince *Eugene*, who had contributed much to the Success of the last Enterprize, was not yet fully satisfied with that Reputation he had won. He was quite tired of a War, where no Improvements were made of the Advantages gained over the Enemy ; and nothing could be more disagreeable to him, than to see all their Projects terminate only in Marches and Counter-marches. The *French* had but a small Number of Troops, and nothing but a Resolution was wanting to take from them *Pignerol* or *Susa*. The Siege of one of these Places was proposed by *Eugene* to the Duke of *Savoy* ; and his Royal Highness seemed to approve of the Scheme : But, by his first making Choice of *Pignerol*, and then again of *Susa*, he evidently demonstrated, that he was not inclined to enter upon either of them. By this Means the *French* were freed from their terrible Apprehensions, and extremely pleased to find they had a Fortress still left, which they could make use of as an Inlet to the Country, whenever they thought proper.

1695

per. Prince *Eugene* had doubtless been very much disgusted, as well as the other Generals, at so fruitless a War, had not he been inviolably attached to the Interest of the Emperor, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*. He entertained himself with the Hopes, that Time would have some Influence over the Mind of that Prince, on whom Council was at present ineffectual: And perceiving the Campaign was at an End, he determined to return to *Vienna*; but first had several Conferences with his Royal Highness, at the Court of *Turin*, in order to sound his Inclination. Neither *Eugene*, however, nor his Spies, could discover the Duke's Negotiations with *France*, tho' they had more Room than ever to suspect his Conduct.

Pr. *Eugene*
at *Vienna*.

The Emperor had several Conferences, at *Vienna*, with the Princes *Eugene* and *Lewis* of *Baden*; and the more he conversed with the former, the more he admired his Genius and Penetration. Informed by him of the Duke of *Savoy*'s suspicious Behaviour, his Imperial Majesty omitted nothing to secure that Prince, who indeed granted the Allies all they required for a Pledge of his good Faith, determined in himself not to keep one Article.

A private
Peace be-
tween
France and
the Duke
of *Savoy*.

- *Lewis* XIV, persuaded that he should not conclude this War without gaining over some of the Allies, and not finding any one of them that would listen to his Propositions, except the Duke of *Savoy*, gave up to his Royal Highness every thing he demanded: And he, not content with breaking the Treaty which he had renewed, and abandoning Allies against whom he had not the least Grounds for Complaint, engaged to oblige them to accept of the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to join his Troops to those of *France*, in order to compel them. The other Articles of this private Contract were, 1st, The Restitution of every Thing the Duke had lost; 2^{dly}, The Surrender of *Pignerol*, but demolished, and the Valley of *Barcelonetta*;

3^{dly},

3dly, The Marriage of the Princess of *Piedmont* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, with whom he should expect no Dowry; 4thly, A Compensation of 40 Millions of Livres for Damages sustained; and, 5thly, A Promise to assist him, in case he should be attacked by any Powers, on Account of their disliking this Treaty. One Article related to the Regulation of the Neutrality of *Italy*; another adjusted the Manner in which the Duke should behave, in order to free himself from the Troops of his Allies; and in the last, that Prince engaged to join with *France* in forcing the Allies to submit to their Measures.

1695

As the Spies of Prince *Eugene* watched very narrowly the Duke's Conduct, his Highness determined to conclude this Treaty out of *Turin*. The Carnival of *Venice* would have been a plausible Pretext for his Absence, had he not reflected that it had served him once before, when he treated with the Allies, who had always Spies in that Republick. Religion, a common Cloak for the Infidelity of Sovereigns, appeared to favour his Design. He caused it to be reported, that he had made a Vow to our *Lady of Loretto*, which he was going to accomplish; and in this false Pilgrimage he was met by the Agents of *Venice* and *Rome*, who acted as Mediators, and the secret Emisaries of *M. de Catinat*. The Duke, the Marshal, and the *French* Ministers, shewed, in the Execution of this Treaty, the utmost Dexterity. *Catinat* appeared early in the Field with the finest Army that *France* could ever boast of in *Italy*, and threatened to lay Siege to *Turin* immediately.

No one could act the Hypocrite to greater Perfection, than his Royal Highness did on this Occasion. When the *French* Army made its Appearance, he shewed all the outward Marks of Consternation. He begged of the Generals to advise him what to do in that critical Conjunction, and never appeared in his Army but in Company

1696

1696 with the Marquis *de Leganez*, or Prince *Eugene*. The latter, who had been jealous for a long Time of the Sincerity of his Royal Highness, was now the Dupe of this Master-piece of Dissimulation. Which de- As he was sincerely attached to the Duke's Interest, ceives Pr. he condoled with him on the unhappy Posture of *Eugene*. his Affairs; while his Royal Highness divided the Army into several Bodies; threw some Parties into the Towns, and encamped the Horse beyond *Carignan*; planted 7 Battalions on the *Glacis* of the City of *Turin*; beat down all the Cottages which were within Cannon-shot of the Citadel; planted the Artillery on the Ramparts; supplied the Citadel with fresh Troops, and ordered a Line to be made and supported by Redoubts; laid up Provisions for two Months; and took all possible Pains to secure the Archives, and the most valuable Effects. Preparations for the De- fence of *Turin*. The Army of the Allies having taken Possession of all the Rising-Grounds as far as *Montcalier*, it was thought adviseable to throw Succours into that Place. In the mean time the Duke was ever on Horseback, in order to give the necessary Instructions. In short, he did every thing, in all Appearance, that could be thought of, to make the Allies imagine, that the King of *France* was his most implacable Enemy, and had vowed to ruin him; tho' he was well assured, that *M. de Catinat* had Orders to do him no Harm. But, what was most remarkable in this hypocritical Conduct was, that the Parties of both Armies, having no Idea of any private Suspension of Arms, behaved with the utmost Inhumanity towards each other: And as the Duke and the Marshal perfectly understood one another, they were so far from prohibiting any such Barbarities, that they pretended to know nothing of the Matter.

An Armistice published.

This Dissimulation, however, did not last long. On the 12th of *July*, an Armistice was published for a Month, at the Head of the two Armies. This Truce was immediately interpreted to be a Har-

1696

Harbinger of Peace. Prince *Eugene*, who had taken all imaginable Pains to dissuade his Royal Highness from such a Project, was not any ways surpris'd at it. He foresaw, by that Prince's Conduct, that he would be deluded at last by the artful Insinuations of *France*. There were several other Generals and Ministers of the Allies, who made the same Observation; but as all the Artifice imaginable was to be made use of at this Conjunction, they were obliged to hold their Tongues. The Suspension being thus proclaimed, his Royal Highness endeavoured to bring over the Allies to approve of it; but they all absolutely refused it, notwithstanding they should be obliged to stand still. Mean while, the Duke prolonged the Armistice to the 15th of *September*; when such a Transaction happened as could scarcely be conceived, had not two Armies been Eye-witnesses of the Truth of it. The Troops of *Savoy*, the very TheTroops Troops which those of the Allies had assisted in of the D the taking of *Casal*, appeared at the Head of the of *Savoy* French Army, ready to commit all Manner of go over to Hostilities on the Lands of the Allies. The the Army, Duke of *Savoy* appeared in Person at the Head of *France*. of his Army, as Generalissimo of the French Troops in *Italy*; and Prince *Eugene* was reduced to the Necessity of drawing his Sword against the Head of his House, the Interest whereof not three Months before he had so strenuously defended.

Before the Conclusion of the Truce, Marshal *de Catinat* crossed the *Duero-Balta* and the *Po*, got into *Casal*, entred the *Milanese* on the very Day that the Armistice expired, and, being joined by the Duke of *Savoy*, invested *Valencia* on the *Valencia* Side of *Lumelina*. The Garrison of this Place invested had been reinforced, and was capable of making by the D. a vigorous Defence. Don *Francisco Colmenero* of *Savoy*. was the Governor. Mean time a Negotiation was still carried on, tho' the general Cessation of Arms met with more Opposition than ever. The

1696 *French* published, in an imperious Manner, that unless that Armistice should be agreed to in a reasonable Time, they would take up their Winter-Quarters in the *Milanese*. This Negotiation was a prodigious Fatigue to Prince *Eugene*, who was looked upon as the chief Leader of the opposite Party. He had used his utmost Endeavours to prevent the Revolution beforementioned, and saw with the greatest Dissatisfaction, that his Royal Highness, notwithstanding all the Advice that had been given him, would be drawn in by the artful Insinuations of *France*, and that thereby he would become its Vassal again, whilst the Allies lost all the Advantages which they might have gained by the War in *Italy*. How shocking must it be to that Prince, who was the Emperor's General, to see the Duke of *Savoy*, his near Relation, in one and the same Campaign, at the Head of two contending Armies, and Generalissimo of them both! To rectify all these Disorders, he had daily Conferences with the Marquis de *Leganez*, Count *Mansfield*, and the other Ministers of the Princes who formed the Alliance: Couriers upon Couriers were dispatched to the several Courts, who were interested in the Affairs of *Italy*.

Weakness
of the
Allies.

The Army of the Allies, weakened by the Detachments which had been thrown into several Places, was not in a Capacity to oppose that of the Enemy. The Generals therefore published an Edict, whereby the Peasants were commanded to take Arms in Defence of their Country. Count *Mansfield*, flattering himself that the Duke of *Savoy* would hearken to Reason, proposed to his Royal Highness a Suspension of Arms for six Months: But that Prince replied, that it was out of his Power, and that he must procure the Approbation of M. de *Catinat*. By this Answer his Royal Highness demonstrated, that by changing Sides he had done himself no Manner of Service.

As

As to the Siege of *Valencia*, the Besiegers had not taken any Works there of Importance till the 8th of *October*, tho' they had battered the Place with 30 Pieces of Cannon and 15 Mortar-pieces. They lost a great many Men at the Attack of the second Half-Moon, and were repulsed. On the 8th Day they battered the Bastion of the *Annunciado* with such Success, that they made Preparations the Night following for assaulting the Half-Moon, and the Covered-Way. Governor *Colmenero*, determined to defend it to the utmost Extremity, kept his Men constantly at Work in making Cuts and Entrenchments: And this was the Situation of the Siege, when Orders came for the Discontinuance of it by an Armistice. The Emperor had given Orders to his Ministers to declare, in the Conferences at *Padua*, that he consented to accept of the Neutrality, but with some Restrictions, which were rejected by *France*: But the Negotiation having been brought again upon the Carpet, the Emperor and the King of *Spain* at last determined to accept of it, and the Treaty was accordingly signed on the aforesaid 8th of *October*.

It is sufficient to observe of the Duke of *Savoy*, that he was himself conscious that his Conduct was highly blame-worthy, since in his Answer to the first Proposition of Peace made him by *M. de Gatinat*, he says, " That he should think himself unworthy of the Esteem of his Most Christian Majesty, if he could ever be prevailed on to oppose either the Catholick King or the Emperor, whom he acknowledged to have been his best Friends in his Distress." The Prince of *Commerci* was so enraged with his Royal Highness, that he sent him a Challenge; which however came to nothing: And this Revolt was so much the more mortifying to Prince *Eugene*, as he was thought capable of being a Party concerned in such a shameful Action. For the *French King*,

1696
 Lewis XIV
 attempts
 to tamper
 with Pr.
 Eugene.

not contented with having thus gained over his Royal Highness, made large Promises to *Eugene*, if he would quit the Emperor's Service; offering him not only the Marshal's Staff of *France*, but the Government of *Champaigne*, which his Father had been possessed of before him, with a Pension of 20,000 Pistoles: But he, disdaining the ungenerous Proposition, made all the Haste he could to *Vienna*, after he had conducted the Imperial Troops into Winter-Quarters.

Pr. Eugene
 returns to
Vienna.

His Highness was received by the Emperor in the most gracious Manner, and with all the Marks of sincere Confidence. *Hungary* was still the Seat of War, where the Prince of *Baden*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, had successively gained many Advantages over the *Turks*, but where the Generals *Caprara* and *Veterani* had been less successful in the Years 1694, 1695. The Elector of *Saxony*, however, in the last Campaign of 1696, had obliged the *Turks*, by the Victory at *Temefwaer*, to take up their Winter-Quarters in their own Country. That War had never been carried on so long, had it not been for those Diversions which *France* gave to the House of *Austria*; and, as a Proof thereof, it was immediately concluded, as soon as the Peace of *Ryswick* had enabled the Emperor to push it forwards. The Grand Signior foreseeing this, appeared himself at the Head of his Army, which by consequence was very numerous: And the Elector of *Saxony* being just seated on the Throne of *Poland*, the Emperor was obliged to constitute a new General for that Service. The repeated Instances which *Eugene* had given him of his Courage, Fidelity, and Address, determined the Choice of his Imperial Majesty in his Favour.

Made General of the Imperialists in *Hungary*.

1697
 Character of the Grand Signior.

Kara-Mustapha II, Emperor of the *Turks*, was a vain and obstinate Man. Educated in the Seraglio among Women and Eunuchs, he was entirely ignorant of the Art of a General: But his Success in some former Campaigns, especially in retaking

retaking the important Town of *Belgrade*, made him haughty and arrogant. He brought with him this Year to the Field a large Number of Fetters and Handcuffs, to put in Irons, as he gave out, all the Imperial Officers, from the General to the lowest Subaltern. Several Waggon, among his Baggage, were loaded with these Instruments of Slavery. The Rendezvous of his Army was at *Sophia*, where he arrived the Beginning of July.

1697

About the same Time Prince *Eugene* arrived in The Army Hungary, where the Army was assembled in the Neighbourhood of *Virismarton*. Besides that the Army of the *Turks* was Two-thirds stronger than that of the Imperialists, the Sultan depended on the Diversion which the Rebels would give the Emperor's Generals. They proved but too punctual to their Promise, and took up Arms both in the *Lower* and the *Upper Hungary*. Count *Tekeli's* Party gathered to the Number of 4000 Men, who committed all Manner of Hostilities; took *Tokay*, *Calo*, *Potack*, and several other Places, and put to the Sword all the Garrisons. *Eugene* sent Prince *Vaudemont*, with 10,000 Men, to pursue these, who overtook them just as they had received a Shock from Lieutenant-General *Ritschad*, hard by *Onod*. *Vaudemont* attacked the Town of *Tokay* with such Resolution, that the Place was taken by Storm. The major Part of the Rebels was here put to the Sword; and the others, who flew for Refuge into *Potack*, were pursued, and, without having Time to rally their Forces, attacked, reduced, and cut in Pieces.

Whilst Prince *Vaudemont* was gaining these Victories, Preparations were making for more important Actions. The *Turkish* Army, having advanced to the Neighbourhood of *Belgrade*, had there divided themselves into two Bodies, and threatened to lay Siege either to *Peterwaradin*, or *Segedin*. The *Turkish* Fleet, consisting of 16 Gallies, 30 Frigates, and 60 Saicks, sailed up the Danube.

1697

Titul
taken.

Danube, and crossed the *Save*; from whence it was evident, that their Intentions were against *Peterwaradin*: Whereupon Prince *Eugene* gave Orders for the Preservation of *Titul*, a Place so important, that the Infidels could never attack the former, without making themselves Masters of the latter. General *Nehm*, to whose Care his Highness entrusted that Post, maintained it as long as he was able; but, at last, over-powered by Numbers, was obliged to surrender, and *Titul* was taken, and burnt to the Ground.

Pr. *Eugene*
keeps up
with the
Turks.

The Prince, being too weak to face the Enemy, waited for the Arrival of Count *Rabutin*, with a large Reinforcement from *Transylvania*. As soon as they were joined, his Highness approached the *Danube* again with such good Success, that the Sultan, concluding it was impossible to lay Siege to *Peterwaradin*, within Sight of the Imperial Army, retreated, and altered his Resolution. What he determined upon was, to make an Inroad into *Transylvania*. Thus having passed the *Danube*, he coasted along the *Tibiscus*; and Prince *Eugene*, solicitous for the Preservation of *Segedin*, kept close to the Side of the *Turkish* Army, having first sent a considerable Detachment to secure that Place. This Apprehension of his Serene Highness was well grounded, since he had been informed that *Tekeli*, the first Projector of that Scheme of penetrating into *Transylvania*, had persuaded the Sultan, that *Segedin* might be taken with Ease.

The Result of these Measures was a very important Victory, which, as it makes one of the most shining Periods of our Hero's Life, I shall relate at large from the Journal of his Army, as also the Motions that for some Time preceded it.

* On the 18th of *August*, Intelligence was brought from *Peterwaradin*, that Count *Tekeli*, who,

* Present State of *Europe*, 1697.

who, together with the Governor of *Temefwaer*, had been to confer with the Grand Signior, was, upon the 6th, returned to *Belgrade*; and that the same Day a Council of War had been held, wherein it was adjudged convenient to quit the Design of besieging *Peterwaradin*, by Reason of the Difficulties which they foresaw they should meet with in the Attempt. So that it was resolved, that the Ottoman Army should cross the *Danube*, and march directly for *Transylvania* and the *Upper Hungary*. The Grand Vizir also withdrew from the Fort of *Semlin*, the Forces which he had posted there, and ordered them to join the Grand Signior's Army: So that he began the same Day to pass the same River with his Men and his Artillery near *Panzova*.

1697
Pr. Eugene
hears the
Sultan has
abandoned
his Design
of besiege-
ing *Peter-
waradin*.

Upon this Intelligence, Prince *Eugene* sent Orders to the Troops at *Peterwaradin*, to join the main Army, and left a Body about *Titul*, to oppose the Passage of the *Turks* over the River.

Upon the 21st, it was confirmed, that the *Turks* had all passed the *Danube*, with a Resolution to fall into *Transylvania* and *Upper Hungary*. This Advice was sent at the same Time to General *Rabutin*, who lay encamped near *Dobra*, to the End he might take such Precautions as to avoid all Surprises. Prince *Eugene* also, after he had held a Council of War, ordered all the Officers of the Imperial Army to be ready to march the next Morning by Break of Day; and two Regiments of Horse were appointed to stay on this Side a Bridge over the Morafs, on the Right-hand of the *Tibiscus*, to observe the Motion of the *Turks*, and to march either toward *Titul*, or to follow the Army, as they saw it most necessary.

And that
he has
passed the
Danube.

On the 22d, in the Morning, the Army marched toward the *Tibiscus*, and the Generals went to view *Titul*; when they perceived, upon the same River, close by the Island which is over-against *Salankemen*, a Part of the Enemy's Fleet; and re-
ceived

1697

The Action
at *Titul*.

ceived Intelligence, that they had sent back a great Number of their Janizaries to *Belgrade*, there to be embarked with their Artillery, with a Design to attack *Titul*. The 23d, the Army marched and encamped within a League and a half of *Bersche*; and the following Days they continued their March till the 28th, that they arrived at *Zenta*. There Prince *Eugene* resolved to encamp, and to lay a Bridge over the *Tibiscus*, toward *Little Canitscha*, that he might be near at Hand to oppose the Enterprizes of the *Turks*, who, as the Imperialists had Intelligence, were marching that Day to *Titul*. A Council of War was hereupon held, wherein it was resolved to send with all speed for General *Rabutin* and his Men, and to send away toward *Titul* 7 Regiments of Horse, with 30 Pieces of Cannon. Prince *Eugene* was to follow this Detachment in Person, at the Head of 14 Battalions, accompanied by the Princes of *Commerci* and *Vaudemont*, and Count *Guy de Stabremberg*. But a Courier brought Word, that General *Nehm* had been constrained to abandon *Titul*, and to retreat over the Bridge upon the *Morass*, being attacked by the Grand Vizir by Water with the Saicks, and by Land with his Infantry. This Attack had lasted all Day, with extraordinary Resolution on both Sides. The *Turks* had lost about 300 Men, slain and wounded; and the Imperialists about 400, besides two Lieutenant-Colonels killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Caprara*, the young Count of *Montecuculi*, and the Marquisses *Casani* and *de Patz*, wounded. Now, because there was nothing then more likely than that the *Turks* would lay Siege to *Peterwaradin*, Order was given to General *Nehm* to march thither with all Speed, and put himself into that Place with his Foot, and 300 Horse, and to send back the rest of the Horse to the main Army.

It was known, on the 30th, that the Grand Signior had divided his Army into two Bodies :
that

that he himself was encamped with one Part beyond the *Danube*, and the Grand Vizir on this Side with the other; and that there was no doubt, but that the Siege of *Peterwaradin* was resolved upon; which obliged the Prince to send again to General *Rabutin*, to join him with all Speed.

1697

The Prince again alarmed for *Peterwaradin*.

The 31st, one Part of the Army arrived near the Morafs of *Chitzkar*, being joined by the Way with *Gromfield's* and *Pace's* Regiments of Horse; and General *Nehm* also sent Word, that the *Turks* were advancing with Part of their Fleet toward *Cebila*. Whereupon the Prince of *Commerci* was detached that Evening, with 7 Regiments of Horse, and 30 Pieces of Cannon, to march before, while Prince *Eugene* followed in the Night-time with 15 Battalions.

The Forces unite,

September being now begun, and General *Rabutin* having joined the Army, a Resolution was taken to regain the Bridge which they had laid over the *Danube* close by *Peterwaradin*. Thereupon they decamped the 7th of *September*, and marched in so good Order, that altho' they kept by the Side of the Enemy, within Musket-shot, nevertheless the Infidels durst not attack them.

The Prince marches along by the *Turks*.

The next Day, the Imperialists understood, that the Enemy had decamped the Day before, and that they marched to *Syreck*, where the Imperial Army lay the 6th. Upon which Intelligence they resolved to march the same Way the 9th, to oppose what the Enemy should undertake upon the *Tibiscus*, and higher. This March of the Enemy was confirmed by Parties which returned to the Camp, and by a Fugitive Janissary, who added, that the Night before, when he left the *Turkish* Camp, the Enemy began to send away their Baggage over the Bridge that is upon the Morafs, with a Design to continue their March by Break of Day; and that they had sent away 6 several Detachments of Horse, to plunder and burn all the Villages along the *Tibiscus*. Other Parties also, that

Gets fresh Intelligence from a Janissary.

1697

that came in afterwards, reported, that the *Turks* continued their March; and they expected every Moment to learn by others which Way they took.

They understood, moreover, by the same Janissary, that the Grand Signior was resolved to cross the *Tibiscus* to *Segedin*, and to march through *Temeswaer* into *Transylvania*; and that the *French* Ambassador and Count *Tekeli* were with the Sultan. By the Report of certain Saicks likewise, sent to get Intelligence of the *Turkish* Fleet, it was found, that they were rowed up the *Tibiscus*.

And from
another
Deserter.

That Night another Deserter arrived, who reported, that the *Turks* were encamped near the Morafs of *St. Thomas*.

Discerns
the Ene-
my's Camp

The 9th, the Imperial Army began to march, divided into two Bodies; the Infantry to encamp near *Syrecht*, while the Cavalry passed beyond the fore-mentioned Morafs. They could easily discern, that the Enemy had encamped in the same Place; and that, among other Things, they had burnt the Bridge that was there: So that they spent that Night in making two other Bridges a little higher for the Army to cross over the next Day.

Receives
more In-
telligence.

The Hussars reported, that they had seen, a little Way off, some of the Enemy's Saicks, which rowed up the *Tibiscus*, and that they had killed two *Tartars*, one of which, who lived two Hours after he was wounded, had told them, that they had been that Day at *Zenta*.

Assured
that the
Enemy is
at *Zenta*.

The 10th, the Imperial Army marched again, and arrived at *Pelscha*. By the Way they learned that the Enemy lay still at *Zenta*, where they were making a Bridge over the *Tibiscus*; and that the Saicks, which rowed up that River, were returned toward the Mouth of it. The same Day a Council of War was held, and two Parties were sent out to get Intelligence, and take Prisoners.

The 12th, the Intelligence that they had, that the Enemy had a Design to march directly to *Segedin*, was confirmed; with this Addition, that
several

several Parties of *Turks, Tartars, and Corusses*, were sent out to plunder and burn the Country. A Captain of *Zenta* also, whose Name was *Tokeli*, reported, that the Day before, about Noon, the Enemy was at *Zenta*, and that they had detached a Body of Horse to ruin all before them. To be better assured of the Truth of which, two Parties, of 60 Horse a-piece, were sent upon the Scout. In the mean time, the Army de-
 camped before Day, and marched in 12 Columns, 6 of Horse, and 6 of Foot, the Artillery in the Middle: In which Order they continued their March till Nine in the Forenoon. In that Time some of the Parties sent to get Intelligence, brought Word, that they had met the Enemy's Guard near *Zenta*: Upon which the Hussars were immediately sent away, to second and bring them off; who, having performed their Orders, took a Bashaw Prisoner, and returned without the Loss of one Man. The Bashaw was examined, and threatened to have his Head cut off, if he did not tell the Truth. He reported, " That the Grand Signior had really a
 " Design to march directly to *Segedin*, and try if
 " he could make himself Master of it in his
 " March, because Count *Tekeli* and the *Corusses* had
 " assured him that it might be easily taken, be-
 " fore the Imperial Army could overtake them;
 " adding, withal, that the City was without De-
 " fence: But understanding that the Imperialists,
 " who were decamped from *Peterwaradin*, fol-
 " lowed them close at the Heels, and that there
 " was a numerous Garrison in *Segedin*, he stopped
 " at *Zenta*, and had laid a Bridge over the *Tibis-*
 " *cus*, which they had brought in Waggon, and
 " which had been built at *Belgrade* last Winter,
 " by the Direction of a *Frenchman*, being a neat,
 " good, and commodious Invention: That now
 " the Sultan had a Design to march into *Transyl-*
 " *vania* and the *Upper Hungary*; to which Pur-
 " pose he had passed the *Tibiscus* in Person, with
 " some

1697

Marches
against the
Infidels.Learns se-
veral Par-
ticulars
from a
Captive
Bashaw.

1697

“ some Thousands of Horfe : That the laſt Night,
 “ when the Baſhaw was ſent upon the Scout, the
 “ Artillery and heavy Baggage began to paſs
 “ the ſame River ; but that the reſt of the Ar-
 “ my were ſtill on the other Side, with above
 “ 100 Pieces of Cannon ; nor could he tell whe-
 “ ther thoſe Troops would paſs the River or no :
 “ That, in the mean time, the *Turks* were already
 “ entrenched, and had begun to caſt up another
 “ ſmall Entrenchment at the Head of the Bridge.”
 The Baſhaw added, “ That the *Tartars*, *Coruſſes*,
 “ and ſome *Turks*, burnt all the Country before
 “ them ; tho’, as he ſaid, they had received no
 “ ſuch Orders from the Sultan ;” which latter
 Part of the Relation was not eaſy to be believed.

Hears they
 are paſſing
 the *Tibiſcus*

Upon this Intelligence, the Army continued
 their March, receiving Advice every Moment, by
 the Huſſars and Spies, that the Enemy was ſtill
 croſſing the River, and that their Cavalry never
 ſtirred out of their Entrenchments, according to
 Cuſtom, to ſkirmiſh with the Chriſtians. Two
 Hours after, other Priſoners reported, that the
 greateſt Part of their Horſe were already on the
 other Side of the River, and that the reſt were
 haſtening to paſs it. All this while the Imperia-
 liſts could not imagine that the Infantry would
 ſtay alone on this Side the River, becauſe that the
 Night before they had done no more than only
 begin to make a ſecond Entrenchment, according
 to the Report of the Baſhaw, and other Priſoners.
 This obliged Prince *Eugene* to advance with the
 Cavalry, and ſome Artillery, within an Hour’s
 March on this Side *Zenta*, receiving divers Con-
 firmations in his March of what had been re-
 ported.

Which is
 confirmed.

Draws up
 his Army
 in Order
 of Battle.

The Prince being come to the Place before-
 mentioned, ſtayed there for the Foot ; which be-
 ing arrived, he drew up the Army in Battle-Array.
 The Right Wing was ſecured by the *Tibiſcus* ; the
 Left was extended as far as the Men could take up
 any

1697

any Ground: The Left Flank was reinforced with a second Line. In this Order he made a Halt, till Half an Hour after Three o'Clock, when the Army advanced in Order of Battle. Being come near *Zenta*, they could perceive 2000 of the Enemy's Horse. The Van-Couriers also reported, that they had viewed the *Turks* Bridge, over which Troops were continually passing; insomuch, that there was a great deal of Confusion upon the Bridge. Prince *Eugene* then took 3 Regiments of Dragoons out of both the Wings, and 2 more out of the second Line of the Flank, with some Pieces of Cannon; and, putting himself at the Head of that Detachment, advanced toward the Enemy with all the Speed he could, giving Order for the rest of the Army to follow him in Order of Battle. All this while the Enemy's Horse made over the Bridge as fast as they could; so that the Prince could easily perceive the Confusion they were in, there being a world of Baggage still on this Side.

Advances
to recon-
noitre the
Enemy.

Being thus advanced within Cannon-shot of the Enemy's Entrenchments, the *Turks* began to play upon the Imperialists with their great Guns, which the Christians answered, while the Army still advanced, and the Regiments which had been detached were ordered to their Stations in the main Body. In this Order the Army came up within half a Cannon-shot of the Enemy's Entrenchments; there remaining now no more than two Hours of Day-light. The Right Wing was then, as it were, lined by the River, together with some Regiments of the Flank on the Left; when they perceived that the Enemy's Horse were endeavouring to slide between them and the River, and so fall upon that Wing. Immediately after the Fight began on every Side. To prevent the *Turkish* Cavalry, the Imperialists observing that there was a Space of Ground, between 30 and 40 Paces broad, between the River and the Enemy, from whence

1697

The *Turks*
put in Dis-
order.

A terrible
Slaughter
among
them.

whence they might fall upon their Rear, they planted some Cannon there immediately, and ordered the Enemy to be attacked by the Infantry of the Flank and Left Wing, some time before the main Body and the Foot of the Right Wing could do it. This succeeded luckily, notwithstanding the smart Fire of the Enemy with their great Guns laden with Cartridge-shot, and the continual Volleys of their small Arms: So that the Infantry of the Left Wing broke in upon them. Then the Army, as well Horse as Foot, fell on, at the same Instant that the Enemy was already in some Disorder, by Reason of those who had fallen upon their Backs. There were two Entrenchments, one behind another, besides a Barricade of Waggon; and these were so good, that it is not easy to apprehend how the Foot could force them. The Victors passed them both in Half an Hour's Time, during which there was nothing but Fire and Smoak on both Sides. The Horse also advanced at the same Time, with the Infantry, to the very Moat of the Enemy's Entrenchment, where they stood the Enemy's Fire, and charged in the same Manner as the Foot, which perhaps was hardly ever seen before. So soon as the Infantry of the Left Wing had broken into the Entrenchments, all the Army acted together with equal Force; nor was it possible to restrain the Soldiers. One Part of the Cavalry alighted from their Horses, and passed the Ditch over the Bodies of the slain Enemy. In the mean time, the *Germans* of the Left Wing and Flank cut off the *Turks* Way to the Bridge; whence followed a most horrible Slaughter, as well within the Entrenchments, as upon the Bridge, and in the River, into which they threw themselves, to escape the Imperialists: For the Soldiers were so eager after Blood, that they gave no Quarter to any body, neither Bashaws nor Officers, tho' they promised large Ransoms. This was the Reason why so few Prisoners were taken,

1697

taken, and those only such as were found among the Slain, or in the Barks that composed the Bridge. By those it was understood, that all the *Turkish* Infantry was in the Fight, there not being any on the other Side of the River, but about 2000 Men for the Grand Signior's Guard; whence it might be concluded, that the Foot was all destroyed, and that several Thousands were slain.

The Fight ended with the Day: Nor can we sufficiently set forth the Valour and Courage of the Generals, the Officers, and Soldiers, from the highest to the lowest; but principally the Skill and Dexterity of *Prince Eugene* was to be extolled, who, tho' much inferior to the Enemy, knew so well how to watch an Opportunity, that he made himself equal to him in some Measure, by falling upon him at a Time that but one Part of his Army could fight; the other being on the other Side of the River, and not able to succour those that were distressed.

Prince Eugene's Dexterity in this Action.

All the Imperialists retreated out of the Trenches, after two Hours within Night, and spent the rest of it as well as they could. It was so ordered, however, that the greatest Number was posted along the *Tibiscus*: But it was impossible to rally them all again under their proper Colours. Some were appointed to guard the Bridge, beyond which was set an advanced Guard.

The next Day, being the 12th, a Camp was marked out for the Army; and it was found, that the Action was much more advantageous than had at first been thought, as well for the Multitudes of the Slain, as the Number of Cannon, the vast Quantities of Bombs, Cartouches, Grenades, Ammunition, and Provision; besides great and small Cattle, that were taken in the Enemy's Camp beyond the River, which was half a League wide, and which the *Turks* had quitted. The Fugitives reported, that the Grand Signior fled in great Consternation to *Temeswaer*. In their Camp were found

His Army encamps.

1697

found all their Tents, with that of the Grand Signior himself; several Camels, and other Beasts; heavy Artillery, Bombs, and other Ammunition; besides a prodigious Quantity of Provision, and about 6000 Waggon, on both Sides the River: Parties were detached to go and make themselves Masters of this Booty: But, as it usually happens in such Cases, the Ammunition took Fire that Day, beyond the Bridge, as it had done the Night before on the Imperialists Side, so that a good Part thereof was consumed, with a great Quantity of Victuals, and other Booty.

The Sul-
tan's Seal
brought to
Pr. Eugene.

In the Morning, a *Transylvanian* Commissary brought the Grand Signior's Seal, a curious Piece of Workmanship; which never happened before, in any of the Battles that had been fought during this War. This confirmed what the Fugitives and Prisoners reported, that the Grand Vizir was killed; because he is bound to carry this Seal always about his Neck. In the mean time, the Hussars, and some other Troops of the Army, pursued the Enemy for four or five Leagues, from the Place where the Battle was fought, who found Store of Booty by the Way, and some weary *Turks*, whom they made Prisoners. The same Day also Colonel *Glockelsberg* was sent out in Pursuit of the Enemy, with 600 Horse; to pick up what Booty and Prisoners he could. He pursued the flying Enemy as far as *Aranga*, within half a Mile of *Temeswaer*; and, after his Return with a considerable Booty, which he met with all along upon the Road, he confirmed what had been reported of the Grand Signior's Consternation, and of the small Number of Foot that were left him.

As for the Loss which the *Turks* sustained, it augmented every Day by new Relations; the last of which assured the Publick, that besides the Grand Vizir, and the Aga of the Janissaries, there were 27 Bashaws slain upon the Spot; above 20,000 the Slain. Men killed, between 10 and 12,000 drowned in the

the *Tibiscus*, 6000 wounded, and several taken Prisoners. The Booty consisted in 6000 Waggon-¹⁶⁹⁷ laden with Ammunition and Provision, 6000 Cattle, 5000 Horses, 12,000 Oxen, and a very great Number of other Cattle; 100 Pieces of large Cannon, and 60 Field-pieces; 500 Drums, and as many Colours; 48 Pair of Kettle-drums; the Grand Signior's Tent, valued at above 40,000 Florins; and a Chariot with 6 Horses, wherein were 10 Women of the Sultan's Seraglio. The Value of the Whole amounted to several Millions.

This Victory was so much the more glorious, because it was gained with little Loss to the Imperialists: A Loss so small, that it is an uncommon Thing to read of such a decisive Battle, won with so little Effusion of Blood on the Victor's Side; some Regiments not losing above 1, 2, or 3, others not above 14 or 15, and the highest but 29 Men. The whole Number slain was but 430, and the wounded about 1600.

I have chosen to insert this Narrative entire, as it was published by Authority, and shall only add to it a few Particulars; as, that the Prince of *Vaudemont* was sent with an Account of it to the Emperor, in a Letter written with Prince *Eugene's* own Hand; and that the Style of this Letter is so remarkably modest, as to discover the true Character of the Hero who wrote it, and who ascribes hardly any Thing to himself. His Imperial Majesty's Officers and Soldiers, in Prince *Eugene's* Language, did all that was done, and the General only insists on having their Merit rewarded. I should insert a Translation of this Letter, were it not too long, and that the Substance of it, almost in the same Words, with the Addition of many Particulars, which were not come to Hand when the Prince wrote, are contained in the preceding Journal.

Upon the Whole, it * is a Question if the Booty got by the *Macedonians*, at the Battle of

Arbella

* *Histoire du Prince Eugene, Vol. I.*

1697 *Arbella*, was greater than what the Imperialists took at *Zenta*; and if *Alexander's* Victory in that famous Action was more complete than Prince *Eugene's* in this. *Zenta*, a small Village on the Western Side of the *Tibiscus*, below *Segedin*, before hardly known, either to Historians or Geographers, is now as much looked after in the Maps, as the Seat of any other great Action in ancient or modern Story.

The Prince received an Order before the Battle not to fight. A very late * Writer assures us, that when the Prince had just determined to give Battle to the *Turks*, and was advanced with the Cavalry to mark out the Ground for the Infantry, a Packet arrived from the Emperor, which was immediately carried after him, and which, to his great Surprise, he found, upon opening, to contain an absolute Injunction not to fight the Enemy. This was in Answer to a Letter from his Highness to his Imperial Majesty, signifying his Resolution to engage the first Opportunity.

Reason of this Prohibition.

The Imperial Army had been much reduced by Sickness and Fatigue, and the Emperor reflected, that if *Eugene* was beaten, which might possibly happen, all *Hungary* would be open to the *Turks*, as most of the Garrisons had been drained to reinforce the Troops in the Field, and the Defect could not be soon supplied: For which Reason his Majesty thought it more prudent to save what was left, than to hazard the Loss of the whole. *Eugene*, who penetrated the Emperor's Meaning, and knew better than any Man how far it was well-grounded, especially now he had advanced so far, did not think proper to alter his Resolution, even upon this absolute Command, but kept the Order secret, in Hopes that the Event would justify his Conduct. It must be a great Satisfaction to him after this, when he wrote the Emperor Word of his Victory, that he was able to say, in relation to the Grand Signior's Seal, " I reserve to myself " the

Which does not prevail with the Prince.

* Histoire, &c. ut supra.

“ the Honour of delivering that Part of the Prize
 “ into your Imperial Majesty’s own Hands, when
 “ I shall be sent for to give an Account of the
 “ Operations of this Campaign.”

Not to reap any Advantage from so complete a Confe-
 Victory as that of *Zenta*, might have given quences of
 Grounds to suspect the Reality of the Triumph. the Victory
 After having rested his Army some Days, *Eugene* at *Zenta*.
 formed the Design of taking *Temeswaer*, a Town
 on the River *Temes*, East of *Zentu*. The Sultan
 fled before his Serene Highness, who was already
 on the March to execute his Project, when there
 fell such a Shower of Rain, as made the Roads
 impassable. He then resolved to invade *Bosnia*,
 a Kingdom which had lately fallen into the Hands
 of the *Turks*, inhabited by a People naturally in-
 constant, and always ready to submit to the longest
 Sword. The Generals, particularly the Princes
 of *Vaudemont* and *Commerci*, who were glad to
 embrace the first Opportunity of collecting fresh
 Laurels, highly approved of the Intention.

The Reader need only cast his Eye on the Map,
 to form an Idea of that fatiguing March the
 Troops had to perform, over a mountainous, ho-
 stile Country, a-croß narrow, rugged Lanes, and
 that in the midst of Autumn: But the Soldiers
 were in good Heart, and nothing could damp *Bosnia* in-
 their Courage. After infinite Trouble and Dan- vaded.
 ger, the Troops, to the Number of 4000 Horse
 and 2500 Foot, with 12 Field-pieces and 2 Mor-
 tars, (the rest of the Army being sent into Win-
 ter-Quarters) arrived within Sight of *Seraio*, the
 Capital of *Bosnia*. This City, situate on the
 River *Bosna*, is secured by a strong Castle, and
 very considerable for its Trade and Commerce.
 There are above 6000 Houses in it, besides 150
 Mosques. Prince *Eugene* was at first highly pro-
 voked with the Citizens, for having shot a Trum-
 peter, whom he sent with a Cornet to offer them
 Conditions: In the Heat of Passion he threatened

1697

Seraio, its
Capital,
taken.

Burnt by
Accident.

Pr. Eugene
meets with
Enemies.

to put them to the Sword; but the Thought of destroying 30,000 People for the Brutality, perhaps, of only a Magistrate, at last overcame his Resentment. Having surpris'd the Inhabitants, he made himself Master of the City with great Ease; and, as he was ambitious of continuing possessed of it, he ordered that no one, upon Pain of Death, should presume to set it on Fire: But that Prohibition proved ineffectual; for a Fire beginning in the Night, in the furthest Part of the Town, it was impossible to extinguish it. In the Confusion, the Soldiers pillaged on all Sides; and the City being destroyed, they could not safely stay there, in order to besiege the Castle: For which Reason the Prince determined to carry off the Troops, and put them into Winter-Quarters in *Hungary*. But several Detachments were first sent out, to lay waste all before them; and in their Retreat, the Fortresses of *Dobay*, *Magloy*, and *Brandack*, were utterly demolished.

Prince *Eugene* went directly to *Vienna*, in order to acquaint the Emperor with the Posture of Affairs, and receive his Majesty's Orders. Who could have doubted but he would meet with a favourable Reception, after having so lately obtained such a glorious Victory as History can scarce parallel? * But the Matter was quite otherwise. When he came to the Imperial Capital, and was saluted by the Populace with the Title of *Deliverer of the Empire*, he found that the implacable *Caprara* had been whispering in his Master's Ear, that the late Success at *Zenta* did not excuse the General's Temerity, and Disobedience to the Imperial Orders. *Leopold*, good as he was, had much of that Haughtiness so natural to Sovereigns, which made him jealous of his own Authority. It was with some Difficulty that the victorious *Eugene* procured an Audience of his Majesty, tho' to present him with the Great Seal of the *Ottoman Empire*. Yet, with
a Bold-

* *Histoire du Prince Eugene*, &c. T. I. p. 250.

a Boldness worthy of his Innocence, he gave an Account of what had been done, and how Affairs had been left in *Hungary*. The Emperor heard him without saying a Word, either by way of Ap- probation or Reproach.

1697
Coolly re-
ceived by
the Empe-
ror.

If *Eugene* was astonished at this Conduct, he had Reason to be more so, when he heard there was a Design on Foot to call him before the Aulic Council of War, when he was actually confined to the City, and had his Sword demanded in the Emperor's Name. *There is the Sword, said our Hero, which his Majesty demands: It is still reeking with the Blood of his Enemies; and I consent never to resume it, except to employ it in his Service.* Tho' all this was done with the utmost Secrecy, the Citizens heard of it, and entered into an Association in the Prince's Behalf: They deputed their Chiefs to wait on him, and offered a Guard for his Person; which his Highness modestly refused, in full Assurance, as he told them, *that the Emperor would soon distinguish Truth from Calumny, and render him that Justice which he could not help thinking was due to his Service.* He was not in the least mistaken. *Leopold's* Heart soon changed, But taken and he not only received *Eugene* again into Fa- again into-
vour, but repulsed all his Slanderers with Indig- high Fa-
nation, and appointed him again to command in your.
Hungary, with a secret Commission, signed with his own Hand, to act as he thought proper, without being accountable for the Success. He was also permitted to nominate such Officers for Preference as had chiefly distinguished themselves under his Highness, and were most strongly attached to his Person.

While this was doing in the East, the King of The Peace
France, weary of a long War, which had drained of *Ryswick*
his Kingdom of Men and Money, had accepted
the Mediation of *Charles XI.* King of *Sweden*, to
treat of a Peace with the Allies. *Ryswick*, a
Pleasure-House of King *William's* in *Holland*, was

1697

chosen for the Seat of the Conferences. Ever since the Month of *April* most of the Princes concerned had sent thither their Ambassadors, and the Negotiations were happily advanced, when the Death of the Mediator put them to a little Stand. His Son *Charles XII*, so well known since for his Bravery and very singular Life, was then but 15 Years of Age, and it was not expected that he should intermeddle in an Affair of such Importance: But the young Prince having signified, that they need not change the Plan of Mediation which his Father had left, the Conferences were continued with Success, and a general Peace was concluded on the 21st of *September*.

1698

* This Peace, concluded at *Ryswick* upon very honourable Terms for the Allies, enabled the Emperor to employ all his Forces in *Hungary*. The Battle of *Zenta* had given the *Ottomans* such a Blow, that they longed for nothing more than a Peace: But the Emperor would not sheath his Sword, except on very advantageous Conditions; for which Reason he determined to put himself in such a Posture, as to be able to prescribe Laws to the Enemy. Thus did the Campaign of 1698 promise *Eugene* another Harvest of fresh Laurels.

The Emperor insists on high Terms with the Turks.

The two Armies take the Field.

Several Troops from the *Rhine* and *Italy* filed off towards the *Danube*. The Neighbourhood of *Salankemen*, between *Peterwaradin* and *Belgrade*, was appointed for the general Rendezvous of the whole Army. Thither *Eugene* repaired very early, to take the Advantage of that dilatory Manner in which the *Ottoman* Troops for the generality join each other. As the Standard of *Mahomet*, to which every Musselman ought to repair, had been this Winter set up, their Army was likewise soon assembled, and entrenched under *Belgrade*. It was secured towards the Right by the *Save*, towards the Left by the *Danube*, in the Front by their Entrench-

* Military History, &c.

trenchments, and in the Rear by the Town, where they had all their Magazines. 1698

Prince Eugene was determined, if possible, to bring them to an Engagement, before they were reinforced by a Body of near 40,000 *Tartars*, which were hourly expected. Having crossed the *Danube* near *Peter-waradin*, he advanced towards the *Tibiscus*, which he crossed likewise without any Opposition, and encamped at *Peteskerék*, between the Morasses of *Kustos* and *Beki*. From thence he advanced, and made a Feint as if he would cross the *Danube* again, in order to draw the *Turks* out of their Entrenchments. But the Battle of *Zenta* was too fresh in their Remembrance, and they dreaded to engage with a General who had handled them before so very severely. Content therefore with playing their Cannon, they did not stir out of their Entrenchments; and the

Pr. Eugene tries to bring the *Turks* to an Engagement.

But in vain Prince was obliged to return to his Camp, to consult how to prevent the Campaign's being wasted to little or no Purpose. His Highness had an Inclination to make himself Master of *Temeswaer*: For could the *Turks* be once driven out of that Place, they would be shut up in *Walachia*, and rendered incapable of assisting the Malecontents in *Transylvania* and *Upper Hungary*. But when this was debated in a Council of War, it appeared that the *Turks* had been so cautious, as to furnish *Temeswaer* with all Things necessary: The Siege therefore, it was urged, would take up an infinite deal of Time, and cost, in all Probability, the Lives of Thousands. On the other Hand, tho' it would be the ready Way to draw the Enemy out of their Entrenchments, and even oblige them to come to an Engagement; yet this must be with apparent Disadvantage to the Imperialists, whose Forces would be divided, while their Enemies were strengthened, not only by the *Tartars*, but from the Garrisons of *Belgrade*, *Semendria*, and *Widin*,

But in vain

Proposes to besiege *Temeswaer*.

But is otherwise advised.

1698 which would make them four times as numerous as the Christians.

While the Prince was weighing these Matters in his Mind, Advice came, that a large Convoy of Ammunitions was getting ready for *Temefwaer*, whither it would be escorted by 1000 Horfe. His Highness being informed of the Route they had fixed upon, resolved, if possible, to seize the Convoy. He marched himself, at the Head of his Cavalry, having sent General *Heister* before with the Foot. Nothing was ever better concerted than this Project, which nevertheless miscarried, thro' the Treachery of a Hussar, who deserted, and gave the Enemy Intelligence of what was intended. The *Turks* thereupon made a Halt, and secured the Convoy so effectually, that the Prince could neither surprize nor attack it, and the Army was obliged to return to their Camp.

Which however escapes.

The Peace of *Carlowitz*.

The *Turks*, however, would not have shut themselves up so close, but that they waited for the Success of a Negotiation, which was then on Foot at *Carlowitz*, under the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, whose Ministers, the Lord *Paget* and Count *Collier*, had at last prevailed on the Sultan to consent, that the *Uti possidetis* should be the Basis of the Treaty. The Peace was at last signed between the Emperor, *Russia*, *Poland*, and the Republick of *Venice*, on the one Side, and the Sultan on the other. Thus was Tranquility restored in the East, as it had been before in the West, by the Peace of *Ryswick*: And Prince *Eugene* had the Honour, by the Battle of *Zenta*, to put an End to an 18 Years War, the Beginning of which had alarmed all Christendom. *Transylvania* was ceded to the Emperor, and whatever his Generals had conquered in *Hungary*.

A Conspiracy in the Imperial Army.

While the Negotiations had been carrying on, a Plot was discovered in the Imperial Army, by the Wife of a Trooper, which, had it succeeded, might

might have occasioned the Loss of all *Hungary*. 1698
 The Emperor's Troops, always ill paid, had never more in Arrears than now. Three Regiments of Dragoons brought over many others, who had all agreed to engage the rest of the Army, and make a general Revolt, in which their Officers were to be massacred. But the Execution of 20 of the Ringleaders, upon the Discovery, put an End to this dangerous Affair.

Prince *Eugene*, being now returned to *Vienna*, *Eugene* had two Years of Repose from the Fatigues of War, loves Study which were not however wasted in Idleness. He was a Lover of Study, and spared no Cost to have a Collection of the best Books. He wrote Relations of his own Campaigns; and it may be said of him as it has been of *Cæsar*, that he was equally a gallant Commander and a good Writer. His Knowledge, especially in History, was so universal, that he justly deserved the Epithet of *Learned*: A Quality so far from being incompatible with Heroism, that it is even necessary to soften that Ferocity which is too natural to a Soldier.

Many great Generals have died undistinguished for want of Opportunities to exercise their Genius. *Eugene* was far more happy: As he was born for War, it seemed as if War sprung up only for him. Revolutions in the most powerful Monarchies of *Europe*, while he was yet in the Flower of his Age, gave Rise to the most obstinate and bloody Contests that had ever been known. That we are next to describe, shewed our Prince in the greatest Lustre; and therefore it is proper we should give some Account of the Occasion of it.

Charles II, King of *Spain*, in whom ended the 1699
 Elder Branch of the House of *Austria*, was in so languishing a Condition, that his Death was every Day expected. This put the Powers of *Europe*, the last ge- after the Peace of *Ryswick*, into some Commo- neral War. tion, as there were several who claimed the Suc-

1699

The two
Treaties of
Partition.

cession to the vast Dominions of that Monarchy. The *Dauphin* of *France*, Son of *Lewis XIV* and *Theresa* the Sister of *Charles*, would have had the most incontestable Right, had not a formal Renunciation of such Right been made at the Marriage of his Parents. Next to him in Descent, and consequently first on this Occasion, was the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, Grandson to a younger Sister of the King of *Spain*. The Emperor, as Head of the House of *Austria*, had also a Title for himself or Sons. In this Manner Things stood, when the sickly King, by the Instigation of his *Britannick* Majesty, declared the Prince of *Bavaria* for his Heir and Successor, to the Exclusion of the Princes of *France*. *Lewis XIV*, piqued at this Indignity, yet thinking it best for the present to stifle his Resentment, communicated to the *English* Court, by Count *Tallard* his Ambassador, a Plan of the famous Partition Treaty, which dismembered *Naples*, *Sicily*, and some other Places, from the *Spanish* Dominions, in Favour of the *Dauphin*, and the Dutchy of *Milan* in Favour of the Archduke *Charles*, leaving the rest to the Electoral Prince. No one can tell what *France* would have done, in case this Treaty had come to take Place: But the principal Heir dying before the present Possessor, *Lewis* had then some Pretence for renewing his Claim. As it was not proper however to do this openly, he consented to the temporary Expedient of another Treaty, by which the Archduke was allotted what had been before settled on the Electoral Prince, and the Duke of *Lorraine* was to have the Dutchy of *Milan*, in lieu of his own, which *Lewis* was to annex to his Dominions. But while the other contracting Powers relied on the Faith of this solemn Agreement, the King of *France*, by dint of Bribery, prevailed on the *Spanish* Ministry, and afterwards on the Court of *Rome*, to procure a Will from the declining King, in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*,

Anjou, second Son of the *Dauphin*. Mean time he kept up his Army as in Time of War, tho' all the other Parties had disbanded theirs, and marched great Bodies of Troops to the Borders of *Spain* and the *Netherlands*, there to be ready at the first Notice.

On the 1st of *November*, 1700, the King of *Spain* dies, and a Courier from his Council is immediately dispatched to the Court of *France*, with Advice of the Disposition made in his Will, and desiring that the Duke of *Anjou*, now their Sovereign, may be sent among them. *Lewis* seemingly hesitates at accepting what he had been at so much Pains and Expence to secure; but at last consents, with the Advice of his Council, and marches his Forces into the *Spanish* Provinces, under the Denomination of Neutral Troops. In a Word, he acknowledges the Duke of *Anjou* for King of *Spain*, by the Name of *Philip V*; gives Advice thereof to the *Spanish* Regency, and to all the Courts of *Europe*. This was the Rise of that long War, the Transactions whereof will be the Subject of many subsequent Pages.

Lewis XIV left no Stone unturned, at *London*, the *Hague*, and *Vienna*, by his Ministers of the Counts *Tallard*, *Briord*, *D'Avaux*, and *Villars*, that the Motives which induced him to prefer the Acceptance of his Catholick Majesty's Will, before the Treaty of Partition, might appear plausible. King *William* plainly testified, by his Answers, and all his Conduct, that he disapproved the Measures of the *French* Court. The States-General shewed less Resolution, since their High-Mightinesses acknowledged King *Philip*. The Elector of *Bavaria*, Governor of the *Netherlands*, and his Brother, the Elector of *Cologne*, entered into an Alliance with *France*. The Emperor would hearken to no Proposition whatsoever. The Duke of *Savoy* at once gave into the Sentiments of his Most Christian Majesty. The *Switzers* and

1700
Death of
the King
of *Spain*.

Disposition
of the se-
veral States
of *Europe*.

1700

the *Grisons* refused to acknowledge the new King. Prince *Vaudemont*, Governor of the *Milanese*, received with Submission the Orders of *Madrid* and *Versailles*. Pope *Clement XI* was one of the first who acknowledged the young Monarch, in Hopes that such Concession might secure *Italy* from an impending War.

The Measures taken by the Emperor.

The Emperor experienced too late the fatal Effects of neglecting Prince *Eugene's* Advice. The Catholick King had applied to him for Troops with great Earnestness, and would have received the Archduke into *Spain* before his Death, both which *Eugene* thought highly necessary, but had the Misfortune to be over-ruled in Council. As the Thing was now past Recal, it was proper to find some Way of bringing Matters back to their first Situation; and of securing by Arms the Rights of the House of *Austria*. The Court of *Vienna* was sensible it had several Friends in *Spain*, *Naples*, *Milan*, and other States of the *Spanish* Monarchy, who would be ready to espouse its Interest, whenever they found it in a Capacity to support them. Thus the War was resolved on, in Hopes that *England*, *Holland*, and even the whole Empire, would join their Forces, to prevent the Storm which threatened all *Europe*, in case the House of *Bourbon* should obtain all the Kingdoms and States of the *Spanish* Monarchy.

The Disposal of the Imperial Troops.

Italy being resolved on for the main Seat of War, the Emperor settled with Count *Mansfield*, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, Prince *Eugene*, and other Generals and Ministers, the Number of Troops to be employed in every Part of the Service. It was concluded, that the Army in *Italy* should consist of 19,200 Foot, 6000 Horse, and 4000 Dragoons; and that on the *Rhine* of 14,400 Foot, 4000 Horse, and 2000 Dragoons: That three other Armies should be kept up; one for the Security of the Hereditary Countries, consisting of 3600 Foot, and 4000 Horse; another for the Defence of

of Hungary, consisting of 13,200 Foot, 3000 Horse, and 2000 Dragoons; and the third for the Preservation of *Sclavonia*, consisting of 3000 Horse, 1000 Dragoons, and 6600 Infantry. The Command of the Army in *Italy* was conferred on Pr. Eugene Prince Eugene; that on the *Rhine* was given to nominated Prince Lewis of *Baden*; that in *Hungary* to General Heister, and that in *Transylvania* to Count Rabutin. 1700

The greatest Difficulty that attended the Emperor, was to find out some *Italian* Prince, who would supply him with a fortified Place, to secure a Retreat. M. *Palazuoli*, Minister from the Duke of *Guastalla*, assured him directly, upon Application, that he might without all Doubt send his Troops into the Territories of his Master, where they would meet with a favourable Reception, and all the Conveniencies requisite for their Quarter. The Duke of *Modena* did not express himself in such plain Terms, but assured the Emperor, that when his Troops were in a Capacity to assist him, he would declare openly in his Favour. His Most Christian Majesty had already engaged the Duke of *Savoy*, and prevailed on the Duke of *Mantua* to assist him; tho' the latter would not immediately declare himself, lest he should incur the Displeasure of the Empire. His Majesty employed likewise all his Ministers in *Germany*, to engage the Princes and States of the Empire to make no Attempts to the Detriment of the Two Crowns. And, what surprised every body, this very Lewis XIV, who in his own Kingdom treated with the utmost Severity all his Protestant Subjects, offered a powerful Assistance to the Protestants of *Germany*, in order to their obtaining Satisfaction according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*. State of Affairs in Italy.

Tho' King *William* acknowledged the Duke of *Anjou* in April 1701, he did it only to gain Time. The following Summer he set on Foot the Grand Alliance, for recovering the *Spanish* Dominions

1701

out

1701

out of that Prince's Hands; and no sooner was the Count *d'Avaux*, the *French* Ambassador, departed from *Holland*, but great Preparations were made on all Sides for beginning the War. The States General were not only very active in raising a numerous Body of Troops, but gave special Orders for manning a large Fleet. *England* was equally industrious in fitting out hers, and sending the Troops into *Holland* which King *William* had promised them.

The Duke of Savoy Generalissimo of the French.

The Duke of *Savoy* was Generalissimo of the *French* Army in *Italy*, and had besides entered into a Treaty with *Lewis XIV*, whereby he agreed to furnish him with 2500 Horse and 8000 Foot. The King, in Consideration of such Levies, paid him a Subsidy of 60,000 Crowns a Month, and engaged that the Princess of *Piedmont* should marry *Philip V*. 'Tis no such surprising Thing, therefore, that his Royal Highness should exert himself on such an Occasion.

The Milanese, the Cause of the War in Italy.

The Succession of the *Milanese* was in some Measure independent on the *Spanish* Succession. As that State is a Fief of the Empire, which *Charles V*. gave to the *Spanish* Branch, the Heirs Male of that Branch failing by the Death of the late King of *Spain*, the *Milanese* returned of Course to the Emperor. However, *Philip V* and *Lewis XIV* insisted, that that State was a Part of the Succession of *Charles II*, granted to *Philip V*, tho' of a Family not related by the Heirs Male to that of *Austria*.

Lewis XIV, conscious of the great Advantage that would arise to the two Crowns, if they could but prevail on the Princes of *Italy* to espouse their Cause, took Care, in the first Place, to send his best Troops into those Parts. Neither the *Venetians*, nor the Duke of *Modena*, would hearken to any of his Propositions. But the Duke of *Mantua*, naturally attached to the Interest of *France*, and prevailed on by the Marquis *Beretti Landi*,
his

Book II. Prince EUGENE of Savoy.

1701

his Prime Minister, readily espoused the Cause of the two Crowns. At the same Time this Minister endeavoured to make the Imperial Court believe, that the Duke acquiesced merely by Compulsion. For that Purpose Count *de Tessé*, the French Commander in the Duke of Savoy's Absence, sent several Letters to the Ministers at *Mantua*, threatening to bombard the City, in case a French Garrison should be refused Admittance. Those Letters were communicated to the Duke, and Affairs were so managed, that, in the Conclusion, it was agreed, that it would be the Interest of his Serene Highness to give Admission to the French Troops. Accordingly 5000 Men entered the City at once, some French, some Spaniards, and took Possession of the Citadel, for the Consideration of 36,000 Crowns *per Month*, which were promised to the Duke on the King's Account. As his Majesty however was not so good as his Word, the Duke in a little Time began to repent of the Steps he had taken, and laid all the Blame on his Minister, whom he endeavoured to stab. But *Beretti Landi* escaped very opportunely, and withdrew to *Milan*, where he entered into the Service of King Philip.

The Duke of Mantua receives the French Garrison.

Thus the French General committed the first Acts of Hostility in *Italy*, and not only made himself Master of *Mantua*, but likewise of several Places in the *Modenese*, and in the *Parmesan*, under Pretence that they were necessary for him, to prevent the Penetration of Prince Eugene into *Italy*. Towards the latter End of April, however, the March of Prince appeared at the Head of the Imperial Troops, whose Rendezvous was appointed between *Trent* and *Roveredo*; and as soon as they assembled together, he ordered them to march towards the *Veronese*, resolving to open a Passage, Sword in Hand, into the *Milanese*.

When *Catinat* understood that Eugene advanced, he called a Council of War, in which it was determined to march with 18,000 Men towards
Chiusa,

1701

A Passage
made by
the Con-
trivance of
Prince Eu-
gene.

Chiusa, near the Lake of *Guarda*. *Eugene*, accompanied by young Prince *Vaudemont*, went to view the Posts in Possession of the Enemy's Troops, and ordering several Regiments to advance, posted them on an Eminence, from whence with their Cannon they annoyed the Enemy's Camp. The March of the Imperialists was attended with abundance of Fatigue, on account of the narrow Ways in the Mountains, through which they were obliged to pass. But *Eugene*, by his unwearied Diligence, gave such Instructions, that in less than 24 Hours a Road was made six Miles long, and above 9 Foot broad, through which the Carriages, Equipages, and Artillery passed, without any Obstruction or Inconvenience. This surprised *M. de Catinat* to such a Degree, that he could not forbear expressing publicly his Astonishment; and finding he had a General to deal with who thus surmounted the greatest Difficulties, he put himself in Motion to dispute his Entrance through some other Defiles. Having divided his Army into two Bodies, he posted one at *Caprino*, and the other at *Campo-Longono*, near *Rivolta* on the *Adige*. But notwithstanding those Precautions, Prince *Eugene*, having passed over the Mountains, marched directly to the Banks of the *Adige*, in order to cross that River, and encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Verona*, where he waited for his Artillery, which came down through the Vale of *Pantera* with the Remainder of his Troops.

Prince Eu-
gene crosses
the *Adige*.

Thus there was nothing but the *Adige* between the two Armies. The Prince, who was determined to cross that River, ordered it to be carefully surveyed, and the Depth of it sounded. Prince *Commerci*, and General *Palfi*, undertook the Expedition. The former, disguised like a Huntsman, with two Engineers, sailed up in a Sloop as high as *Cologna*: The latter crossed it in a Boat with 25 Men, to observe the Enemy, and was informed of the Situation of their Camp by an Ensign and 9 Soldiers whom he took Prisoners.

Eugene

Eugene having received all the Intelligence he desired, ordered a Bridge to be thrown over the River between *Castel-Baldo* and *Villa-Bona*, in order to see what Measures the French General would take. The Marshal, however, pretended to be a Stranger to the Prince's Intention, since it would have been a Reflection on him not to prevent it. As soon as a Body of 10,000 Imperialists, who had crossed the River, advanced towards *Albaro*, about 12 Miles from *Verona*, Marshal *de Catinat*, who was at *Opeano*, about 4 Miles from *The French Albaro*, decamped immediately, and divided his retreat.

Army into several Posts along the River; whilst Count *de Tessé* got together Materials for the Erection of a Bridge likewise over the *Adige*, in order to send out a Detachment to cut off Prince *Eugene's* Convoys. The French, finding themselves the weaker Party, did not fail, according to their Custom, to fly into their Trenches. These were trivial Obstacles to Prince *Eugene*, who made several Motions, as if he intended to cross the *Po*. *Catinat* from thence concluded, that his Highness intended to march towards *Ostiglia*; and for that Reason took all the necessary Precautions to oppose him there. His Army was divided into three Parts: The main Body was planted at *Ostiglia*; the Count *de Tessé* was at *Legnago* with another Corps, out of which he detached *St. Fremont* with 4 Regiments of Dragoons, one of Horse, 3000 Foot, and 6 Pieces of Cannon, to take Possession of the Post of *Carpi*, on the *Adige*, about 5 Miles below *Legnago*. *St. Fremont* immediately directed several Entrenchments to be made on an Eminence, where he planted some Cannon, with Intent to batter down that which the Imperialists had raised at the Head of *Villa-Bona*. Count *de Tessé* made several Alterations in his Camp at *Legnago*: *M. de Catinat* continued all the Time at *Rivolta*; and old Prince *Vaudemont*, with the *Spaniards*, within a League of *Verona*. *Eugene* had left a Camp

1701

Situation
of the two
Armies.

1701

The Action
at Carpi.

Camp on the other Side, in the Defiles, at the Foot of the Valley of *San Martino* and *San Michael*, to secure his Convoys and harass the Enemy. The first Engagement was to determine the Fortune of the two Parties in *Italy*: All the People, as well as the Princes, stood off, in order to join that Power which proved most successful: For which Reason *Eugene* deferred coming to an Engagement, till he saw he had an apparent Advantage. Being informed, therefore, of the Situation of the Troops at *Carpi*, he determined to begin with the Attack of that Post. In order to deceive the Enemy, he made several Detachments, as if he intended to cross the *Tartaro* at *Cauda*, and the *Po* in the *Ferrarese*; but, all on a sudden, he directed his March another Way, crossed the *Tartaro* and the *Canal-Bianco*, and fell upon the Body of *M. de St. Fremont*, who, being apprised of his Intention, threw 300 Men into the Village of *Castagnaro*, about a Mile from *Carpi*, to prevent the Imperialists from proceeding any farther. *Eugene* ordered that Post to be attacked by a Detachment of Grenadiers; and notwithstanding *St. Fremont* came to their Assistance with 300 Dragoons, the Imperialists drove them out, and obliged them to retreat towards *Carpi*, where they soon took the Alarm. The Horse and Dragoons immediately mounted, and made the best Preparation they could to receive the Imperialists, whilst proper Persons were dispatched to Count *de Tessé*, to demand fresh Supplies. As the Country abounds with Ditches, Morasses and Woods, the Imperialists were obliged to halt every Moment, and the Cuirassiers of *Newbourg*, being advanced too forward without seeing the Line, were vigorously attacked by the Enemy, till the Cuirassiers of Prince *Vaudemont* came up to their Assistance. That Engagement gave Count *de Tessé* Time to arrive; but as he had 3 Miles to travel through narrow Passages, his Infantry were unable to follow him. He appeared
at

1701

at the Head of the Regiment of *Albert*, and made his Attacks at the same Time as *M. de St. Fremont*; but all his Efforts proved ineffectual. As the Action happened in a Road with Ditches on each Side, Prince *Eugene* filled the Road with his Horse, whilst his Foot, posted on the Right and Left of the Ditches, sheltered them, by firing without Intermission on the Enemy. They had all the Advantage at their first Attack, when the Presence of Count *Tessé* reviving the Courage of the *French*, prevailed on them to renew the Combat. Prince *Eugene*, tho' wounded in the left Knee, hastening at that Juncture to the Head of his Troops, determined the Victory, and the Enemy were obliged to abandon the Post, and leave behind them a considerable Part of their Baggage, 100 Prisoners, 200 Horses, and 800 Men dead on the Spot.

This Action, tho' it lasted but an Hour, and seemed a Trifle in itself, was in several Respects a decisive Blow. Count *Tessé* thereupon abandoned *Legnago*, and marched directly towards the River *Mincio*; so that the *Adige* was left entirely open to the Imperialists. The *French* and *Spaniards* began to be disheartened, as they were conscious that none of them were beloved in the Country. *Catinat* was uneasy, lest that Misfortune should discourage the Duke of *Savoy*; and old Prince *Vaudemont* was apprehensive, that the *Milanese* would revolt: For this Reason the Marshal sent an Express to the Duke of *Savoy*, to prevail on him to repair to the Army, and bring his Troops along with him; and the Prince went with all the Expedition imaginable to *Milan*, to tender the Oath of Allegiance to King *Philip*, whilst his Troops conducted those of *France* on their Way over the *Mincio*.

The Retreat of the *French* towards the *Mincio*.

Prince *Eugene* marched without Loss of Time Prince *Eugene* pursued them. to *Legnago*; but found all the Posts there abandoned. He then advanced as far as *Villa-Franca*, a large Town between *Verona* and *Mantua*. There he

1701
The French
pass that
River.

As does al-
so Prince
Eugene.
Precipitate
Retreat of
M. de Ca-
tinat.

The Garri-
son of Ca-
stiglione
made Pri-
soners of
War.

he came up with the Army of the two Crowns, when *Catinat* thought proper to decamp without Noise, and to cross the *Mincio* with all his Army. As soon as the Prince discovered the Measures taken by the Enemy, he advanced towards the River, and encamped between *Peschiera* and *Ponti*, where he waited for General *Wemer*, with the Artillery, Baggage, and Provisions, which he had left on the other Side the *Adige*. His Highness had the Pleasure to see *Catinat* continually retreating as he advanced, and that it was in his Power to pass the *Mincio* whenever he saw fit. It was done at last with the utmost Secrecy; for having got together the Boats that were requisite, they began to work upon a Bridge on the 28th of *July* in the Morning, while the Army advanced without Noise. It was finished about Noon, and Prince *Eugene* immediately marched his Army over it; tho' he did not expect to have passed so easily, because the Enemy had it in their Power to have annoyed him, as they had a Marshal *de Camp*, with a Body of Troops, posted on an Eminence, over-against the Place where they built the Bridge, but who had Orders from *Catinat* to retire.

Thus the Imperialists, having passed without any Opposition, marched on and encamped at *Renzano*. The Army of the two Crowns abandoned all the Posts along the *Mincio*, and the Garrison of *Castiglione*, consisting of 300 Men, were made Prisoners of War. In a Word, M. de *Catinat* quitted Post after Post till he came to the *Oglio*, which he likewise passed, not believing himself safe, unless he had a River between him and *Eugene*. The great Success his Highness had in the opening of this Campaign, equally surprized *Lewis XIV.* and all his Generals, who were far from expecting any such Thing from a young Commander in Chief, against Officers of so much Experience.

The

1701

The King, on receiving the News of his Army's Retreat, ordered 40 Battalions, which were next at hand, to march into *Italy*, with 5 Regiments of Horse and 2 of Dragoons. These Troops, with those he had there before, and the *Spaniards* and *Savoyards*, made up 69 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons. And being little satisfied with *Catinat*, whom he believed to have too much Circumspection and too little Activity, he sent him the Mar- M. de Vil-
shal de *Villeroy*, who before commanded a separate lero y sent
Army in *Germany*, for his Colleague. There was into *Italy*.
this Difference between *Catinat* and *Villeroy*; that the first had a large Turn of Experience, the other none. *Villeroy*, with very slender Talents, had a His Cha-
great deal of Presumption; whereas *Catinat* was racter.
a prudent General, and never erred but through too much Diffidence. The Duke of *Savoy*, as we observed, was Generalissimo of the Allied Crowns. His Royal Highness arrived in the Duke of
Camp the 26th of *July*, and was received with all *Savoy* ar-
imaginable Respect. *Eugene*, as Prince of *Savoy*, rives in the
sent to compliment him by an Officer of Distinction, *French Ar-*
and made him a Present of 6 fine *Turkish* Horses; my.
and, as General in Chief of the Emperor's Army, he put himself in a Condition to offer him Battle.

The *Mincio*, which both Armies had now crossed, Its Situa-
runs cross the *Mantuan* from North to South, and tion at that
seems to have its Channel contrived on purpose, Time.
on that Side, to cover the *Cremonese*, the *Bressan*, and the Dutchy of *Milan*, as the *Secchia* does the same on the Side of *Reggio*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*: It is a Line very advantageously situated, and may the more easily be kept, because, having *Mantua* in its Center, it has a great Advantage in Point of Defence and Communication. But neither the *Mincio*, the *Chiesà*, nor the *Oglio*, could stop the Enemy's Retreat, till they received the expected Reinforcement, which, together with Marshal *Villeroy*, came up with them between *Soncino* and *Ponte Oglio*. In the mean time Prince
Eugene

1701

Eugene was well nigh taking of *Mantua* by Stratagem, and the Treachery of a *Franciscan* Monk, who brought over his whole Monastery, and a great Number of the Inhabitants: But the Design being detected, it consequently came to nothing. *Castelguifre* had opened its Gates, and submitted voluntarily to the Emperor; as did also several Places in the *Mantuan*.

The French
resolve to
give Battle.

The Generals of the two Crowns held a Council of War, in which *Villeroy* produced the King his Master's Orders; whereupon it was agreed, tho' still against the Opinion of *M. de Catinat*, to march directly against Prince *Eugene*, oppose his advancing farther, and give him Battle. At the same Time they received Advice, that General *Vaubonne* had carried off to *Cremona* an entire Convoy, with some Persons of Distinction; and this being looked upon as an Affront, irritated them the more to act on the Offensive. Pursuant to which Resolution, on the 29th. of *July* the whole Army was in Motion, and having made a Feint on the Side of *Palazuolo*, where the Imperialists had a Bridge, they passed the *Oglio* over-against *Rudiano*.

Repas the
Oglio.

Pr. Eugene
takes pos-
session of
Chiari.

* The 31st Prince *Eugene* took Possession of *Chiari*, a Post in itself of no great Account, but in this Conjunction of much Consequence. It is situated between three or four small Rivulets, which defend it on the Right, Left, and Rear. The *Venetians* had a little Garrison in it, who at first refused Entrance to his Highness, under Pretence of the Neutrality. But the Prince gave them to understand, that as *Chiari* was no fortified Place, they ought not to pretend to keep it as such; that it was in his Power to enter it that Moment by Force; but he desired they would not oblige him to have recourse to such Measures; assuring them, that if they opened the Gates of their

their own Accord, no body should have Reason to complain. These Remonstrances had a proper Effect. The *Venetians* opened the Gates, and only procured an Acknowledgement in Writing, from the Prince, of the Difficulty they had made to comply with his Demands.

1701

His Highness sent the Count *de Guttenstein*, with two Battalions of his own Regiment, and some Pieces of Cannon, to take Possession of it. He at the same Time seized two Mills, and three or four Cassines, which were situated on each Side, and in the Front of the Town. He put into them as many Soldiers as they could contain, and, for their greater Security, posted between the Ditch of the Town and these Cassines, and in the the Road on the Left, 4 Battalions, covered by 1000 Horse and a Regiment of Dragoons; the rest of the Army was drawn up in Order of Battle, to the Right and Left of *Chiari*, from one River to the other: The Foot first in two Lines, and the Cavalry behind in another Line. The Right was defended by the Rivers *Trenzana* and *Bajona*, making a Front to the Enemy; the Left having *Chiari* in the Rear, and on all Sides the Rivulet called *Ceriola di Chiari*. There were posted likewise at a greater Distance, in the Rear of the Right Wing, some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, facing the *Trenzana* and *Bajona*; so that the Army had three Fronts. *Chiari* was in the Center, fortified with a Ditch full of Water, and covered as before related. The Cannon were placed all along the first Line, in the Intervals of the Foot; and in the Front of the Right, they had thrown up an Entrenchment with a Parapet, which begun at *Chiari*, and was continued to the *Trenzana*, bending according to the Course of the River, so as to cover also the Flank.

His Care for its Defence.

Disposition of the Imperial Army.

The Excellency of these Dispositions supplied the Want of Forces; for the Imperial Troops were in Number scarce two Thirds of those of the

Advantages resulting therefrom.

1701

the Enemy. The Prince was obliged to detach two Regiments of Foot on the Side of *Palazuolo*, along the Mountains, to secure the Passes; so that they were not in the Battle. *Vaubonne* was also absent, with that Body of Troops with which he had carried off the *French* Convoy, and did not rejoin the Army till the next Day.

The *French*
Army ad-
vances.

The 1st of *September*, at Break of Day, they heard the Alarm beat in the Enemy's Camp. In a short Time after the Prince was informed by the Return of Parties and Deserters, that they were advancing in Order of Battle. About 10 their General Officers appeared in the Plain, escorted by a great Body of Troops. They came to reconnoitre the Army of the Imperialists, and advanced very near it. A Cannon Ball, which struck a Trooper to the Ground, obliged them to retire.

As they could discover little in this Excursion, Marshal *Villeroy*, deceived by some Advices he had received, was persuaded that Prince *Eugene* was not there, but had taken the Road towards the *Mantuan*, and left only a few Troops in *Chiari* to cover his Retreat. M. de *Catinat* judged otherwise. When he had taken a View of the Imperial Camp, its Entrenchments, their Extent, and what other Objects presented themselves, he concluded that the whole Army was there, and that it would be great Rashness to think of attacking it. He delivered his Opinion to *Villeroy* upon the Spot, who would not take his Advice, or be drawn from his own Notions. He even asked him with some

Debate be-
tween M.
de Catinat
and M. de
Villeroy.

Warmth, for what Reason he thought it improper to begin the Attack? "Because, answered *Catinat*, "all that you see yonder is crowded with Men. "Those Houses are so many Redoubts. The whole "Army is there. Prince *Eugene* has taken all "possible Precautions. It will be too hot for us: "Let us wait for a more favourable Opportunity. "—— That is to say, interrupted *Villeroy*, we "are to end the Campaign just as we began, and "for

“ for fear the Enemy should beat us, we must
 “ never attempt to beat them. But, Sir, this is 1701
 “ not the Intention of the King: He has not
 “ sent hither so many brave Men merely to ob-
 “ serve the Enemy with Spying-Glasses; he ex-
 “ pects they should do something. If Prince
 “ *Eugene* has taken his Advantages, let us take
 “ ours. We have more Troops than he. They are
 “ not inferior to his in any Respect. They are
 “ chosen Men, well disposed, well commanded,
 “ and as willing to fight as any in the World:
 “ We ought not, therefore, to discourage them,
 “ by taking such Measures as will make them
 “ suspect we are afraid of the Enemy.” These The French
 Reasons, from the Mouth of a Man who came to resolve to
 redress Affairs, and who brought the Orders of engage.
 the King, silenced Marshal *Catinat*. The Duke
 of *Savoy*, as Generalissimo, had all the Honours
 paid him as such; but the Authority was not at all
 in his Hands. There was no Change made in
 their former Resolution, and about two o’Clock
 the two Armies were in Sight.

At half an Hour after Two the Action began. Attack
 The Brigades of *Normandy* and *Auvergne* attacked *Chiari* and
 the Mills and the Cassines, which defended the are repul-
 Passages to *Chiari*. The Resistance was long and sed.
 vigorous: At last the Enemy carried them, but
 did not keep them long. They were re-attacked
 and retaken in less than half an Hour, by the
 Battalions of *Guttenstein* and *Mansfeldt*, and some
 Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command
 of Colonel Count *de Daun*. The Enemy lost a
 great Number of Men in these two Attacks,
 especially in the last, from which they retired in
 great Confusion. Four of their Colours remained
 in the Hands of the Imperialists, and a fifth was
 lost in the Water, into which it was thrown, when
 taken, by a Grenadier, who could not find it
 again.

The

1701 The Troops in the Right Wing of the Imperialists were attacked at the same Time with As they are the Cassines; but the Battalions of *Nigrelli*, *Herveststein*, and *Kirchbaum*, who were posted there, every where else. having suffered the Enemy to approach very near before they fired, made then so opportune a Discharge, that most of those who had advanced up to their Works were killed upon the Spot. The same ill Success happened to the Enemy in all their other Attacks, and never any Action more signally displayed the Advantage of a proper Disposition. The Imperialists fought without Danger, and without Loss: The Engagement was a mere Diversion on their Side; while on the other Hand, the Enemy could no where advance without meeting Death to no Purpose.

M. Villeroi The Battle lasted two Hours; at the End of retires. which, Marshal *Villeroi*, having had Time to discover his Mistake, drew off his Troops as well as he could. The Imperialists kept their Posts, and spent the Night under their Arms. The Allies retreated about a Mile and a half; and the next Day marched to *Urago*, which is a little further.

Loss on both Sides They lost about 2000 Men, some say 3000, and among them more than 200 Officers. On the Side of the Imperialists the Loss was so small, that it will hardly gain Credit. They had no more than 36 killed, and 81 wounded.

Situation of the Armies after the Battle. The End of the Campaign was no less glorious to the Prince than the Progress thereof had been. I have mentioned, that the Allies, after the Battle, were posted at *Urago*. Their Left upon the *Oglio*, and their Right stretched towards *Castrezato*. The Imperialists posted their Left at *Chiari*, and their Right at *Palazuolo*. Thus the two Armies fronted each other, and were almost in Sight. The Question was, which of the two would decamp first, since neither could do so without Disadvantage, for Reasons obvious to every Body. It could not be expected that the Enemy should take this

this Step, because their Horse were not so burthen-
some to them as Prince *Eugene* found his, and they had all the Towns in the *Milanese* and the *Mantuan* to furnish them with whatever they wanted. Yet the Prince, in Spite of all the Difficulties arising from his Situation, found Means to hold out to the last. The *French* began to be tired, when they struggled with Hunger, Thirst, Rain, Wind and Cold. The Difficulty of receiving Convoys, and of Foraging, increased every Day; so that at last they resolved to decamp silently in the Night between the 12th and 13th of *November*. They executed this Design with so much Precaution, that the Prince had not the least Notice thereof till Morning, when their Advanced-Guards retired. He immediately sent several Pieces of Cannon to the Banks of the *Oglio*, which he lined with a good Number of Grenadiers, and ordered a Body of Infantry to pass the River to attack them in Rear: In a Word, he took every Step proper on such an Occasion, for incommoding a retreating Enemy. Several Men were killed, and a great Number wounded, among whom was *M. de Catinat* himself. On the 14th the *French* Army encamped at *Ticino*, and on the 15th it separated.

1701

The *French*
forced to
decamp
first.

A little before the Allies decamped, the young Prince of *Vaudemont* formed a Project to surprise his Father, who commanded for the King of *Spain*. He marched in the Night, with a large Detachment, to the old Prince's Quarters, having first cut in Pieces the Advanced-Guard. The rest were however alarmed time enough to make head against the Imperialists, while old *Vaudemont* rode off in his Night-gown: Which his Son hearing, he retreated again instantly, having no farther Design.

Prince

Vaudemont
endeavours
to surprise
his Father.

As soon as *Eugene* had the Country open before him, he made the necessary Dispositions for quitting the Territories of the *Venetians*, and taking Quarters in the *Mantuan*, with Intent to block

Advances
gaining
by Pr.
Eugene.

G

up

1701

up the Capital of that Dutchy, in which Count *de Tefse* had a very numerous Garrison. *M. de Villeroy*, firmly persuaded that the Prince would lose no Opportunity of distressing an Enemy's Country, sent Troops to such Posts of the *Mantuan* as he thought were tenable, notwithstanding *M. de Catinat* represented the Difficulty of preserving so many weak Places, and the Danger their Garrisons would be in on the Approach of the Imperial Army. Prince *Eugene* made his Advantage of the Imprudence of *M. de Villeroy*.

Caneto
garrisoned
by the Al-
lies, and
taken by
the Impe-
rialists.

Caneto is a little Town, the last of the Dutchy of *Mantua*, on the North Bank of the *Oglio*, and which by its Situation is of some Importance. *Villeroy* had sent thither the Marquis *de Maulevrier*, with 300 *French*, 250 *Mantuan*s, and some of the Country Militia. The Prince caused it to be invested by 6 Regiments, who were posted in the Houses round it. This was done on the first of *December*, when his Highness gave *M. de Maulevrier* to understand that his whole Army was there, and summoned him to surrender. On his Refusal the Place was immediately attacked; the Artillery made a Breach in the Tower, and a Soldier of the Regiment of *Daun* having ventured to swim cross the Ditch, mounted the Wall, and cut the Cords which supported the Draw-bridge, so that it fell down; and the Besiegers entered the Town, of which they immediately made themselves Masters. The Besieged retired to the Fort, where they desired to capitulate; but were allowed no other Terms than to surrender at Discretion; so the whole Garrison were sent Prisoners to *Trent*.

Macaria,
Rodolfo,
Ostiglia,
etc. taken.

They took likewise the Garrisons of *Macaria*, *Rodolfo*, *Ostiglia*, *Borgoforte*, *Castellucio*, *Piole-*
ga, *Terra d' Oglio*, *Marmirola*, *Rovera*, *St. Ni-*
cholas, *Governolo*, *Ponte-Malino*, *Cortadonna*, *Cov-*
sona, *Astillo*, *Luzzara*, *Gonzaga*, *Guastalla*, and,
in a Word, every Place in the *Mantuan*, except the

the Capital and *Goito*. They surprised afterwards *Mirandola*, a Place of Importance, by the Address of the Princess, who gave the Officers of the Garrison an Entertainment, while the Imperial Troops entered the Place, and obliged them to capitulate, and to abandon a large Magazine of Flower, Rice, and other Provisions; 3000 Barrels of Powder, 2000 Fuses, and 33 Pieces of Cannon. Thus the Troops of the two Crowns found themselves shut up in *Mantua* and *Goito*; the Communication between those two Places also being cut off. Such was the End of this glorious Campaign.

The Campaign in *Flanders* afforded little worthy of mention. It was, indeed, but the Prelude of a Campaign: Both Parties traversed the Country, and took such Measures as might enable them to act effectually the Year following. King *William* assembled the Army of the States General in the *Mockerkey*, a large Place in the Neighbourhood of *Nimeguen*. There they passed in Review, and he found them to be between 45, and 50,000 strong. The Army of *France* assembled likewise, under the Marshal *de Boufflers*, amounting to 95 Battalions, and 115 Squadrons; that of *Spain*, commanded by the Marquis of *Bedmar*, consisting of 41 Squadrons, and 23 Battalions. It was during this inactive Summer, that the *French* drew those fine Lines of the *Getha* or *Mebaigne*, of which we shall speak in * another Work. The King of *France* took Possession of all the Places in the *Netherlands*, and put his own Forces into *Huy*, *Keyserfwaert*, *Rhynberg*, *Bonn*, *Leige*, and other Towns.

Things were in this Situation, and the War not yet declared, when King *James II.* died at *St. Germain en laye*, on the 16th of September, being 68 Years of Age. He left a Son and a Daughter, and the King of *France* instantly acknowledged the former as King of *England*, tho' he had before owned the Title of King *William*.

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He

* Hist. of the Duke of Marlborough.

1701

He wrote at the same Time to that Monarch, that considering the Manner in which he had always treated the Prince of *Wales*, his giving him the Title of King of *England* was a Thing of Course, and which ought to be regarded only as a Compliment. But King *William* was not to be satisfied with such a Sophism as this: On the contrary, he looked upon that Acknowledgment as the first Act of Hostility on the Part of *Lewis XIV.*

Death of
King *Wil-*
liam III.

King *William* survived his Father-in-law but a short Time. He had just put the last Hand to the Grand Alliance, and disposed every Thing for the ensuing Campaign in *Flanders*, when a Fall in Hunting put an End to so glorious a Life. By this Accident he dislocated his Collar-Bone, whereupon a Fever ensued, which in a Fortnight sent that Hero to his Tomb, to whom *Great-Britain* owed the Re-establishment of her Liberty. The Princess *Anne*, Daughter to the late King *James*, and Sister to Queen *Mary*, succeeded this great Monarch. Before his Death he had informed that Princess of the Projects he had conceived, and the Engagements into which he had entered. It is said he recommended to her, above all Things, her following the Advice of the Lord *Godolphin*, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, who were in the Secret of the Alliance. It was to the last of these great Men the King intended to give the Command of his Troops abroad, and it was owing to his Majesty's Recommendation that the Queen employed this Hero, who made so glorious a Figure throughout the War, both in the Field and in the Cabinet, and who was so firmly united to Prince *Eugene* as well in Interest as Sentiment.

Accession
of Queen
Anne.

THE



THE
HISTORY
OF
Prince *Francis-Eugene*
OF
SAVOY.

BOOK III.

To the End of the Campaign in Germany, Anno
1704.



PRINCE *Eugene* continued to harass the Imperialists in *Italy*, and left no Stone unturned to open a Way into the *Milanese*, of which the Emperor passionately desired to see himself Master. His general Quarters being transferred to *Luzzara*, the Prince was continually in Motion to examine the Guards, that he might not be exposed to a Surprise. Mean while the Negligence

1702
Vigilance
of Prince
Eugene.

1702
And Negligence of
the French.

Eugene
closely
blocks up
Mantua.

An ineffec-
tual At-
tempt of
Villeroy.

Eugene
forms a
Design on
Cremona.

Buys over
a Priest of
the City.

of the French Generals, and of the Officers and Soldiers under them, was as remarkable as the Vigilance of Eugene. They spoke of the Imperialists with as much Contempt, as if they had beat them at Chiari. Even Villeroy himself, discouraging of Eugene, *de Commerci*, and *de Vaudemont*, tauntingly said, *I must make these three Princes dance a Rigadoon during the Carnival.* Eugene said less, but did more: He blocked up Mantua very closely, took the several Posts by which it could be relieved, and planted Pallisades along the Po, to prevent the Enemy's throwing over a Bridge opposite to his Quarters. Villeroy, however, raised one above Cremona, which he passed with 4000 Men and 6 Pieces of Cannon, in order to cut off General Vaubonne with his Party: But that General retiring under the Cannon of Bersello, the Marshal was obliged to repass the Po, without having effected any Thing.

The Springs of Eugene's Policy were all this while at play, pursuant to the Intelligences he daily received from his Spies. One of these had observed an Aqueduct in Cremona, to carry off the Filth of the Place, which passed under the House of a Parish-Priest. He informed the Prince of this Discovery, who, satisfied there was nothing which Monks and Priests would not do for Money, sent a trusty Person in Disguise to treat with the Father. Cassoli, (that was his Name) upon receiving the Promise of a Bishoprick, and a considerable Sum of ready Cash, undertook more than was demanded, and even got the Aqueduct, or Common Sewer, cleansed by Order of the Magistrates, to whom he complained that it was full of Ordure, and very offensive. Nothing was suspected, either by the Magistrates or the Spanish Governor, and the Soldiers themselves cleared the Way to let in their Enemy. Prince Eugene had Advice of what was done, and also of the great Neglect

Neglect of Duty in the Garrison; all which determined him to attempt *Cremona* by Surprise.

1702

This City stands on a large Plain near the *Po*, *Cremona* above where the *Adda* falls into that River by the described. Canal of *Oglio*, which fills the Ditches of the City, that are five Miles in Circuit. It has five Gates flanked with Bastions, and a pretty good Castle. The Town is large and ancient, but neither rich nor populous. It was however of great Importance to Prince *Eugene*, who in taking it would be able to ruin the Army of the Two Pr. *Eugene*. Crowns, by cutting of all its Communications; after which he might easily penetrate into the *Milanese*. While the Prince was concerting Measures without, his indefatigable Priest was still at Work within, where he gained over several of the principal Citizens, who brought his Highness an exact Plan of the City, the Number of the Garrison, the Quarters of the General Officers, the Situation of the Caserns, and the Strength of the several Posts. By these he learned that there were in the Place 8000 Men, under Officers of known Bravery; and that Marshal *Villeroy* being absent at *Milan*, the Marquis *de Crenan* and the Count *de Revel* commanded in his Room. His Highness, informed of these Particulars, communicated his Project to the Princes *Vaudemont* and *Commerci*, Count *de Guy Stabrenberg*, and other General Officers. He told them he had already introduced 400 Grenadiers in Disguise, who were concealed in Father *Cassoli's* Church; and that, in all human Probability, there was no Fear of Success, because of the great Negligence of the Garrison.

Its Importance to Pr. *Eugene*.

The Priest gains over several Citizens.

Who bring the Prince fresh Intelligence.

His Highness communicates the Project.

The Generals all approving the Design, Prince *Commerci* and Count *Guy de Stabrenberg* were approved. trusted with the Execution of it, and for that Purpose had a Detachment given them of 3000 Men. On the 31st of *January*, all these Troops, ranged in Order of Battle, defiled from *Ustiano*, where they had arrived the Day before, to execute.

1702

Order of
March for
the Execu-
tion of it.

cute their Design. They had received their several Orders after the following Manner.

A Sub-Lieutenant of *Gesckwind's* Grenadiers, with 25 of his Men, led the Van ; after whom followed Major *Hoffman*, of the same Regiment, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign, with 200 Foot : Next to him came the same Number of the Regiment of *Lorrain*, with as many Officers ; as also a Company of Grenadiers, and 100 of *Bagni's* Men : After these the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Herbstein's* Regiment, with a like Number of Officers, Soldiers, and Grenadiers ; to which were joined 100 Men of *Gesckwind's* Regiment. In the last Place marched a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Company of *Bagni's* Grenadiers, consisting of 100 Men, 100 of his own Regiment, and 200 of *Herbstein's* and *Bagni's* Soldiers : To these they added a Captain of Artillery, with his Fusileers : The other 1100 Men, that remained of this Body, were disposed into as many small Parties, every one under the Command of a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Ensign, and inferior Officers.

As for the Cavalry, they were so disposed, that the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Lorrain*, with 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets, 5 Watch-Masters, 14 Corporals, and 223 Masters, should lead the Van ; and be followed by a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Tafft*, with 325 Horse under their Officers, with the Kettle-drums and 6 Standards of the Regiment. Next the Major of the Regiment of *Lorrain*, with a like Number of Officers, Horsemen, Standards, and Kettle-drums : These were followed by the Major of the Regiment of *Newburg*, with the rest of the Regiment, Standards, and Kettle-drums ; and, lastly, Colonel *Paul Diack* brought up the Rear, with Part of his Hussars. In this Order they began to march, an Hour before Night, towards *Cremona*, with all the Silence that could be.

The

The 1st of February, the Princes *Eugene* and *Commerci*, and General *Stahrenberg*, got within a small *Italian* Mile of *Cremona*, where they waited for the Troops, which, because of the unseasonable Weather and bad Ways, did not arrive till about Break of Day. They then began to prepare for the Surprize of the City, after this Manner: The Major of *Geschwind*'s Regiment, with the Lieutenant who commanded the 25 Grenadiers, and the Carpenters and Smiths of his Division, were to march with all possible Silence, and take that Way to *Cremona* which his Guide should shew him: And being got into the City thro' the private Passage, they were to keep themselves concealed till the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Herbstein*'s Regiment and the Major of *Lorrain*'s were entered also. Then all three were to seize the Gate, put the *Corps du Guard* to the Sword, and post themselves at the Gate, as also upon the Rampart.

Accordingly the Major of *Geschwind*'s Regiment broke open *St. Magaret's* Gate, (which being walled up, had no Guard) after he had put the *Corps du Guard* to the Sword, and several more of the *French* that came out of their Caserns to their Relief. *Herbstein*'s Lieutenant did the same; but, because he could not find the Governor's House, he took Possession of another Post no less advantageous. The Way thus open, Count *Merci* rode in, on a full Gallop, to the *Po* Gate, where the Enemy had planted Cannon to defend a Fort on the other Side of the River. But Lieutenant-General *Scherzer* could not arrive so soon with his Men. All the Cavalry being thus got in, except that of *Newburg* and *Diack*'s Hussars, they scoured the Streets, and made themselves Masters of all the Piazzas and open Places in the City. The Regiment of *Newburg* and *Diack*'s Hussars staid without, to beat the Roads, and prevent Escapes.

1702
The Detachment arrives before the Place.

St. Margaret's Gate opened.

The Imperialists Masters of the open Places.

1702

Vigilance
of the Che-
valier d'
Entragues.

The Chevalier d'*Entragues*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Marines, an Officer of great Courage and Application, had given Orders, the Night before the Arrival of the Imperialists, for his first Battalion to assemble at Day-break, in order to perform their Exercife. They were juſt met, and buſy at their Duty, when an Outcry was heard, *To Arms, the Enemies are in the City.* D'*Entragues* immediately ordered his Soldiers to charge their Fuſils, and put their Bayonets at the End. He led them directly to the Square, which was already poſſeſſed by the Imperial Cuiraffiers, whom he charged with great Fury, and drove them from the Place. The Fire alarmed M. *de Villeroy*, who roſe inſtantly, and got on Horſeback, without knowing what was the Matter.

Marſhal
Villeroy
taken.

In the Miſt of this Conſternation, the Enemy rallied together in four Parts of the City, eſpecially the *Iriſh* toward the *Po* Tower, and the *French* near the Caſtle-Gate, barricading themſelves in almoſt all the Houſes, Convents, and Streets in thoſe Quarters. Nevertheless, the *Germans* performed Wonders, killing and taking Priſoners all they met. Marſhal *Villeroy*, General of the *French* Army, (who had returned thither from *Mantua* the Day before) was thrown from his Horſe, and taken, as he was rallying ſome of his Men, with an Intention to have retired to the Caſtle. The Officer who made him Priſoner, and ſaved him from the Outrage of the Soldiers, was one Captain *Macdonnel*, an *Iriſhman*. *Villeroy* diſcovered himſelf, and made large Offers for his Liberty; but all in vain. The Marquis *de Crenan*, after having been mortally wounded, was alſo taken; and a good Number of other Officers.

Bravery of
the *Iriſh*.

But in regard the *Iriſh* had their Quarters near the *Po* Gate, and becauſe Lieutenant-Colonel *Scherzer* could not arrive ſo ſoon as was expected, by Reaſon he was to cut his Way through with his Sword, the Count *de Merci* was forced to retreat,
and

and post himself about 50 Foot from the *Irisb.* 1702
 So that it being impossible to force the Gate, the
 Count *de Bruyere* was sent to the Prince *de Vaude-*
mont, who had wandered out of his Way in coming
 up to the City, to hasten his Passage over the Ri-
 ver. But neither Pontons nor Barks sufficient Why the
 were at Hand, which was the Reason the Infantry Enterprize
 arrived too late, and wearied also by the Hardness did not
 of the Weather, and the Badness of the Ways. succeed.
 This made it impossible to accomplish the Design.
 On the other Hand, they could not have taken a
 greater Number of Men; since that would have
 raised a Jealousy in the Enemy, who, according to
 the Confession of *Villeroy* himself, were already
 informed that there was some Design upon *Cre-*
mona. Besides, as the Troops did not come up,
 it would have been impossible for the Imperial-
 ists to have kept their Ground in a City where
 the Enemy was almost treble the Number of
 their Assailants, and Masters of one Part of the
 City, besides the Citadel: To which might be
 added, the fresh Succours which they might have
 brought in, in a little Time, from their Garrisons
 round about. However, if we consider this Ac-
 tion as it passed, we shall find it a difficult Matter
 to meet, in the Recesses of foregoing Centuries,
 any Thing of the same Nature.

The Enterprize could no longer have been de- And why it
 layed, because the *Germans* were informed, that was so soon
 the Enemy had begun to raise a Counterscarp, begun.
 where the City was to be surprised. But, not-
 withstanding all these Disappointments from Day-
 break till onward in the Night, there was nothing
 to be seen but Fire and Blood; and the greatest
 Part of the *Germans* were forced to make seven
 or eight Discharges. It was indeed high Time to re- The Impa-
 treat; the Cavalry leading the Van, and Count *Stab-* rialists re-
enberg bringing up the Infantry; which was done treat.
 slowly, and in good Order, that the Enemy might
 have no Opportunity to make any Attempt upon
 them.

1702 them. About a Mile from the Town the Prince made a Halt till all the Troops were come up.

Loss on both Sides. As for the Loss which the *Germans* sustained in this Enterprize, it amounted to about 1200 Men killed and wounded, and among them some brave Officers. The *French* had at least an equal Number killed and wounded, and lost a much greater Number of Prisoners than the Imperialists. Marshal *de Villeroy*, the Chief of them, was sent to *Innsbruck*, and from thence to *Gratz*, by his Serene Highness. From the first of these Places he wrote to the Cardinal *d'Estrees* an Account of this Action, with high Commendations of Prince *Eugene's* Politeness and Civility.

Behaviour of the Garrison in this Action. Never was Action more the Subject of Conversation and Astonishment, than this we have related: Never was Scheme more deeply laid, and in Appearance more prudently conducted, tho' it had not the desired Success. It must be owned, that the *French*, notwithstanding their Negligence before the Action, (which gave the Imperialists an Opportunity to enter undiscovered) performed Wonders when they were once alarmed. They fought in their Shirts for 12 Hours together, many of them without Breeches or Shoes, and all without eating, in the most rigorous Season of the Year. The *Irish* did not less distinguish themselves, and it was owing to their obstinate Defence of the Gate of *Po*, that *Cremona* was preserved. To judge of the Valour of this whole Garrison, we must represent to ourselves Troops surprised in their Beds, obliged to march in the Dark, more than half naked, to encounter an Enemy in the Streets, and many of them meeting Death in repairing to their Colours. Troops who could surmount such Obstacles, and for 12 Hours fight without Refreshment, undoubtedly deserved the Name of *Brave*. If the Imperialists had merited the same Epithet, they had probably come off with more Honour; but the *Germans* Valour fell

1702

as much short of their Officers Conduct, as the Bravery of the *French* surpassed the Vigilance of theirs. The *Germans* were well armed, well clothed, drawn up in good Order in a City were they had Correspondents, and yet suffered themselves to be beaten by naked Fellows without Order, and most of them without Command.

All this does not eclipse the Glory of Prince *Eugene*, as well in conceiving as conducting this Enterprize. He could not foresee that Prince *Vaudemont*, upon whose coming up with 3000 Men the Project greatly depended, would lose his Way; or that the Chevalier *d'Entragues* (who drawing out his Regiment that Morning betimes, to exercise it by Moon-light, first discovered the hostile Troops in the City) would be so over-vigilant, amidst the general Security and Indolence of all the superior and other Officers; or, in a Word, could he foresee that the Garrison would make so gallant a Resistance, or his own Men so feeble an Assault.

If we read the whole Journal of this bloody Action, (which is too long to be inserted here) we shall wonder how any one Man could be in so many Places, as the Prince this Day was, and contrive so many Stratagems as he did. When he saw the Obstinacy of the *Irish* Regiments, he sent to them Captain *Macdonnel*, their Countryman, who had a little before taken *Villeroy*, to persuade them to come over to the Emperor's Service, with a Promise of great Advantage if they complied, and threatening, on their Refusal, to put them all to the Sword. But these brave Men not only rejected the Proposal with Scorn, but detained the Captain a Prisoner. His Highness afterwards went to the Town-Hall, and made an eloquent Harangue to the Magistrates, to persuade them to raise the Citizens in the Emperor's Behalf: But the Magistrates too refused to comply, being very indifferent which Side prevailed, and at the same time certain, that if they declared for either, they could

1702

could expect little Mercy from the other, in case they were overcome. The Prince likewise tried to work upon Marshal *Villeroy*, his Prisoner, to send his Commands to the *Irish* Regiments, that they would no longer continue the Dispute; representing their Condition as desperate, and the Impossibility of their holding out long. This Wile, however, was as ineffectual as any of the former, and the Prince had the Mortification, once in his Life, to be left destitute of any Resource, even in Artifice itself. All Circumstances made against him, and obliged him to submit to Necessity, by abandoning a Place of which some Hours before he thought himself Master.

A lucky
Circum-
stance in
his High-
ness's Fa-
vour.

One Thing, it must be owned, happened greatly in his Highness's Favour; and that was, that the Marquis *de Crequi*, who was in the Neighbourhood of *Cremona* with a Body of Troops, did not come up while they were skirmishing within. If he had, the Imperialists could not possibly have got out of the City, but must all have been put to the Sword, or made Prisoners. *Crequi* had indeed been on the March for this Purpose, and came within a League of the Place: But an Officer, whom he sent to view the Situation of Affairs, not caring to hazard his own Person, brought him Word at a venture that *Cremona* was taken, and all the Garrison made Prisoners. Upon this, *Crequi* returned to his Quarters, and left the Imperialists to return quietly to theirs. Prince *Vaudemont* retired at the same Time with *Eugene*, and by the Way took *Bassetta*, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War. Mean while, *Eugene* got Possession of the Posts on the *Oglio*, which *Crequi* had abandoned, and found there Abundance of Provisions, with Materials for building a Bridge.

Several
Posts taken
by the Im-
perialists.

Deplorable
State of
Mantua.

In order the more closely to shut up *Mantua*, his Highness, after having marched some Troops into the *Parmesan*, published an Edict, forbidding, under Pain of Death, any one to carry Provisions to the

the Besieged ; and 5 Peasants having been hanged in Consequence of this Injunction, the rest were so terrified, that not so much as an Egg was brought into the City ; which made there a prodigious Scarcity. Neither the Duke nor his Subjects could get out of the Hands of the *French*, who, being Masters of the Forts, Artillery, and Stores, shewed little Complaisance to their Hosts. The Townsmen and the Garrison came at last to Blows, and some Lives were lost on both Sides. These Misunderstandings increased with the Famine, nor could either the Duke or the *French* Commander put a Stop to them.

Lewis XIV was not less surpris'd at the Attempt on *Cremona*, and the Taking of Marshal *Villeroy*, than he had been before at the Defeat of XIV, with *M. de Catinat*. But instead of resenting *Villeroy's* Conduct, as the Grand Monarch in his more vigorous Years would have done, the Intrigues of a Female Devotee, and the Interest of his Ministers at that Time, prevailed on him not only to excuse, but to justify in full Court the monstrous Negligence of that General. He even trusted him, after this, with the Command of Armies, and let him lose Battle after Battle. Yet so bad an Opinion had the *French* in general of *Villeroy's* Capacity, that they were over-joyed at his being made Prisoner, and never wished to see him again in *France*, lest he should utterly ruin his Country.

Lewis could not have done better, however, in chusing one to succeed him in *Italy*, than to fix his Eyes on the Duke *de Vendome* ; nor could *Eugene* have had a Rival more worthy of himself. That Duke, the best General *France* then had, was brave even to Intrepidity, without being rash ; open in his own Designs, artful in penetrating those of others ; patient in the midst of Difficulties, and immoveable in Dangers, which he beheld with all imaginable Coolness. His Manners were like those of ancient *Greece*. A professed Enemy

Weakness
of *Lewis*
XIV, with
Regard to
Villeroy.

Character
of the Duke
of *Vendome*

1702

Enemy of Pomp and Luxury ; his Dress and Equipages were all plain, and he eat indifferently either in Pewter or Silver. It was in vain to prepare Delicacies for a Palate to which all Dishes were alike. His Contempt of Riches was prodigious, and yet perfectly natural, without the least Affectation. When his Steward pleased to bring him any Money, he usually gave it to the first Petitioner, and suffered his Domesticks to rob him daily, without taking the least Notice. One, more honest than the rest, desired to leave his Service, because he could not bear to be a Witness of the Knavery of his Companions. *Is that all,* said M. de Vendome ; *even do thou steal too, and let me be easy.*

Compared
with Prince
Eugene's.

But, tho' equal in many other Respects to Prince *Eugene*, the *French* General was his inferior in Point of Vigilance, and slept away many precious Moments that he should have turned to Advantage. *Eugene* was also as mysterious, as the other was open, and a much greater Master in the Practice of Feints and Wiles. Both commanded Troops equally brave, and were equally beloved by them : But the Love of the *Germans* to *Eugene* sprung from Gratitude, on Account of his Care for them when sick or wounded ; whereas the Affection of the *French* for *Vendome* was of a more familiar Nature, founded on his Affability and humble Deportment. *Eugene* never spared for Correction, when Military Discipline was to be maintained : *Vendome*, excessively good as well as liberal, let his Soldiers do what they pleased, and would even pardon Maroders : Thus the Army of one was well disciplined, and that of the other very ill. Add to this, that *Eugene* employed no General Officers but who were of tried Capacity, and *Vendome* took indifferently all that were recommended : That *Eugene* had Learning, joined to a Habit of Study ; which the other wanting, all his Enterprises were destitute of that Finesse, which great

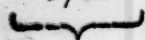
Great Application only can make a Man Master of. In a Word, two such Heroes as these could not but make each other shine. There would be more Glory for *Eugene* to surprise *Vendome* than *Villeroy*; and *Vendome* would acquire much more Honour in maintaining his Ground against *Eugene*, than in beating the *Spaniards* in *Catalonia*. The Idea which the Soldiers on both Sides had of their respective General, could not but render the Contests between them more long and obstinate, than had hitherto happened in *Italy* during this War.

On the 1st of *March*, 1702, the Duke of *Ven-* *Vendome* arrived at *Cremona*, where he conferred with arrives at the Old Prince of *Vaudemont* and the Marquis de *Cremona*. *Crequi*, concerning the Situation of Affairs. Having then joined the *French* Army on the Banks of the *Adda*, and found it considerably diminished, he thought proper to wait for a Reinforcement, and only assembled 13,000 Men at *Castle-Giovani*, as if he intended to penetrate into the *Modenese*. *Eugene* made several Motions to prevent this, and to secure Provisions for his Army. It was easy to judge that *Vendome*'s chief Design was to relieve *Mantua*: But *Eugene* persisted in his Resolution of reducing it by Famine, or by stirring up an Insurrection among the Inhabitants. To facilitate *Eugene* this, he attacked a Post near the Gate of *Ceres*, takes a Post and took it. He then drew a Line of Contreval- at *Mantua*. lation from this Gate to that of *Pradella*, to hinder the Garrison from sending out Detachments towards the Imperial Magazines at *Borgoforte*, to which they had several Times done considerable Damage.

Some Days after the Duke of *Vendome*, having been joined by some Detachments from *France*, and about 10,000 *Savoyards*, put himself in Motion to fight the Imperialists. *Eugene* reconnoitred him in Person at *Goito*; and observing that his Design was to take Advantage of his Superiority,

Motions of
the Two
Armies.

1702



rity, to give him Battle, and deliver *Mantua*, he formed the Design to seize some Post that might supply his Want of Troops. With this View he moved his Army to *Fossa Montanara*, where all the Ground was fortified. The Prince raised new Entrenchments, which made his Camp inaccessible. All this was the more admirable, as it was done without removing far from *Mantua*, or abandoning any Posts he had before taken. *Vendome*, in his Way to *Mantua*, made the Garrison of *Castel-Guifre* Prisoners of War. Scarce a Day passed, but there was some Combat between the Garrison of *Mantua* and the *Germans*.

Vendome
arrives at
Mantua.

Situation
of the two
Armies.

When *Vendome* came to *Goito*, the Prince judged it would endanger the Troops that blocked up *Mantua*, if he left them any longer in those Places that were near the *French* Marshal. He therefore caused them to retire in Time; which opened to *Vendome* the Way to *Mantua*, where he arrived the next Day. He did not stay long there however, but went and seized several Places which Prince *Eugene* had garrisoned, and then advanced towards the Imperialists, in order to give them Battle. Hereupon *Eugene* detached M. *Columbat*, at the Head of two Squadrons of Hussars, to reconnoitre the Duke of *Vendome*'s March: But this Officer advanced with such Precipitation, that himself and Part of his Men were cut off. The Army of the Two Crowns then encamping in 2 Lines, with the Right to *Fossa Mœstra*, the two Armies had nothing between them but that Canal. The Enemies however would hazard nothing, and were hardly encamped but they began to entrench, as the Imperialists had done before. The greatest Difficulty to the latter was to get Subsistence, because the Communication with the Lake of *Guardia* was cut off by the Taking of *Castiglione*: But *Eugene* surmounted this, by means of some Bridges which he laid over several Rivers. Nothing considerable happened here at this Time.
tho'

tho' the two Armies lay long in Sight of each other. When *Vendome* saw he could not attack the Prince, he sent Orders to have 6 Galliot's fitted out at *Cremona*, in order to make his Highness suspect some Design. As the Prince thought it might be on *Bersello*, he commanded the Fortifications there to be got forwards with all Expedition.

1702

In the mean time two *French* Deserters, and an Inhabitant of *Rivalta*, Son to the Person at whose House Duke *de Vendome* had his Head-Quarters, proposed to his Highness the carrying-off of the *French* General. Their Project appeared so feasible, that the Prince (tho' perhaps this was one of the most unjustifiable Enterprizes he ever undertook) agreed to attempt the Execution of it, and rewarded the Persons who had given him the Information. Lieutenant-Colonel *Davia*, with 50 Men, was entrusted to make the Attempt; while the Prince gave out such Reports, as might draw the Attention of the *French* General another Way.

The Night being come, *Davia* embarked with his Company, and landed near the Duke of *Vendome's* House, which stood on an Eminence at the Corner of the Village. The Descent of the Imperialists was so well covered, that the *French* Centinels did not at first perceive them: But being discovered as they advanced, by a Guard of 10 Men, the Centinel cried out, *Who comes there?* Whereupon *Davia*, who spoke good *French*, answered, that they were Persons just come from the Hospital of *Mantua*, where they had been sick. When they came near, they seized the Centinel, and put a Gag in his Mouth. Then they advanced to *M. de Vendome's* House, where the Centinel also demanded, who came there. At this one of the *German* Soldiers, forgetting the Order he had received, shot the Centinel dead. Part of the Detachment that were left in the Boats, imagining it was the *French* who fired, discharged their

A Design
to carry off
M. de Ven-
dome.

The At-
tempt frus-
trated.

1702

their Pieces, and the Troops who encamped near *Vendome's* Quarters immediately ran to Arms. *Davia*, seeing his Project prevented, and imagining that the Marshal would look out of the Window, ordered his Men to fire that Way, that he might at least kill whom he could not carry off. But this had no other Effect than to break the Windows, and *Davia* was obliged to retire with Precipitation.

Vendome
returns the
Affront.

Vendome, enraged at the Alarm that had been given him, took Revenge two Days after on the Quarters of Prince *Eugene*. He fired so terribly upon them with 12 Pieces of Cannon, that the Prince was obliged to retire, and both his House and that of Prince *Commerci* were laid in ruins. Above 100 Imperial Soldiers were killed, and a great many Tents beaten down in their Camp. The next Day *Vendome*, in his own Person, conducted a Convoy into *Mantua*; and Prince *Eugene*, to hinder the Sallies of the Garrison, raised three Forts against the Gate of *Pradella*.

As *Vendome* continued to cannonade the Imperial Camp, *Eugene* answered him from all his Batteries, and at the same time threw up Entrenchments 20 Foot high. Some Days after there was a short and bloody Skirmish between a Detachment of Imperialists, and an Escort of *French* Foragers, consisting of 3000 Foot and 1200 Horse, in which the Latter suffered considerably.

Move-
ments of
the two
Generals.

Marshal *Vendome*, having received a Reinforcement of *Spanish* Troops, made several Movements near the *Oglia*, as if he intended to pass that River, and attack some Post. This made the Prince go to *Borgoforte*, in order to mark out an Entrenchment, which he left to be carried on by the Baron *de Gebln*, with 6000 Men: And having visited several other Garrisons, his Highness returned to the Army near *Mantua*. From this Time we are to view him in greater Lustre than ever. Already he had surprised a *French* General, and made Head
against

against the greatest Captain of that Nation, with Forces far inferior. Now we shall see him, with the same inferior Forces, attack an Army animated by the Presence of a young Monarch, and of a General who was the Delight of his Soldiers.

Philip V King of *Spain*, having obtained Leave of his Grandfather to put himself at the Head of the Confederate Army in *Italy*, arrived at *Toulon* in the Beginning of *March*; and after transporting 4 Regiments of Foot to *Naples*, where he staid some time, he came by Sea to *Leghorn*, and from thence into the *Milaneze*. At *Alexandria* he was met by the Duke and Dutchess of *Savoy*. Thence he proceeded to *Milan*, and having shewed himself to the People, continued his Route to *Cremona*. Here the Duke of *Vendome* came and conferred with him, when it was agreed to divide the Army into two Bodies; the first, under his Majesty, to besiege some Place, and the other, under the Marshal, to observe *Prince Eugene*, and prevent his throwing Succours into any Town that was besieged. They both passed the *Po*, the King to encamp at *Castel-Vetro*, and the Marshal at *Sissa*, half a Mile from *Taro*. Soon after they passed the *Lenza* upon two Bridges, and encamped at *Castel-Nuovo*.

1702

Philip V comes into Italy.

March of the French Army.

Prince Eugene, informed of the Enemies March, conceived their Design to be against either *Bersello* or *Guaftalla*. However, to be the more certain, he sent General *Visconti*, with 3 Regiments of Horse, to observe them. This General having passed the *Po* with his Detachment, posted himself at *Santa Vittoria*, beyond the *Croftolo*, where the Duke of *Vendome* undertook to surprise him in Person. For this Purpose he took 16 Squadrons, and 24 Companies of Grenadiers, all of his best Troops, besides his usual Guards, and a Squadron *Gens d'arms* and Light Horse.

General Visconti sent to observe them.

The Imperialists were so far from dreading an Attack, that the greatest Part of their Horses were

at

1702

The Combat at *Santa Vittoria*.

The Imperialists beaten.

Ardor of the Prince of *Commerci*.

at Grass. No sooner, however, did they discover the Enemy, than they got them together, and in a short time were all mounted. *Vendome*, being reinforced by 4 Squadrons of Carbineers, advanced with his Horse, lest the *Germans* should escape, and left the Foot to come up at Leisure. The first Thing he did was to take Possession of the Stone-Bridge on the *Croffolo*, to cut off all Retreat from the Imperialists: But so far were these from demanding Quarter, that their Officers cried out, *This, Boys, is the Time to do the Emperor Service, and support the Glory of Prince Eugene*. It is impossible to express what Effect this short Speech had on the Soldiers. These 3 Regiments of Men three times repulsed the 20 *French* Squadrons; and one of them dismounting, dislodged the Enemy from the Bridge, and took Possession of it. But the Grenadiers being now arrived, they made such a terrible Fire on the Imperialists, that they were obliged to give Way. They retired to a House on the Side of the Road, where they rallied, and renewed the Combat with double Fury. *Visconti* had 3 Horses killed under him, and his Men defended themselves with all possible Bravery. But the *Gens d'Arms* having passed a Ditch, which covered the Flank of the Imperialists, the whole Affair was decided. The Imperialists could neither resist any longer, nor retreat but in Disorder: So that many of them plunged into the *Tesson*, a River that ran behind them, and the rest were taken Prisoners. The Prince of *Commerci*, who was sick at *Guaftalla*, having heard of this Engagement, hastened to it with such Ardor, that he put his Legs naked into his Boots: But neither he, nor the King of *Spain*, who was no less eager to be present, arrived till the Action was over. The *French* remained Masters of the Field of Battle, and all the Standards and Drums of the Imperialists: But this trifling Victory

Victory cost them dear; for they lost no less than 400 Soldiers, and Officers in proportion.

1702

When Prince *Eugene* heard of this Misfortune, he saw it was time to raise the Blockade of *Mantua*, and hinder the Enemy from cutting off his Communication with the Dutchies of *Mirandola* and *Modena*. His Army was weaker than that of the Two Crowns; yet he saw no better Way than to give Battle. Tho' he had received several Reinforcements from *Germany*, he was obliged to guard so many Posts, that his Numbers were much diminished. Five Thousand Men in *Bersello*, 12 Battalions in *Borgoforte*, 1000 Men in *Ostiglia*, 800 in *Guaftalla*, 500 in *Luzzara*, and as many in *Mirandola*, left him but 24,000 in the Field. To these he added 2000 from *Bersello*, which 26,000 were the whole Force he had to fight an Army 9,000 stronger. For this Purpose he marched towards the *Seraglio*, where he reviewed his Army, distributed Powder and Ball to the Soldiers, and bid them prepare for Action. Mean time the Blockade of *Mantua* was raised; and the Army of the Two Crowns, having taken Possession of *Modena* and *Carni*, arrived at *Testa*, where it was reinforced by some Detachments that had been sent into the *Modenese*, and then directed its March towards *Luzzara*.

Eugene prepares to give Battle

The Blockade of *Mantua* raised.

Prince *Eugene* having sent to reconnoitre the Enemy, and received Intelligence of their Route, was confirmed in his Design of giving them Battle. He foresaw that if they seized his Bridges, they might retard his Passage over the *Po*, till they made themselves Masters of those Posts that secured his Subsistence. This made him hasten to prevent any such Disaster. Mean time the Duke of *Vendome* arrivinbg efore *Luzzara*, sent and summoned the Governor, Baron *Heibendorf*, to surrender, who answered him only with his small Arms. *Luzzara* is an old Town, situate a little above *Guaftalla* towards the East. It had then

Vendome arrives before *Luzzara*.

1702 no Walls, but a great strong Tower, into which the Garrison was retired, and a Ditch that surrounded the whole Place, and which was full of Water.

The Garrison of which Place surrenders.

A beautiful Project of Prince Eugene's.

Prince *Eugene* had sent to the Governor, to bid him hold out to the last Extremity, promising to come soon and relieve him. That Officer however was obliged to submit to the Duke of *Vendome's* Cannon, who marked out a Camp near *Luzzara*, where the King of *Spain* joined him with the rest of the Army. *Eugene*, who knew from his Spies all that passed, formed hereupon one of the finest Projects that ever entered into the Thoughts of a General. To comprehend it we must know that above *Luzzara*, and over-against *Mantua*, there is a high Bank half a Mile from the *Po*, to defend the Country against the Inundations of that River. Very near the River is another lower Bank, to keep the Waters in common from spreading over the interjacent Valley, which consists of cultivated Fields, intersected with Ditches and full of Trees. His Design was to take Possession of this Tract, conceal his Infantry behind the great Bank, and attack the Enemy as they entered their Camp: For it was to be presumed that when they had pitched their Tents, the Cavalry would go a foraging, and the Infantry to get Straw and Water; and that for these Purposes they would lay down their Arms. His Highness, taking this favourable Opportunity, was to advance and seize the Arms in their Receptacles, and the Horses that were left at their Stakes; which in all Probability would entirely ruin the Enemy.

Disposition for the Execution of it.

He ranged his Army in two Lines; the Right commanded by the Prince of *Vaudemont* and the Count of *Serau*, and the Left by Count *Trautmanndorf* and General *Visconti*. The Artillery was distributed at the Head of every Battalion; and behind each Piece was a Carriage laden with Ammunition, and Utensils to move the Earth. Each Line

1702

Line was preceded by the Grenadiers of its respective Battalions. *Eugene* himself commanded the main Body, assisted by the Prince of *Commerci* and several other Generals. In this Manner the Imperial Army defiled, in order to pass the *Po*, where the Canal of *Zero* begins; which they did with such Secrecy and Regularity, that the old Prince of *Vaudemont*, who was posted near to observe the Motions of Prince *Eugene*, perceived nothing of the Matter.

The Imperialists passed the *Po*, and advancing between that River and the Canal of *Zero*, gained the Ground above-mentioned. Immediately the Infantry laid themselves down on their Bellies, and the Cavalry kept behind them in Order of Battle. A Body of the Enemy's Cavalry, who went before to patrol on the Right and Left, to prevent any Surprise from an Ambuscade, never once thought to look over the Bank, and far from suspecting the whole Imperial Army was there, supposed it to be yet in *Seraglio*. But Hazard discovered what Prudence had overlooked. As the Canal of *Zero* is not streight, the Front of the Enemy's Army came so near some Parts of it, that a certain Officer thought he could not better place his Advanced-Guard than upon the Bank. Being ascended, he had the Curiosity to cast his Eyes upon the River, and the Ground between that and the Bank, when, to his great Surprise, he discovered all the Imperial Infantry lying on the Ground, and the Cavalry behind them. He gave the Alarm through the Line, and every one ran to Arms.

Prince *Eugene*, who had advanced among the Hedges to reconnoitre the Enemy, and found all quiet, was just returning to execute his Project, when the sudden Noise among them informed him that his Army had been seen. Resolved, however, not to recede from his Design of fighting, tho' with less Advantage, he only altered his Disposition

1702 tion for the Attack. Mean while the Enemy, not having Time to range themselves in Order of Battle, drew up all their Troops in one Line; behind which, both on the Right and the Left Wing, was planted a *Corps de Reserve*. Their Cannon they drew up the Bank, which on that Side was not steep; and Prince *Eugene* planted his against it. His Highness then ranged his Army in such a Manner, that what had been his Left Wing became his Right; and perceiving that the Enemy's Left was strengthened with a great Body of Infantry, he opposed to it that under Prince *Commerci*, supported by *Taaff's* Regiment of Horse, and 4 Squadrons of *Corbelli's*.

The Battle of *Luzzara*. At 5 in the Afternoon the Signal was given for engaging, by the Discharge of 2 Pieces of Cannon. Immediately the Infantry mounted the Bank, the Soldiers thrusting and supporting one another with their Muskets across. The Cavalry, by the Help of some Fascines, got over the Bank, and passed the Canal of *Zero*. The Attack was begun by the Prince of *Commerci*, who led the Right Wing against the Enemies Left, over a Tract interspersed with Hedges and Ditches.

They had a Thicket to labour through before they could arrive at the Enemy: Yet all this the Prince of *Commerci* overcame, and charged the *French* in Person with his Half-pike, ordering his Soldiers not to fire till they were in the Enemies Teeth. *Tessé*, who commanded against him, had given the same Order; so that not a Man discharged till every Shot could do Execution. The Imperialists made the first Fire, which the *French* received with great Firmness, and returned it with equal Vigour: And while 3 Regiments of Foot and one of Dragoons were employed in Front, the Brigades of *Piedmont* and the Marines attacked the Imperialists in Flank, and levelled whole Ranks at a Time. Still the Example of the brave Prince of *Commerci*, who advanced in the

the midst of this Fire, kept them firm, till a Ball in the Throat laid that Hero dead on the Ground: Then they began to give way; which the Marquis *de Langallerie* perceiving, he pushed them on till they fell quite into Disorder. They had now been entirely routed but for the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, and the Generals *Bagni* and *Guttenstein*, who commanded the rest of the Right Wing, and charged the Enemy so *à propos*, that they drove them also back in their Turn. The Cavalry on both Sides looked on all this Time, the Ground not permitting them to join: But the Carnage made by the Foot was terrible to behold; for all the Plain was covered with dead Bodies.

In a Word, the Imperialists were a third Time repulsed, and yet returned again to the Charge, supported by three *Danish* Battalions. As the Flower of the Enemy's Troops were in this Wing, *Eugene* resolved to try his utmost Efforts against it, and the Combat was renewed with greater Fury than before under General *Boinemburg*, who led up the *Danes*. The *French* were not less obstinate in resisting than the Imperialists were brave in attacking: But an *Irish* Brigade being at last obliged to retire 500 Paces, most of the *French* Regiments followed their Example, and left the Imperialists Masters of the Ground. Only the Regiment of *Piedmont*, one of the best of the *French* Infantry, stood it out bravely to the last.

While this passed on the Right, the Left Wing of the Imperialists, under Count *Stabrenberg*, attacked the Right of the *French*, commanded by the King of *Spain* at the Head of all the *Gendarmery* of *France*. In the first Shock the *Germans* were put in Disorder, and lost a great many Men: But *Stabrenberg* rallied them again and returned to the Charge, supported by the Prince of *Vaudemont* and General *Visconti*, at the Head of 4 Regiments of Horse, which were here of use, as the Ground was more open than in the other Wing. The

1702
He is slain.

The Imperialists rally after a 3d Repulse.

The Left Wing of the *French* retires.

1702

German Cuirassiers drove back the *Gens d'Armes*, and the Imperialists regained the Ground they had lost, notwithstanding the Efforts of the Marquis *de Crequi*, who was mortally wounded at the Head of the Infantry. Prince *Eugene's* Dragoons, who had suffered much at the first, had now their full Revenge on the *French* Carbineers. At the same Time the Center of the *French* was in equal Disorder. Tho' Prince *Eugene* had not assigned himself any particular Post, his Presence here was now of the greatest Service. The *French* began to turn their Backs, when the Duke of *Vendome's* Arrival restored all. He could not however regain what the Center had lost, tho' he kept it from being routed; so that *Eugene* remained on the Enemy's Ground.

And the
Center.

The Battle
continues
after Night

Night came on, and the Battle still lasted: A Night so obscure, that no Man could see 4 Yards before him. The Horror was heightened by the Fire of the Artillery and Muskets; and the Noise of the Cannon, joined to Cries of the Wounded, was more dreadful than can well be imagined. The Imperial Right Wing, which had pierced the Enemy's Left, durst not pursue the Fugitives; and the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, who commanded here, fell foul on the Marine Brigade, and those of *Piedmont* and the *Isle of France*. He attacked them with his whole Wing; but in vain. The Marquis *de Langallerie*, who commanded them, kept them to their Ground fighting till an Hour after Night. During this Time the Prince of *Lichtenstein* received 7 Wounds, some of which were mortal. The Marine Regiment lost their Colonel, and, with the other two *French* Regiments, suffered extremely for their Bravery.

Count *Bezons*, who commanded the Cavalry in the Left Wing of the *French*, seeing the Disorder of the *Irish*, would fain have l up his Squadrons: But the Ground would not permit, and the Fire of the Imperial Infantry obliged him to retire,
after

Book III. *Prince* EUGENE of Savoy.

149

after he had lost above 200 Men and 500 Horses. A thousand heroic Actions were now performed, that were all buried in the Obscurity of the Night.

1702

Eugene and *Vendome* tried their utmost in the Center, one to repulse, and the other to keep his Ground. As they were both adored by their Soldiers, the *Germans* continued the Attack, tho' they could make no Impression, and the *French* would have lost all their Lives rather than have fled. In a Word, it is impossible to have too high an Idea of the Bravery on either Side.

Obstinacy
on both
Sides.

The Loss, with regard to the Slain, was almost equal: About 2000 on each Side. It was surprising that the *Germans* suffered no more, considering that they were four Times repulsed, and that they attacked with great Obstinacy, which usually supposes a great Slaughter. But the Number of the Wounded was much greatest on the Side of the *French*. The Imperialists lost no General Officer but the Prince of *Commerci*. The Death of this Friend, the constant Associate of Prince *Eugene* in almost 20 Campaigns, was a very sensible Affliction to his Serene Highness. He demanded a Suspension of Arms as soon as he heard of it, and very pathetically testified his Sorrow in the Letter that he wrote to the Emperor on this Occasion. The *French* left many Persons of Quality dead on the Spot.

Their Loss.

Night, and the Fatigue of the Day, separated the two Armies. But *Eugene*, ever vigilant and indefatigable, kept Fires burning till Morning; and, lest the *French* should dispute with him the Field of Battle, drew up a strong Intrenchment before his Army, which was finished by Break of Day. While they were at Work on it, his Highness, who had been 8 Hours on Horseback, took a little Rest behind a Bush, wrapped up in his Cloke. It was thought the Battle would begin again with the Day: But the Prince continued

The two
Armies se-
parate.

1702

quiet behind his Entrenchments, where the *French* had no Inclination to disturb him.

Both Sides
claim the
Victory.

It must be confessed, that the Victory this Day was a little equivocal, tho' the Imperialists had most Circumstances to alledge in their Favour. Both Parties however sung *Te Deum*, and had their different Reasons for so doing; the *French*, to raise the Spirits of their People; and the Imperialists, to gain new Alliances, in Hopes to come in for a Share of the Spoils of *France*. But the Joy of Prince *Eugene* was in a great Measure palliated by an afflicting Piece of News. The same Courier which brought him Advice that *Landau* was taken, informed him that his Brother, the Count of *Soissons*, was killed in attacking the Counterscarp.

The *French*
take *Luzzara* and
Guastalla.

The two Armies continued long in Sight, cannonading each other incessantly. The *French* seized the Tower of *Luzzara*, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War. They also attacked *Guastalla*, which surrendered after a Defence of 15 Days. In the mean time Prince *Eugene*, finding himself too weak to stop the Progress of the *French*, did nothing but send out Parties, one of which raised large Contributions in the *Milanese*. As to King *Philip*, he returned in a short Time to *Spain*. Seven Days afterwards the Duke of *Vendome* decamped from *Luzzara*, and made a Feint as if he would pass the *Secchia* at *Bondanello*. This would have shut up the *Mirandolese*, where *Eugene* intended to quarter in the Winter. He removed therefore without Noise, and taking most of the Troops out of *Borgoforte*, crossed the *Secchia* with great Expedition, and obliged *Vendome* to abandon his Enterprize.

Eugene
keeps the
Mirandolese
open.

While this was doing, the Marquis de *Langallerie*, with a Body of *French* Troops, came before *Borgoforte* on one Side; while Count *Tessé*, with a Detachment from the Garrison of *Mantua*, invested it on the other. The Governor of this Place, who had but 300 Men left, and saw himself

Borgoforte
surrender'd
to the
French.

self unable to defend his Post, drew off to a little Fort called *Casa del Forno*, which he held while a trusty Officer, in a dark Night, carried off the Artillery to the Army. *Eugene*, informed of the Bravery of this Governor, sent a Detachment, under Count *Stahrenberg*, to bring him off: But *Stahrenberg* arrived too late, and the Governor was already a Prisoner of War. The Taking of this Post entirely delivered *Mantua*, and blocked up *Bersello*. *Vendome* then made an Attempt on *Governolo*, *Governolo*, which, tho' he would gladly have saved &c. *Eugene* ordered the Governor to abandon, upon rendered. Information that it could not make a long Defence. But first they set it on Fire, to destroy all the Magazines. All the other Posts on the Left of the *Po* were thus abandoned, except *Ostiglia*. The *French* were the first that went into Winter-Quarters, and *Eugene* found himself much streightened by the Duke of *Vendome's* Conquests. His Army, weakened by frequent Skirmishes and Detachments, and never recruited, was unable to make Head. He had formed a Conspiracy, however, in *Mantua*, which would have made him Master of that City: But *Vendome*, getting Intelligence of it, laid such a Counterplot, as would have robbed the Prince of all the Fruits of his Labours, if a common Soldier had not deserted, to inform him of the Design. His Highness was already on the March, and must unavoidably have fallen into an Ambush, but for this Deserter, whom he generously rewarded.

It was now Time for *Eugene* to return to *Vienna*, where he had not been for near two Years. He arrived there on the 8th of *January*, and it is needless to say he was well received. What he had lately done in *Italy*, joined to his former Exploits, was such a Proof of his superior Genius, that the Emperor from this Time looked on him as his chief Support, as a Man no less useful in the Cabinet than at the Head of Armies. Count *Manf-*

1703

Is made
President
of the
Council of
War.

Puts the
Finances in
good Or-
der.

Brings over
the Duke
of Savoy.

An Insur-
rection in
Hungary.

feld, President of the Aulic Council of War, resigning about this Time, his Imperial Majesty chose Prince *Eugene* for this Employment, the most considerable in that Court.

Eugene's first Thoughts, after his Elevation to this new Dignity, was to take Care of the Troops, who at that Time were very ill paid. His Highness had felt the Effects of this, especially in *Italy*, where it was difficult to supply such a Deficiency. For this Reason he began to put the Finances in good Order, which had hitherto been a Prey to rapacious Ministers. He then informed the Emperor, that "it was in vain to think of making War successfully in *Italy*, while the Duke of *Savoy* was in the Interest of *France*; and that, as he had observed the Inclinations of that Prince, he believed a Promise of the Marquisate of *Montferrat*, and of certain Subsidies from the Maritime Powers, would bring him over." His Imperial Majesty, struck with the Reasonableness of the Proposition, entrusted his Highness to negotiate with *England* and *Holland* for their Part, and promised all that was required on his own: And the Prince so well managed the Affair, that the Duke of *Savoy* engaged this Year against *France* and *Spain*. The King of *Portugal* was also disposed to declare against these Two Powers, as *England* and *Holland* had done already: The Duke of *Wolfenbuttel* had abandoned them, and all *Europe*, except the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, were ready to do the same, on Account of the Evils occasioned by the War.

Lewis XIV., for his Part, omitted nothing to give the Emperor new Trouble. He had prevailed on Prince *Ragotski* to take Arms in *Hungary*, and furnished him with Money for Troops and Provisions. Nothing, on that Side, was wanting but the *Turk*, who had suffered too much already to begin the War again. At the same time there was another Alarm from the North, where *Charles XII.*

XII, by his rapid Successes against *Denmark*, *Muscovy*, and *Poland*, began to spread Terror in the Empire. The *Hungarian* Insurrection, however, was what gave the Emperor most Uneasiness: Prince *Ragotski*, and Count *Berzini* another Rebel, made most terrible Ravages in *Upper Hungary*. The first, tho' once beaten by General *Montecuculi*, was still at the Head of 10,000 Men, with whom, and in Conjunction with *Berzini*, he had over-run the Country, and spread Defolation wherever he came. *Presburg* itself was in such Danger, that the Court was obliged to take away the Crown of *Hungary*, and carry it to *Vienna*.

The Emperor, to stop the Progress of these Malcontents, who seemed to threaten *Austria* itself, ordered the *Danish* Troops in *Italy*, that were in his Pay, to march into *Hungary*, intending to join with them 12,000 *Prussians*. He nominated Prince *Eugene* to command these Troops, who accordingly repaired to *Presburg*, and sent out several Detachments to hinder the Rebels from advancing. This indeed was all he could do, as the Troops promised him were not sent, and as his little Army consisted chiefly of the *Austrian* Militia.

In the mean time very considerable Things passed in *Italy*. The Duke of *Vendome*, after several little Sieges and Skirmishes, was ordered to march towards the *Trentine*, to join the Elector of *Bavaria*, who, having taken *Ulm*, *Memmingen*, and *Neuburg*, defeated the Imperialists, and made himself Master of *Ratisbon*, was advancing to the *Tirolese*, in order to subdue that Province. *Vendome*, who saw the Difficulties of this Junction, represented to the King the Hazard his Troops would be exposed to; but, as the Elector had made quite different Representations, the King renewed his Orders, and the Marshal was obliged to obey.

He divided his Army into several Bodies, two of which, under his Brother the Grand Prior, and the Prince of *Vaudemont*, were to hold General

1703

Pr. Eugene sent against the Rebels

Vendome marches to join the Elector of

Stahrenberg Bavaria.

1703

Bombards
Trent.

The Bishop
of Brixen
prevents
the Junc-
tion.

Stabrenberg at Bay, while the Duke, with 15,000 Men, penetrated into the *Trentine*. *Stabrenberg*, obliged to make head against the two Parties, could not in Person defend the Passage of the Mountains: But, being recruited by the Care of Prince *Eugene*, he was able to send 6000 Men to General *Vaubonne*, who was already on that Side with 3000. *Vendome* however advanced, took the Castles of *Nago* and *Arco*, and escaped with Honour the Ambushes of General *Vaubonne*. When he came before *Trent*, he sent into the City to demand Contributions, threatening to bombard the Place in case of Refusal. Count *Solari*, who commanded there, answered, That the Inhabitants had nothing to give; and that as to the Bombardment, they were prepared to receive it. The *French* accordingly raised their Batteries, and in less than two Days threw in 500 Bombs.

While this passed in the *Trentine*, the Elector of *Bavaria* entered the *Tirolese*, took *Kuffstein*, *Rottenberg*, and several other Places; but was stopped in his Passage to *Brixen*, a City near *Trent*, by an Order of the Bishop to break down the Bridge. This Prelate, more a Grenadier than an Ecclesiastick, had besides drawn together an Army of Peasants on the other Side; and an Army of Peasants in this Country, where all the Inhabitants are disciplined, is no despicable Force. In a Word, the Bishop's Opposition obliged the Elector to return as he came; and it was not without great Hazard of his Life that he got back into *Bavaria*. This Retreat compelled the *French* to abandon the *Trentine*, and make the best of their Way into *Italy*.

The King of *France*, having discovered the Intrigues of the Duke of *Savoy*, was so extremely angry, that he resolved to be revenged on his Troops, which, to the Number of 3000 Foot and 1500 Horse, were in the *French* Army. He ordered the Duke of *Vendome* to disarm them,
and

and make them Prisoners of War; which *Vendome* 1703 executed in the following Manner: He drew up before them some *French* Battalions, who seized The Duke of Savoy's their Arms at the Head of their Camp; and ordering their principal Officers into his Presence, Troops reported to them, in few Words, the Conduct of made Prisoners of War. their Master, and the Commission he had received. He then began with these Officers, and his Battalions proceeded with all the rest, and the common Soldiers, leaving however their Swords to the Officers, who had the Liberty of chusing what Town they pleased in the *Milanese* for their Residence.

Tho' the Duke of *Savoy* had merited this Affront, he yet expressed the highest Resentment at what was done. He arrested the Ambassadors of *France* and *Spain*; dispatched Couriers to *London*, *Vienna*, and the *Hague*, to complain of the *French* King's Proceedings; shut the Gates of *Turin*, and imprisoned all the *French* in his Dominions; disarmed a Regiment of *French* Horse; seized 300 Chests of Muskets; and, finally, declared War against *France* on the 7th of *October*. Hereupon *Lewis* wrote him a Letter, importing, "That since Religion, Honour, Interest, and his own Signature, were of no Account with his Highness, the Duke of *Vendome*, at the Head of his Army, should explain his Majesty's Intentions." His Highness retaliates the Affront. The Duke returned no Answer to this Letter, but told the Officer who brought it, *That he was not frightened with Threats, and that he would bear no more Propositions.* Declares War against France.

Count *Stahrenberg* was ordered, at the Sollici-Count tation of Prince *Eugene*, to march to the Succour *Stahren-* of his Royal Highness. I shall not enter into a *berg.* Detail of all this General's Stratagems, and the commands Marches and Countermarches he made to deceive in *Italy.* the Duke of *Vendome*: It is enough to say, that his Conduct is still admired by all Military Gentlemen, and will be so as long as the Art of War

con-

1703

continues in its present Perfection. In the mean time, Prince *Eugene* was preparing at *Vienna* for the next Campaign, making Provisions for the Magazines and the Soldiers Pay, and advancing all the Officers that had well deserved.

Tho' this War was undertaken in Favour of the House of *Austria*, of which the Emperor was Chief; yet the Confederate Powers, jealous lest their uniting the Domains of both Branches of that House in one Person should endanger the Liberties of *Europe*, insisted that his Imperial Majesty should give up his own Claims on the *Spanish* Monarchy, in Favour of the Archduke *Charles* his second Son.

The Emperor transfers his Right to the *Spanish* Monarchy to his second Son.

Accordingly, on the 12th of *September* this Year, the Emperor, in full Council, made a formal Resignation of his said Rights to the King of the *Romans*, his eldest Son, and the King of the *Romans* solemnly transferred them to his Brother the Archduke, who was thereupon acknowledged King of *Spain*, and complimented as such by the Ministers of all the Allies. On the 19th of the same Month, the new King set out from *Vienna*, to go and take Possession of his Kingdom. Thus began the Rivalship between two Kings of *Spain*, which subsisted to the End of the War.

Critical State of the Empire.

The Empire, at this Time, was in a very critical Situation. The Elector of *Bavaria*, supported by Marshal *Villars*, made a prodigious Progress. He had beat Count *Stirum*, whom the Emperor had sent against him with 25 Battalions and 45 Squadrons; taken *Augsburg*, almost without a Blow; terrified *Passau* so as to make it surrender, and made all *Austria* tremble. Mean time, the *French* were not less successful on the *Rhine*, where they won a great Battle from the Imperialists near *Spire*; retook *Landau*, which the King of the *Romans* had taken the Year before, and seemed to have opened themselves a Way to Empire in those Parts. Nor were the Affairs in *Hungary* more favourable to his Imperial Majesty. The Rebels grew

grew bolder every Day, and the Emperor, obliged as he was to support the Duke of *Savoy*, and oppose the Elector of *Bavaria*, could make but very feeble Efforts against them.

1704

Mr. *Stepney*, Envoy from *England*, and M. *de Neuenrode*, Ambassador from *Holland*, had made Proposals for an Accommodation to *Ragotski* and *Berzini*. The latter seemed to listen to them, and came to *Presburg*, under a Safe-conduct from the Emperor, where, in a Conference with Prince *Eugene*, he specified *Ragotski's* Conditions. But the Elector of *Bavaria*, to prevent their coming to Terms, prevailed on Marshal *Marfin*, who had just then replaced *Villars*, to write to *Ragotski*, "to set forth the Advantages gained by the Arms of his Most Christian Majesty, and his Electoral Highness; and to promise him all possible Support, in case he did not comply with the Court of *Vienna*." This Letter however did not reach *Ragotski*, but was intercepted at *Vienna*, tho' the Officer who carried it had sewed it up in one of the Buttons of his Waistcoat. But the Exorbitance of the Rebels Demands produced the same Effect as a Promise from *France* could have done, most of them being rejected with Indignation by his Imperial Majesty.

As the War in *Hungary* was now to be renewed, Prince *Eugene* waited at *Presburg* for the Arrival of the Troops that were to be sent him. They did not come till the Rebels, under Count *Caroli*, had made fresh Progress, and even penetrated to the very Gates of *Vienna*. They burnt several Villages in the Neighbourhood, the Inhabitants of which carried the Alarm into the City, and spread such an universal Consternation there, that it is thought, had the Rebels then come up, they might have surpris'd that Capital, or at least have pillaged the Suburbs. The Guards at the Gates were doubled at this Alarm, and the King of the *Romans* drew an Entrenchment round all the Buildings.

Negotiations with the Hungarian Malcontents.

to the Gates of Vienna.

1704

Buildings. No Enemy all this while appeared ; so that the People at last came to themselves ; the Peasants returned home, and the Citizens opened their Shops as usual.

They are
defeated by
General
Heister.

Eugene, perceiving that Moderation had no Effect, prepared to use Force against the Malcontents. He sent a Reinforcement to General *Heister*, with Orders to intercept them in their Return from *Vienna*, and give them Battle. That General posted himself between the *Raab* and the *Danube* ; and the Rebels, having no Intelligence of this Disposition, fell directly into the Snare. They left 1500 dead on the Place, and a great Part of their Booty. This Shock had such an Effect upon the rest, that no less than 10,000 of them submitted at once, and obtained their Pardon. Most of the others came in by Degrees, which made their Leaders offer Propositions of Peace. The Imperial Court, in its present Circumstances, made no Scruple of treating with Rebels : Accordingly a Suspension of Arms was agreed on till *September*, and the Place of Conference was fixed at *Schemnitz*.

Their
Leaders
come to a
Treaty.

Things being thus quiet in *Hungary*, the Emperor turned all his Thoughts towards the Elector of *Bavaria*. He sent for *Eugene* from *Presburg*, to concert with him the Means of reducing that Prince to Reason ; and his Highness found no bet-

The Allies
called in to
succour the
Empire.

ter Way than to call in the Allies to the Succour of the Empire. Count *Wratisslau* was ordered to negotiate this Affair with Queen *Anne*, and *Eugene* wrote at the same Time to the Duke of *Marlborough*, her Captain-General and chief Favourite. His Highness set forth the Danger of the Empire very pathetically, prayed the Duke to be an Advocate in its Behalf, and guarded against such Objections as might be made to the Proposition. The Queen was so well inclined to the Undertaking, that she ordered his Grace over into *Holland*, to solicit the Concurrence of the States in the Execution of it. Their High Mightinesses readily gave

gave their Consent; but the Mercenaries in their Service refused to march on this Expedition: In particular the *Danes*, who had large Arrears due, insisted on fresh Orders from their King; and these Orders being, not to march without their Money, the States were oblig'd to mortgage the Province of *Groninguen* for 400,000 Ducats in order to remove this Difficulty.

The *English* General, at the Head of 40,000 Men, marched from the *Moselle*, where the Confederates assembled. He divided his Army into several Bodies, for the greater Expedition, and came and encamped at *Great Heppach* near *Heilbron*. France, attentive to the Motions of the Allies, ordered the Marshals *Tallard* and *Villeroy* to unite their Forces, and advance to support the Elector of *Bavaria*. They concerted together the Means of opening a Way into the Electorate, while the Princes *Eugene* and *Lewis* of *Baden* came to the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Heilbron*, to consult with him about the Operations of the Allies. It was agreed by these latter, that the Imperial Army should join that of *England* and *Holland*; that a Body of 25 or 30,000 Men should be formed on the *Rhine*, under Prince *Eugene*, to observe the Marshals *Tallard* and *Villeroy*, while the Grand Army, under Prince *Lewis* and my Lord Duke, entered *Bavaria*, and gave Battle to the Elector and Marshal *Marfin*. And to prevent any Dispute between the Confederate Generals, the Command was fixed alternately on Prince *Lewis* and the Duke. *Eugene* having settled this Point, repaired to the Lines of *Bibel*, to head the Troops that were there assembled.

Villeroy and *Tallard*, having reconnoitred his Highness, designed to attack him; but an express Order from Court obliged *Tallard* to hasten into *Bavaria*, and to leave *Villeroy* on the *Rhine*. When *Eugene* saw that his Presence was no more necessary to guard the Lines, he left the Count of *Nassau-Weilburg* to command there, and advanced

1704

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough
marches
into Ger-
many.

The Princes
Lewis and
Eugene
come to
confer with
him.

1704
 Eugene
 pursues
 Marshal
 Tallard.

vanced to observe *Tallard*, and oppose his Entrance into *Bavaria*. For this Purpose he got together an Army of 24,000 Men, and pursued the Marshal, who, having lost some Time in Hopes to reduce *Willingen*, suffered his Highness to come within a Day's Journey of his Heels, before he received any Information of his March. The Marshal then abandoned his Enterprize, and redoubled his Haste, which made it impracticable for the Prince to intercept him.

Junction of the English, Imperial, and Imperial Armies. While this was doing, the Armies of *Marlborough* and Prince *Lewis* joined at *Lutzhausen*, where it was agreed in a Council of War, to march directly to the Elector of *Bavaria*, in order to give him Battle before *Tallard* came up.

But as this could not be done without first reducing of *Donauwert*, near which the Elector had fortified the Mountain of *Schellenberg*, it was resolved to begin with an Attempt on that Place. The Consequence of this Resolution was the famous Battle of *Schellenberg*, and the Surrender of *Donauwert*, which opened a Passage for the Confederate Army. But a Relation of that Transaction I reserve for the History of the Duke of *Marlborough*, (now in the Press) as he was the General most immediately concerned in it, and Prince *Eugene* only consequentially. It is sufficient to mention here, that the Shock then given to the Elector's Troops,

The Elector obliged that Prince to retire from his Camp at entrenches under the Cannon of *Lawingen*, and entrench himself under the Cannon of *Augsburg*; and that the Duke of *Marlborough* took Possession of *Rain*, and ravaged *Bavaria* in such a Manner, that he had brought the Elector to receive Propositions of Peace, when the Approach of the *French* Succours, and the Obligations his Electoral Highness thought himself under to stand by a Monarch who took so much Pains to support him, determined him at last to return this proverbial Answer to his Grace: " That since the
 " Wine

“ Wine was abroad, he was resolved to drink it
 “ to the Lees.”

1704

Prince *Eugene* had followed Marshal *Tallard* quite to *Ulm*, when reflecting that it was impossible to prevent his Junction with the Elector, he ceased the Pursuit, and encamped at *Munster* near *Dona-wert*. Mean time it had been debated in the Camp of Prince *Lewis* and the Duke, whether they should attack the Elector under the Walls of *Augsburg*, or suffer *Tallard* to join him, and so make but one decisive Battle of the Whole; and his Grace having been for the latter Opinion, it was agreed that the Prince of *Baden* should go and lay Siege to *Ingolstadt*, while the Duke marched to join *Eugene*, in order to keep the Elector at Bay. That Prince, being now strengthened by his Junction with *Tallard*, thought of giving Battle to *Eugene*, before the Duke could come up. Whereupon his Serene Highness decamped from *Munster*, passed the *Warnitz*, and sent Advice to his Grace of the Enemies Design. The Duke marched towards him with all Diligence, and his Highness repassing the River, the two Armies came together near *Munster*. From this Time we shall see Fortune, hitherto propitious to the Grand Monarch, coming entirely over to the Interest of the Allies. *Eugene* and *Marlborough* were Generals of another Stamp than *Tallard* and *Marfin*; and the Elector of *Bavaria*, tho' superior to either of these latter, wanted many of those great Qualities that were so conspicuous in the former.

Pr. *Eugene*
 encamps at
Munster.

Tallard
 joins the
 Elector.

And *Marl-
 borough*
Eugene.

Tallard was a Man turned for the Intrigues of a Court, but defective in that Foresight and Penetration necessary for conducting a War, which made him easily put on a wrong Scent. The Year past he had won a Battle near *Spire*, but rather by chance than Superiority of Genius, which in fact never was his Portion. Yet puffed up with that Success, which he attributed to himself, he conceited his very Presence would put the Enemy to

Character
 of the
 French Ge-
 nerals.

to

1704

Their ill
Conduct in
fighting
the Allies.

to Flight. *Marfin*, not less presumptuous, and much more incapable, was always distracted at every Reverse of Fortune; a Weakness of terrible Consequence in the General of an Army. He was raised to be a Marshal of *France* from one of the youngest Lieutenant-Generals, and before he had ever commanded a Detachment of 500 Horse. This Elevation was owing to a Cabal of false Devotees, who affecting to serve God more than others, did the greatest Disservice to the Kingdom. Nothing, in a Word, but Pride and Presumption, could have made these two Generals so eager to fight the Allies, when by cutting off the Convoys from their Magazines at *Nuremberg* and *Nordlingen*, (which in all Appearance it was still in their Power to do, as the Allies had no Passage over the *Danube* but at *Donawert*) they must have obliged them to quit the Electorate without ever coming to a decisive Action. The Allies had indeed entered *Bavaria* at the Hazard of being exposed to a Famine, and nothing but the Pressure of Affairs could have justified their taking such a Step. It was as much the Interest of the *French* and *Bavarians* therefore to avoid coming to a Battle, as it was the Interest of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* to seek it: Yet the former were not less earnest for it than these; and with such Dispositions on both Sides they could not be long inactive.

Pretended
Sentiments
of each Ge-
neral.

Some, who pretend to dive into the Sentiments of Mankind, tell us that every General flattered himself with the Thoughts of Victory: That Prince *Eugene* built upon the Valour of his Troops, and their Love for his Person: That *Marlborough* trusted to that admirable good Fortune, which never forsook him: That the Elector, besides the Reliance he had on the Bravery of his own Soldiers, was transported to see himself assisted by the best Troops of *France*, and already in Fancy gave Laws to all Germany: That *Tallard* was full of the

the Idea of his late Victory, and dazzled at the fine Appearance of his Army; and that *Marsin* believed the Prayers of those good People, who had procured him the Marshal's Staff, would also bring down on him the Capacity to fill that high Office with Honour.

1704

The Allies, learning that the Enemies had decamped from *Dillingen*, and were marching by the Way of *Hockstedt*, to give them Battle, thought it advisable to save them half their Journey. Between *Munster* and *Dillingen* is a Plain 2 Leagues long, but unequal in Breadth, enclosed on the South by the *Danube*, on the East by the *Warwitz*, on the North and West by Woods. It is intersected by several Rivulets, the most considerable of which, called *Hazalaersbrook*, rises in the same Plain, which it divides in two, and then falls into the *Danube* 100 Paces below *Blenheim*. Abundance of Villages surround this Plain, where both Armies arrived on the 12th of *August*, N. S. to decide the Fate of *Bavaria*, and even of the Empire.

The two Armies march towards each other. Description of the Plain where they meet.

Prince *Eugene* and my Lord Duke advanced at 5 in the Morning, at the Head of 40 Squadrons, to chuse a Place proper for their Design. As the Enemy had prevented them between *Blenheim* and *Lutzingen*, they pitched upon the Ground between *Greinbeym* and *Sweinebeck* for the Seat of their Camp. They had a little Rivulet to pass called the *Kessel*, over which a Bridge was laid the same Day, notwithstanding that the Workmen, till covered by two Brigades of Foot, were greatly incommoded by the Enemy's Advanced-Guard and Hussars. The Baggage was then sent to *Donawert*, and all the Men were ordered to prepare for Action. Prince *Eugene* spent Part of the Night in writing of Letters, and the Remainder he would, if possible, have devoted to Rest: But the Thoughts of the approaching Event robbed him of all Repose, and he was at the Duke of *Mark-*

Eugene and *Marlborough* chuse their Ground.

borough's

1704 } *borough's* Quarters, on Horseback, before Day-
light on the 13th.

They march to- wards it. At 4 * o'Clock the two Generals gave their last Orders for the March of the Army, which formed itself into 8 Columns, the Imperialists on the Right, and the *English* and *Dutch* on the Left. The two Brigades, who had covered the Workmen, joined them by the Way, and taking the Left of all, made the 9th Column, with the Addition of 15 Squadrons. The Army halted at the Village of *Sweiningen*, where Prince *Eugene* and the Duke called together the General Officers, and gave the necessary Orders for drawing up the Troops before the Enemy, whom they discovered about 6 o'Clock. The Elector and the two Marshals, who had thought of attacking and not of being attacked, were surpris'd at the Approach of the Allies. They did not fall back however, but fired two Pieces of Cannon to call in their Foragers, and immediately took to their Arms.

Disposition and Number of the two Armies While the Enemies were forming themselves in Order of Battle, the Allies having pass'd several Villages, extended themselves in the Plain, their Left Wing to a Marsh near *Greinheim*, and their Right as far as they could. The Generals of Horse under *Eugene* were Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover*, the Count *de la Tour*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*; and the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau* commanded the Foot. Under the Duke of *Marlborough* were the hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and General *Churchill*. These two Lines, with some Regiments of Horse that made a Body of Reserve,

* I take this Account, with the Reflections interspers'd in it, from the History of Prince *Eugene* in *French*, published this Year in 5 Vols. 12mo. As it is impossible for any one Writer to be exact in every Circumstance of such a great Action, I shall insert another Narrative in my History of the Duke of *Marlborough*, which the Reader will do well to compare with this.

Reserve, amounted to about 67 Battalions, and 181 Squadrons. The *French* and *Bavarians* also ranged themselves in two Lines. Their Right Wing was commanded by Marshal *Tallard*, and their Left by the Elector and Marshal *Marsin*. They had 84 Battalions and 150 Squadrons: But as their Battalions are not so large as those of the *Germans*, it was judged that the two Armies were nearly equal, and that they consisted of about † 80,000 Men each. A most shocking Spectacle, to see 160,000 Men drawn up together, in order to cut one another in Pieces!

1704

The Disposition of the *French* and *Bavarians* was defective, in that they were too remote from the Rivulet of *Hazalaersbroek*, which yet lay between them and the Allies, and in that they made two separate Armies, tho' ranged on the same Front. As they had not Time to correct this latter Fault, their Center was made up of Cavalry from the two Wings, so that the Infantry were left unsupported. They had possession indeed of good Posts, and might have done well if those Posts had not swallowed up too many Foot, which were wanted in other Parts of the Army. In short, there was scarce any Thing but Cavalry in the Plain, and the greatest Part of the Infantry, shut up in Villages, could do them no Service when they once gave way. Twenty-seven of the best *French* Battalions, with 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, were posted in the Village of *Blenheim* on the Banks of the *Danube*, and at the Extremity of their Right Wing. The Village of *Lutzingen*, at the Extremity of their Left, was also crowded with Infantry; as were those of *Overklau* and *Onderklau* in their Center. M. de *Tallard's* Artillery, distributed in his Front, was commanded by

† Some Authors greatly diminish the Numbers on both Sides, and yet make the *French* and *Bavarians* 8000 stronger than the Allies. Vide History of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

1704 by the Marquis de Freselliere, and that of the
 { Elector by M. d' Houville. Never was Disposition
 perhaps more imperfect, and yet those Com-
 manders were 6 Hours in making it.

The Duke of Marlbo-rough lays a Bridge over the interven-
 ing Rivulet. The Allies, seeing the Enemy made no Attempt
 to dispute with them the Passage of the Rivulet,
 with great Expedition laid over it a Bridge com-
 posed of Pontoons and Fascines. Whether it was
 that Tallard did not observe what they were doing,
 or that he looked on them with too much Con-
 tempt, it is certain he yet made no Effort to inter-
 rupt their Passage, except by discharging a few
 Pieces of Cannon at Random. Mean time the French
 Artillery plaid in the Center and the Left Wing,
 and was indeed more numerous and better served
 than that of the Allies. Notwithstanding this, as
 soon as the Bridge was ready, General Wilks had
 Orders to attack two Water-Mills which served

The Post of Onderklau taken. for Redoubts to the Village of Onderklau. He took
 both them and the Village after a faint Resistance :
 Lord Cuts with the Troops under him extinguished
 the Fire in the latter, and posted himself there.

The Duke passes over his Troops. When this was done, the Duke commanded
 his Foot to pass the Rivulet first, and then his
 Horse. As his Grace had observed the Want of In-
 fantry in the French Army before him, he judiciously
 thought, that by drawing up his Horse behind the
 Foot, the Fire of the latter would be of the ut-
 most Service in attacking the Enemy's Cavalry
 with his ; and that he should thus oblige them to
 abandon the Infantry in the Villages. Only 3
 Squadrons appeared at last to dispute his Passage,
 and those were soon obliged to retire. Their At-
 tempt indeed seemed to be a matter of Ceremony
 rather than any Thing else. But the Enemy had
 better Luck in defending the Village of Oberklau,
 which lay on that Side the River next their Army.
 They almost cut in Pieces 3 or 4 Dutch Regiments,
 commanded by the Prince of Holstein-Ploen, who
 himself

An unsuc-
 cessful At-
 tempt on
 Oberklau.

himself received several Wounds, and was taken Prisoner.

1704

Eugene, on his Side, attempted also to pass the Brook: But as the Banks were there steep, the Waters slow and muddy, and defended by Drains, Officers, and marshy Ground, he could not make so much Expedition, but that he was half an Hour after the Duke before he attacked. He got over, *Eugene* however, without Opposition from the Enemy, *passes the Rivulet.* who prepared only to make a vigorous Resistance when he came up. They were posted on an Eminence, on which the Village of *Lutzingen* was situated, from whence they pointed a Battery of Cannon into the Plain, both to the Right and the Left. The Prince began the Attack with 11 *Prussian* and 6 *Danish* Battalions, and a Part of the Imperial Cavalry: But, tho' his Foot had at first the Advantage, the warm Reception they met with repulsed. He is twice drove back the Horse, who left the Infantry quite exposed to the Enemy's Fire, and obliged them too, after suffering extremely, to fall back in Disorder to the Entrance of a little Wood. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* having rallied the Cavalry, and brought them back suddenly to the Charge, those Men, ashamed of their precipitate Flight, did their Duty so well this Time, that they put the Enemy's Cavalry in Disorder: And if the Foot could have come up at that Instant, the Charge had been decisive; but unhappily they were so broken, that it was an Hour before they got again into Order. In that Interval the Enemy's Cavalry, having rallied under the Fire of their Infantry, return'd again with such Fury, that they repulsed the *Germans* a second Time.

While his Serene Highness prepared for a third *Oberklau* Attack, the Duke made another Attempt on the *again at* Village of *Oberklau*. The Troops in this Post *tacked.* did him great Mischief, by firing on the Flank of his Infantry: Besides that the Cavalry, having been broken, could draw up again at Leisure under

1704

Not taken,
but in-
vested:

The Right
Wing of
the French
routed.

The Gen-
darms
pushed in-
to the Da-
nube.

der the Fire from hence. This entirely broke the Duke's Measures, which were to cut off the Communication between the Enemy's Horse and the Villages. But the fresh Troops he sent could not force *Oberklau*, notwithstanding the Intrepidity of those brave *English*, who, amidst a Tempest of Musket-balls, Grenades, and Cartridge-shot from the Cannon, stood their Ground, tho' it was covered with the dead Bodies of their Fellows, and kept the Village invested in such Manner, that the Enemy's Cavalry had no Resource left but in their own Valour. They behaved indeed gallantly, and the *Gendarmery* broke the first Rank of the Allies: But attempting to pursue the Advantage, the Fire from the Duke's Infantry obliged them to turn Tail. In this Interim, his Grace's Cavalry rallying again, Marshal *Tallard* perceived he should make no good Use of his, without some Infantry to oppose that of the Allies. There were but 8 Battalions left in the Plain, and those new-raised Troops. He planted them between his Squadrons, which he brought again to the Combat, and, by the Fire of those Battalions, broke the first Line of *Marlbrough's* Horse: But the *French* Cavalry, finding a second Line, and behind that a third, fled with great Precipitation, and abandoned the 8 Battalions, who were all slaughtered by the Duke's Horse, except a few Men that saved themselves by falling down among the Dead. The Cavalry of the Allies then briskly pursued that of *France*, which never stopping till it came to a Morass near *Hockstedt*, was there cut in Pieces. The *Gendarms* fled along the Shore of the *Danube*, and coming to a Place where that River forms an Elbow, attempted to rally: But *Bothmar's* Dragoons and some *English* Squadrons pressed them so closely, while they were yet in Disorder, that they threw themselves into the River, where most of them perished.

Tallard,

Tallard, seeing there was no more to be done with his Cavalry, ordered *M. de Maisongelle* to bring off the Battalions that were in *Blenheim*: But *Maisongelle* found he was too late, the Duke having already invested that Village. The Marshal then went himself, in order, if possible, to make them retire. He was not able, however, to reach the Village; for meeting by the Way some Troops of the Allies, commanded by *M. Boinen*, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince of *Hesse*, he was known, and made Prisoner. 1704

While this passed on the Left, Prince *Eugene* charged a third Time on the Right, and had again the Mortification to see his Horse turn Tail. A third Time *Bavarian* Dragoon had now undoubtedly dispatched his Highness, if a *Danish* Soldier had not shot him at the Instant he was going to strike. The Prince then seeing the Disorder of his Horse, resolved to continue the Fight with the Foot only, in Spite of the Enemy's Cannon loaded with Cartridge-shot, which carried off whole Ranks. This fourth Attack was more successful than either of the former, which was in a great Measure owing to what had passed in the other Wing. *Marfin*, hearing of *Tallard's* ill Fortune, thought no longer of making Head, but abandoned the Field of Battle to Prince *Eugene*. If *Marfin* had known ever so little of the Art of War, he had yet a good Chance for restoring the Day, by falling upon the Flank of *Marlbrough's* Cavalry, while it was disjoined from the Infantry. This would have disengaged the Battalions in *Blenheim*, with whose Help the Battle might have been renewed. But *Marfin* retired in Haste towards *Ulm*, followed closely by Prince *Eugene*, who made a great Slaughter of his Rear-guard. Three *Bavarian* Battalions, being surrounded by some of his Highness's Cavalry, had already laid down their Arms, and were going to surrender Prisoners of War, And prevailed.

I

when

1704

when they were relieved by a more numerous Party of the routed Enemy.

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough at-
tacks Blein-
heim.

At the Brook *Monschelingen* the *Bavarians* made a Stop; and it being then late, the Prince did not think proper to pursue them any farther, but went to rejoin the Duke of *Marlborough*. He found his Grace employed in reducing the Post of *Blenheim*, where the Marquis *de Clerambault* had commanded. This General, as soon as he heard the Right Wing was routed, ordered the *Danube* to be founded; and, without Regard to his Reputation, threw himself in and was lost. But the other Officers in *Blenheim*, far from following his Example, had already fought three Hours with the *English* and *Dutch* Infantry: And, perhaps, as it was now Night, and the Allies were weary, if *M. de Blansac*, who succeeded the Marquis *de Clerambault* in the Chief Command, had not been too much like him, these 27 Battalions and 12 Squadrons might have made their Way thro' the Victors. They consisted, in fact, of the best old Troops of *France*; had suffered very little, and were all in good Heart. But *M. de Blansac*, won by the Duke of *Marlborough's* Promises, consented to surrender himself Prisoner of War, and promised that his Troops should do the same.

M. de Blansac per-
suades the
Troops
there to
surrender.

Accordingly he solicited them to lay down their Arms, and accept their Lives from the *English* General; exaggerating the Danger they were in, and assuring them that Prince *Eugene* had now joined the Duke, and that the Victors waited only for their last Answer before they gave a general Assault. The young *French* Officers answered, that they would prevent this Assault, by making a Sally, and opening a Way thro' the Allies Sword in Hand. *Blansac* replied, that the Troops which surrounded them were too numerous, and drawn up in several Lines; so that what they proposed would be impracticable, and they must all perish in the Attempt. His Opinion, in fine, seconded by

by some of the old and more cautious Officers, prevailed, and the Capitulation was signed by a Majority, tho' many refused to set their Hands to it at all. The common Soldiers expressed the utmost Regret, when they were told they must surrender Prisoners of War; and the Ensigns tore their Colours for very Rage: But there was no disputing what their Superiors had done. It was an Article of the Capitulation, that the Officers should not be searched, nor the Soldiers stripped: And indeed the Duke did wisely to grant any Conditions, rather than those Troops should be made desperate; for had they escaped, the War in *Bavaria* might have been renewed; whereas by taking them, the Elector was left entirely without Support.

Never was Battle more bloody than this of *Complete-Hockstedt*, nor more shocking to *France*. Hitherto she could palliate the Victories of her Enemies; but there was not the least Equivocation in this. The Loss of the *French* was at least equal to that of the *Romans* at *Cannæ*: No less than 12,000 killed on the Spot, above 5000 wounded, and more than 20,000 taken, among whom were the principal Officers. The Prisoners were divided between the two Generals; as was also the Booty. The latter consisted of 5400 Carriages, laden with Provisions and Ammunition; 34 Coaches, filled with the Ladies of the *French* Officers; 334 Mules, loaded with rich Equipages and Plate; 40 large Pieces of Cannon, besides many of a lesser Bore; 24 Mortars; 224 Colours and Standards; 17 Pair of Kettle-drums; the Military Chest; the Chancery; the Dispensatory; 3600 Tents, and 25 Brass pontoons. This Victory, however, cost the Allies dear: They had 9000 Men killed, most of them by the *French* Artillery, and 4000 wounded. Marshal *Tallard* was as inconsolable for this Day's Disaster, as he had been presumptuous before the Battle.

1704

Victory.

The Booty.

1704
 }
 Successes
 immediately
 after
 the Battle.

After the *French* were thus routed, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke took Possession of *Hockstedt*, a Town that had but an indifferent Castle, and a Garrison of only 100 Men. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, hearing what had passed, abandoned the Siege of *Ingolstadt*, foreseeing that not only that Town, but the whole Electorate of *Bavaria*, would soon surrender. His Highness joined the two other Generals at *Hockstedt*, where the Deputies of the City of *Augsburg* came to wait on them, and return Thanks for their Deliverance. *Augsburg* had been garrisoned by *French* and *Bavarians*, who retired the Moment they heard of the Battle. These Deputies also informed the Allies, that the Elector had passed thro' *Ulm*, and left there 15 Battalions, with a great Part of the Wounded. Upon this, General *Thungen* was sent, with a Flying-Camp, to seize *Ulm*, and all that were in it; which he did, after a very short Siege in Form.

Joy at the
 Court of
Vienna.

One may judge of the Rejoicings at the Court of *Vienna*, upon receiving the News of the Victory at *Hockstedt*. It was brought thither on the 17th of *August*, by General *Gundacker*. For many Days there was nothing but *Salvos* and *Te Deums* in all the Emperor's Hereditary Countries. Quite the Reverse of this appeared in *France*, where People were forbid, on Pain of Death, to speak of this Affair; which did not, however, hinder the Rumour of it from spreading. All the Ambassadors at the Imperial Court congratulated the Emperor on this great Event; and it is reported, that *Mehemet-Effendi*, Envoy from the Porte, broke out into this Exclamation, upon hearing the News: *The Emperor of the Christians is a Man of God: God is with him, and his Enemies can never resist him.* His Imperial Majesty himself was so transported with this Victory, that he erected a Pyramid in the Place where it was won, with an Inscription, in Letters of Gold, relating all the principal

principal Circumstances of the Action. It stood till the Elector of *Bavaria* was restored to his Dominions, when his Electoral Highness erased that Monument of his Disgrace.

1704

The Imperialists, after their Success, committed Ravages such Ravages in *Bavaria*, that the Elector sent an Instrument in Writing to the Electress his Spouse, empowering her to do what she thought proper, for the Safety of herself, her Family, and the Subjects of his Electoral Highness.

The Elector-Palatine, and other Princes in the Neighbourhood of *Landau*, had long solicited to have that Place besieged, as the Garrison of it gave them great Molestation. In Compliance with this Request, the Confederate-Generals prepared to pass the *Rhine*: But, before they left *Bavaria*, they ordered a Body of Troops to block up *Ingolstadt*, and sent out several Detachments of Hussars, to pick up the scattered Remains of the *French Army*. They overtook Abundance of Remnants wearied Stragglers, whom they put to the Sword: So that there was no moving 20 Yards in the *Black Forest*, without finding a dead Body.

The Elector of *Bavaria* marched with such Expedition, that, before the Allies decamped from *Hockstedt*, he was got within a Day's Journey of *Uffingen*, whither Marshal *Villeroy* had advanced to favour his Retreat: The Household-Troops, and all the Cavalry, met him in the Defiles. He received M. de *Villeroy* with great Politeness. Sir, said he, *Things have turned out otherwise than we expected: But this Crisis, violent as it is, makes no Change in me, who am still equally devoted to his Majesty. I have just now sacrificed my Dominions and Family for his Service, and, if Need be, I will sacrifice my Life next.* An Example unusual among Princes, who are seldom any longer constant to their Party, than it proves for their Interest.

In the mean time, our three Princes (for the March of Emperor had conferred that Dignity on the Duke the Allies.

1704

Landau
invested.Surren-
dered.Description
of the two
Brisacks.Pr-Eugene's
Design on
them.

of *Marlborough*) led their Troops into *Wirtemberg*, where the Soldiers had some Days Rest, while the Generals were magnificently entertained at *Stuttgart*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* Residence. After this Refreshment, the Princes put themselves again at the Head of their Army, from which *Lewis* of *Baden* led off 15,000 Men of the Circles, and 6000 Imperialists, to invest *Landau* under the King of the *Romans*, while *Eugene* and *Marlborough* advanced to *Weissenberg*, and encamped along the *Lauter*, to cover the Siege, and observe *Marshal Villeroy*. *M. de Laubanie*, the Governor of *Landau*, was one of the best Officers *France* had, and the most skilful in defending a Place. He made frequent Sallies on the Besiegers, killed them Abundance of Men, and repaired with great Diligence the Damages done by their Artillery. But by a Bomb that fell one Day near him, he lost his Sight for ever after. This occasioned the Surrender of the Place, after a Siege of 69 Days, and when the King of the *Romans* was ready to retire from before it, having lost 6000 Men.

During this Siege, Prince *Eugene* formed a Design on the two *Brisacks*, which are separated from each other by the *Rhine*. Old *Brisack* has a Bridge over that River, and the New is half a League from it. The Old Town, having been in the Hands of the *French*, was delivered up to the Emperor at the Peace of *Ryswick*; which occasioned the *French* to build *New Brisack*, a very strong Place, to prevent the Emperor from making any Advantage of this Acquisition. At the Beginning of the present War *Lewis XIV* seized the other also, and had now 1200 Men at Work upon the Fortifications there. As this occasioned much passing and repassing, People were not strictly examined who came in or went out. *Eugene*, always ready to avail himself of his Enemy's Negligence, having learned this from his Spies, conceived he might introduce Troops in Disguise, under Pre-
tence

tence of their being Workmen. And as the Governor's of *Friburg's Valet-de-Chambre* had a Passport for going into *Old Brisack* when he pleased, to buy Wines and *Ratafia*, his Highness resolved to make use of him also in this Project.

1704

Four Thousand Infantry, from the Regiments Execution of *Osnabrug*, *Bareuth*, and *Heirclens*, and 2 *Swiss* of the *Præ-Battalions*, with 100 Horse, were to execute the Project. Only *M. de Wincklauffen*, the Governor of *Friburg*, the Lieutenant-Colonels of *Osnabrug* and *Bareuth*, and the Major of *Heirclens's* Regiment, were in the Secret. Two Hundred Officers, disguised like Carters and Peasants, preceded. They were followed by 50 Waggon, filled with Men and Arms, and covered with Hay, as if they were going to bring in Contributions. The *Valet-de-Chambre* was sent into the Town before, to get such Intelligence as might facilitate the Design. When the Waggon were partly entered, and another Part were on the Draw-bridge, to prevent its being hawled up, they were to let in a Body of Horse, who were to ride up and seize the Cannon. Another Party was to be ready, with Boats upon the *Rhine*, to go and surprize *New Brisack*, before the Tidings of what had been done could reach thither.

This Attempt, like that on *Cremona*, had well But with-
nigh succeeded; but since it did not, I think my- out Success.
self excused from relating all the Particulars of it.
I will only take Notice, that the Imperialists lost
in it 200 Men, and among them the three Field-
Officers above-mentioned. It was made on the
10th of *November*, about 8 in the Morning, at a
Time when there was a very thick Fog. To this
Fog the Miscarriage was attributed, as it occa-
sioned the Governor of *Friburg*, who led the Gross
of the Detachment, to lose his Way. The Dis-
appointment however was not great: For as *Eu-
gene* had formed the Project at an idle Time,
thereby to prevent the Army's being quite in-

1704
Traerbach
taken.

active, he could easily put up with the ill Success of it. About the same Time the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* took the Castle of *Traerbach*, having been sent out by *Marlbrough* with a Detachment for that Purpose.

The *Bavarian* Garrison refuse to evacuate the Places.

The Imperial Army then went into Winter-Quarters; and the King of the *Romans* and Prince *Eugene* were upon the Road to *Vienna*, when the latter received Orders to stay and finish the Reduction of *Ingolstadt*, which General *Herbeville* had for some Time blocked up. This Place, and some others, held out merely thro' the Obstinacy of their respective Garrisons, who, having large Arrears due to them, refused to evacuate the Towns till they were paid, tho' they had received Orders from the Electress for so doing. Her Electoral Highness, to prevent a War from breaking out again in her Husband's Dominions, had, with some Difficulty, subscribed a Treaty, by which she agreed to put all the strong Places in *Bavaria* into the Hands of the Emperor, except only *Munich*, the Place of her Residence: But she found her Power not effectual for the Execution of this Agreement.

Pr. *Eugene* procures them Satisfaction.

Eugene having took up his Quarters at *Vorburg*, a few Leagues from *Ingolstadt*, Deputies came to him from that Garrison to make a Representation of their Grievances. His Highness heard their Demands with his natural Goodness, promised them Satisfaction, and in a few Days procured the Payment of all their Money. But one Difficulty yet remained: There was in *Ingolstadt* a Battalion of *French* Grenadiers, which had been raised in *Germany* for the Elector's Service, and which consisted of all the Deserters they could find in the Empire. These Men had always done their Duty well, and *Eugene* was apprised of their Merit: He therefore insisted to have them, as well as the *Bavarians*, disarmed, that they might not enter into the Service of his Imperial Majesty's Enemies.

A *French* Regiment refuses to disarm.

If

If they were once separated, by leaving every Man at Liberty to go where he pleased, he knew it would be impossible to get them soon together again. But the Grenadiers suspected his Highness had a farther Design, which was no less than to have them all cut off: And they would indeed have run great Danger in passing disarmed thro' some Parts of the Empire, where the Name of a *Frenchman* was become odious. They absolutely refused to submit therefore, and represented their Case to *Prince Eugene*; who, finding them resolute not to lay down their Arms, endeavoured to engage them in the Emperor's Service, promising the Officers greater Advantages than they could expect in the Service of *France*. They should never, he told them, be employed against their own Country, but always serve in *Hungary* only. All was in vain: The Officers persisted in their Determination to return into *France*, and the Soldiers to follow their Officers. At last the Prince, overcome by the Steadiness of those Men, granted them all they desired: Whereupon *Ingolstadt* was evacuated, and garrisoned with Imperialists; and his Serene Highness pursued his Journey to *Vienna*. 1704





THE
HISTORY
OF
Prince *Francis-Eugene*
OF
S A V O Y.

BOOK IV.

To the End of the Campaign in Italy, Anno 1706.

1705
State of
Affairs in
Italy.



WHILE the Allies were reducing the Elector of *Bawaria*, and beating the *French* out of the Empire, the Most Christian King omitted nothing to bring back the Duke of *Savoy* from his new Alliance. Marshal *Vendome* made all possible Efforts for an entire Conquest of that Prince's Dominions, and the *French* Emissaries at the same time endeavoured to win over his Royal Highness by large Offers. But the Duke, for once too generous to be tempted by their Artifices,

tifices, and too wise to put the Fate of his Country upon the Issue of a Battle, posted himself at *Crescentino* with his little Army, and provided all his Fortresses with good Garrisons. *Vercelli* was taken after a Siege of 38 Days, and *Ivrea* had the same Fate. *Verrue*, which had already been invested three Months, was still besieged at the Beginning of the Year 1705. It made such a vigorous Resistance, as very much weakened the *French* Army; and this long Defence secured a Part of the Duke's Dominions: Yet his Royal Highness, having lost the Valley of *Aosta*, found himself reduced to very great Straights, as he had received no Reinforcements since those brought him by General *Stahrenberg*. The Troubles that broke out the preceding Year in *Hungary*, which obliged the Emperor to keep an Army on that Side, prevented his sending any Troops into *Italy*, and Count *Leiningen*, being too weak to resist the Grand Prior *de Vendome*, (Brother to the Duke) was obliged to quit all his Posts in the *Mantuan*, and retire into the *Trentine*: So that the Imperialists preserved nothing material of Prince *Eugene's* Conquests, except *Mirandola*. *Leiningen* indeed returned some time after into *Italy*, and took Post in the *Brescian*: But the Diversion he gave the *French* was not considerable enough to relieve the Duke of *Savoy*, who was in great Danger of losing all his Estates, while the Emperor lost his whole Interest in *Italy*.

The Queen of *England* and the States-General, And in foreseeing these ill Consequences of the *Hungarian Hungary*. Insurrection, had early offered their Mediation to restore Peace in that Kingdom. The two Parties met by their Deputies at *Schemnitz*, to compose all Differences: But these Conferences proceeded rather from a Respect for the Mediators, than a sincere Desire of Peace. The Emperor rose in his Demands after the Victory of *Hockstedt*, and the Deputies took the first Opportunity of breaking off the

1705

the Negotiations. The *Hungarians* had too much flattered themselves with recovering their antient Liberties, and some Ministers at the Court of *Vienna* were averse to a Treaty, in hopes to enrich themselves by the Confiscation of the Estates of the *Hungarian* Nobility.

Siege of
Verrue.

In the Night, between the 7th and 8th of *November*, the Trenches were opened before *Verrue*. I shall not relate the Particulars of that long Siege, but only take Notice of what happened in it the most remarkable. Under this Title we must comprehend the famous Sally made on the 26th of *December*, 1704. The Measures for that Sally were so well concerted, that had the Troops who made it been more numerous, they had entirely defeated the *French* Army. The Duke of *Savoy* had indeed some other Battalions at *Crescentino*, but this Sally requiring the utmost Secrecy, and his Camp being in Sight of the *French*, his Royal Highness could not make a greater Detachment without discovering his Design. The Action however was performed with all imaginable Gallantry, and the Success exceeded Expectation. The Besieged drove the *French* before them, and made a great Slaughter in the Trenches. They nailed up most of their Cannon and Mortars, burnt the Carriages, ruined their Batteries, levelled a great Part of their Works; and, in short, did them so much Damage, that they were not able to repair it a long Time. They were not well provided with fit Nails to destroy their Cannon, because by their long Firing the Touch-holes were grown too wide; yet that their best Cannon and Mortars were spoiled, and the rest rendered almost unserviceable, was manifest from this, that the Duke of *Vendome* sent for Cannon and Mortars from the *Milanese*. Monsieur de *Chartogne*, a *French* General that was taken, and proposed to be exchanged for the Marquis de *Vaubonne*, died soon after this Action, notwithstanding the great Care that was taken of him. The Duke of

Savoy

The Garri-
son nail up
the *French*
Cannon.

Savoy sent him his own Surgeons, and made him a Visit, which that General received with all possible Marks of Gratitude, and complimented the Prince on the Glory of that Sally. His Royal Highness and Count *Guy de Stahrenberg* were both in *Verrue* when the Sally begun, and went into the Works of the Enemy, to observe how they were directed.

1705

The *French*, who were now obliged to begin the Siege anew, suffered extremely from the excessive Cold. Their Trenches were full of Snow, and the Ground was so hard they could not stir it. In a Word, the Weather, the Mines of the Besieged, and the Fire of their Guns, made a most terrible Devastation in the Besiegers Army, which could never have held out under any other General than *M. de Vendome*.

Suffering
of the
French.

Prince *Eugene*, upon his Arrival at *Vienna*, did not forget the melancholy Situation of the Duke of *Savoy*. He solicited the Emperor warmly to succour that Prince, and the *English* and *Dutch* made Preparations for his Support: But the Season of the Year did not yet permit the March of Troops to his Relief. While his Royal Highness was thus distressed at *Crescentino*, General *Leiningen* being informed by Spies, as well as intercepted Letters, that the Grand Prior *de Vendome* was in Motion, to attack a Body of Imperialists posted on the other Side of the Lake *de la Guarda* in the *Veronese*, under Colonel *Battei*; 2000 Foot and 650 Horse, with 4 Pieces of Cannon, were detached the 2d of *February* from the Imperial Army under Count *Sereni*, to march towards the *Mincio*, in order to assist Colonel *Battei*, and attack the Grand Prior in the Rear. That Detachment marched in very good Order; but when they came to *Palponazzo* and *Aranzega*, there fell such Abundance of Snow, that the like was never seen in the Memory of Man; and it being impossible to draw the Cannon, the Troops were obliged to stop

Prepara-
tions to
support the
Duke of
Savoy.

1705 } stop there. Their Van fell in with a Troop of
 A Party of } Hussars in the Service of *France*, and killed several of them. Colonel *Battei* not being reinforced
 Imperialists } as he was promised, and unable to hear at such a
 worsted. } Distance the Signal that was agreed upon, was
 obliged to retire, after a very sharp Engagement,
 wherein the *French* lost several Men, and amongst
 them 3 Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels. The
 Enemy surpris'd some Imperial Troops in *Laxisa*,
 and several other Posts, whom they killed or took
 Prisoners.

Count *Serini* learning, that a strong Detachment of the *French*, commanded by Messieurs *de Medawi* and *Lautrec*, was advanced into the *Brescian* to insult the *Germans* Quarters, that General marched with 600 Foot and 300 Horse, to observe the Enemy; who being too strong for him, it was not thought fit to attack them, unless they were separated. In order thereto, Count *Serini* divided his Cavalry into two Bodies, and sent them two several Ways, as if it were to get Forage; and the Enemy being informed thereof, divided likewise their Forces into two Bodies, and marched to fall upon *Serini's* Men: But the Imperialists re-joining their Foot, as they were ordered, the Count advanced to *Roncadella*, and found himself between the two Bodies of the *French* as he had designed, and attacked Count *Lautrec*, whom he defeated. *Medawi* came up with all possible Diligence to his Assistance, but was put to Flight, and pursued as far as the *Oglia*. Count *Serini* wrote the following Account thereof to General *Visconti*.

“ The Action has better succeeded than it was at
 “ first expected. I have made 70 Men Prisoners,
 “ besides Monsieur *de Lautrec*, a General Officer,
 “ Captain *Battolini*, and 2 Lieutenants. We killed
 “ above 100 Men on the Spot, and wounded a
 “ great many. I have lost very few Men, and
 “ not one Officer.” The *French* were so much
 afraid that the Imperialists would venture to march
 into

A Party of
French
 have the
 same Mis-
 fortune.

into *Piedmont*, that they stopped all the Canals which were supplied with Water from the *Oglio*, in order to render the Passage of that River more difficult, if not impracticable. This occasioned a great Loss to the Inhabitants of that Country.

1705

All Things being now in a readiness for storm- The Fort of ing the Fort which covered the Communication Commu- between *Verrue* and *Crescentino*, the Duke of *Ven- nication at dome* caused the Trenches to be relieved the 1st of *Verrue March*; by the like Number of Troops as usual. taken. About 9 o' Clock at Night 20 Companies of Grenadiers and 200 Pioneers, supported by 8 Battalions, were ordered to march into an Island within 250 Paces of the Fort, under the Command of the Count *de Vaubecourt*; while another Detachment of the like Force advanced on the Right, commanded by the Count *de las Torres*. Those Troops were provided with Fascines, Ladders, and other Necessaries, and the Officers were directed to take care to prevent any Noise or Desertion. About 3 in the Morning these Troops were advanced within Musket-shot of the Fort, without being discovered; the Besieged having neglected to place Centinels on that Side. They attacked the Fort before the Count *de las Torres* could come up; and as the Garrison was surpris'd, they made little or no Resistance. The Duke of *Savoy*, upon the first Notice of the Attack, caused some Troops to advance with Flambeaux, to the Assistance of the Garrison; but the Enemy had turned the Cannon against them, and the Bridge was soon broke. About 200 Men of the Battalions of *Aosta* and *Tarantaise* were taken Prisoners, with a Lieutenant-Colonel and 22 other Officers. Two hundred Grenadiers, supported by two Battalions, attacked at the same Time the second Wall of *Verrue*, killed 70 Men they found therein, and then retired. After the Taking of the Fort, the *French* made a terrible Fire against a Redoubt on the

1705

the other Side of the *Po*, and likewise against the *Donjon*.

Resolute
Answer of
the Gover-
nor.

On the 3d the Duke of *Vendome* summoned the Governor of *Verrue* to surrender, and offered him honourable Terms, declaring, that if they were not accepted he might expect none; but the Governor looking upon himself as besieged only since the Taking of the Fort, answered, that "as he had been invested but two Days, it was not yet Time to think of capitulating, and that he ought to apply himself to the Duke of *Savoy*, who was not far off."

The Duke
of *Savoy*
decamps
from *Crescentino*.

This vigorous Answer of the Governor, made the *French* General conclude, that he was in a Condition to withstand a general Storm, and therefore resolved to alter his Measures, and dislodge the Duke of *Savoy* from *Crescentino*, in hopes that the Garrison, seeing no Hopes of Relief, would capitulate. His Royal Highness ordered his Batteries to fire upon the Fort he had lost, and the Governor of *Verrue* did the same, in hopes to oblige the Enemy to quit it; but they maintained themselves therein. The Duke then seeing that his Continuance at *Crescentino* did him no Service, decamped from thence, and sent Orders to the Governor to hold out to the last Extremity; assuring the Garrison, that the *Prussians* and other Reinforcements from the Empire, were actually marching, and that the Duke of *Vendome* would be soon obliged either to quit the Siege, or to weaken his Army for reinforcing the Grand Prior. These Orders were conveyed into the Place in an empty Bomb, as it had been agreed, which was thrown into the Place from *Crescentino*; and the Governor returned his Answer by the same Means, assuring his Royal Highness that the Garrison was in good Condition, and disposed to a vigorous Defence.

All the Forces on both Sides were in Motion toward the End of *April*; the Imperialists to penetrate in the *Milanese*, and the *French* with a Design to oppose their Passage. The latter laid Siege to *Mirandola*,

Mirandola, and opened the Trenches the 19th. *Mirandola* is a little Place, but of great Importance for the Execution of Prince *Eugene's* Designs; for it was his Place of Arms, and he had a good Train of Artillery therein. That Prince arrived the 23d at *Roveredo*. The Duke of *Vendome* arrived about the same Time in the *Mantuan*, with a Detachment of Horse and Foot.

1705

Mirandola
besieged.

The Garrison of *Verrue* was at last obliged to surrender for want of Provisions. They held out to the very last Extremity, and when they quitted the Place, they had not Provisions of any Sort left for another Meal. They beat a Parley the 6th of *April*, and offered to surrender the Place, provided they were allowed the usual Marks of Honour, that are granted to Troops who have bravely defended themselves; but the Duke of *Vendome* told them, That as they had several Times refused the honourable Terms he had offered them, he would grant none at present, except that they should be Prisoners of War. The Treaty being thus broken off, the *French* continued to batter the Place; but in the Night between the 7th and 8th, they were very much surprised at the Blowing-up of all the Fortifications, except the *Donjon* and Part of a Bastion wherein the Garrison retired. Here they beat a Parley the 8th, and the next Morning surrendered Prisoners of War, having defended *Verrue* about 6 Months. The Garrison consisted of 707 Imperial Soldiers, who had but 15 Officers and 16 Serjeants left, and 466 *Savoyards*, besides their Officers. The Count *de Entragne*, who commanded the latter, and the Baron *de Freissen*, who commanded the *Germans*, waited on the Duke of *Vendome*, who complimented them on their brave Defence; but told them withal, That the Blowing-up of the Fortifications of a Place which could not resist any longer, and had no Hopes of Relief, being contrary to the Practice of War, they deserved to be put to Death,
but

1705

but that he would write to the Most Christian King, and obtain their Pardon. He ordered the Garrison to be kindly used, and forbid, upon severe Penalties, to take any Thing from them. They found in the Place 17 Pieces of Cannon, 5 Mortars, 6000 Grenades, and some other Ammunition. The *French* General sent Part of his Troops into Quarters of Refreshment, and marched with the rest for the *Mantuan*.

The Duke of *Savoy*, who had marched to *Chivas* with his Army, had no Place but his Capital that could make head against the Enemy. He was in this Extremity, when Prince *Eugene*, after all his Sollicitations, saw himself nominated to the Command in *Italy*, but without being furnished with Troops or Money equal to the Enterprize. His Serene Highness, unwilling in this Manner to expose his Glory, told the Emperor plainly that he desired to be dispensed with from this Command, unless his Majesty gave him a greater Force than had been sent into *Italy* for some Campaigns past. He made such strong Remonstrances on this Head, backed with such solid Reasons, that the Emperor at last promised him an Army of 28,000 Men well paid, with an unlimited Commission, to act in what Manner he thought best for the Service of his Imperial Majesty.

Prince Eugene procures a strong Army.

He arrives in Italy.

The Prince being arrived at *Trent*, he went into the *Brescian* to view the Lines, and other Posts of the Imperialists in that Country. He ordered the Troops to draw together near *Gavardo*, and from thence proceeded to the main Body of his Forces at *St. Michael*, near *Verona*, where he laid a Bridge over the *Adige*. The *French* retired from the Banks of that River upon his Approach; so that the Imperialists marched without any Opposition to the *Mincio*, in order to pass that also. They made all possible Expedition: But they had hardly begun to lay a Bridge at *Leoncio*, when the *French* appeared in a considerable Body, and made such

1705

such a Fire upon them, that Prince *Eugene* did not think fit to venture his Passage at that Place, and retired to some Distance : This happened the 11th of *May*, and his Highness having Advice, that the Garrison of *Mirandola* had surrendered that Place, the same Day, for want of Provisions, he sent a Detachment of Foot and Horse to reinforce his Troops in the *Brescian*. The Cavalry marched about the Lake *de la Guarda*, and the Infantry was sent in Boats for *Salo*, over the same Lake, notwithstanding they were attacked in their Passage by some armed Boats of the *French*. Prince *Eugene* made several Motions after the Skirmish at *Leoncio*, in which few Men were killed on either Side, because they were parted by the River. As there was not now any Place in the Hands of the Imperialists, Prince *Eugene* had the same Difficulties to encounter at this Time, that he had at the Beginning of this War ; and even greater ones, because the Forces under his Command were much inferior to the gallant Army he brought at first into *Italy*.

The Duke of *Savoy* having repeated Advices that the *French* designed to besiege or bombard *Turin*, all possible Measures were taken for preventing them. A great Number of Men were employed on the Lines and new Works, for keeping off the Enemies at a great Distance. They cast several Entrenchments on the Hill of the *Capuchins*, on the other Side of the *Po*, from which Place the *French* might considerably annoy them ; and the Inhabitants provided themselves with all manner of Provisions and other Necessaries.

His Royal Highness having received certain Advice of the Arrival of Prince *Eugene*, and of his Motions to join him, he ordered all his Troops, and those of the Emperor in his Service, to be in a Readiness to march, to favour the Execution of the Designs of that Prince. Several Detachments were sent into the *Montferrat* and *Milanese*, to

Preparations for the Defence of *Turin*.

Parties sent out by the Duke of *Savoy*.

1705

alarm the Quarters of the *French*; but the most considerable advanced as far as *Lodi*, where they seized most of the Baggage of the Duke of *Vendome*, the Marquis of *Montgon*, and some other General Officers, besides 7 or 800 Horses belonging to the Train of Artillery, and other considerable Booty. The Governors of the Frontiers in the *Milanese*, having Notice of this, marched out with their Garrisons to intercept the Retreat of the *Savoyards*, as did also M. de *Vaubecourt*, Lieutenant-General of the *French*, and Governor of *Vercelli*. As the *Savoyards* had 3 large Rivers to pass in their Retreat, they did not question but to overtake them. The Duke of *Savoy*, who had foreseen these Measures, sent another strong Detachment to favour the Retreat of the former. The latter lay in an Ambuscade, and M. de *Vaubecourt* had the Misfortune to fall therein, and to be defeated. He was killed on the Spot, with some other Officers of Note, and Brigadier du *Clos* and several others were wounded.

The *French*
appear.

On the 19th of *May* Prince *Eugene* had Advice, that the *French* Forces were on their March to attack him, or else to cut off his Communication with the Cavalry he expected from the *Veronese*: Whereupon his Highness went with a Detachment to observe the Motions of the *French*, and view the Ground whereby he might be attacked. The 20th Colonel *Zumjungen*, who was detached the Day before with 1500 Men, attacked some *Spanish* Troops posted at *Offeto*, beat them from thence, and took 199 Men and 30 Officers Prisoners. The 23d, the whole *French* Army appeared in Sight by Break of Day, and posted themselves on the Hills: Whereupon Prince *Eugene* ordered the Imperial and *Prussian* Foot, with the Dragoons of *Zinzendorf*, and 200 Horse of *Visconti*, to post themselves on the Hills between *Gavardo* and *Soprazocco*, to maintain his Communication with *Salo*. This Precaution broke the Measures of the *French*, who had

had designed to take the same Posts; but finding the Imperial Troops therein, they did not think fit to attack them, and contented themselves to fire upon them from their Field-Pieces. The *Germans* did the same on their Side, and they continued to cannonade each other without any great Success, till the Afternoon, when the *French* retired.

1705

It was while the two Armies lay thus in Sight of each other, that Prince *Eugene* received the sorrowful News of the Emperor *Leopold's* Death. He was taken ill about the Middle of *April*, and died the 5th of *May*, in the 65th Year of his Age. The long Wars which this Monarch had with *France*, made him hate the *French* Nation. He would not suffer the *French* Tongue to be spoke in his Court, tho' he understood it perfectly well. His Death was sincerely lamented, as well by the Allies as by his own Subjects, and in a particular Manner by Prince *Eugene*, who apprehended that his Successor *Joseph* might not have the same Dispositions with regard to the Duke of *Savoy*. But a Letter he soon received, together with 100,000 Florins for the Payment of his Troops, confirmed him in the Power he had before, and exhorted him to use it for the Interest of his Royal Highness. The new Emperor was equally inclined with his Father to beat down the Power of *France*, so that no Alteration happened in the State of Affairs by the Death of that Monarch. The War in *Flanders* and upon the *Rhine* was pushed with all imaginable Vigour; and the Archduke, supported by *England*, *Holland*, and *Portugal*, made great Progress in *Spain*. All the Allies, in a Word, seemed to agree, that no Peace should be made till young *Philip* was dethroned.

The 24th, Advice came that the *French* were marching towards *Salò*; and Colonel *St. Amour*, with 90 Horse and 40 Hussars, being sent to get Intelligence of their Motion, fell in with part of the *French* Armies.

1705

the Baggage of the Enemy, coming from *Castiglione*, under a Guard of 80 Horfe, which he defeated, and took a confiderable Booty: But the *French* fending 1000 Horfe after him, he left fome of it behind him, and with much Difficulty returned in the Evening to the Imperial Camp, with 16 Mules and Pack-Horfe richly laden, having loft but one Man. The 25th, the Enemy fired again from their Batteries, whereby the Imperialifts had 2 Men killed and 4 or 5 wounded; but their own Fire was to much better Purpofe. The 26th Count *Leiningen* arrived in the Camp, having left the Cavalry under his Command within a few Miles Difance, and on the 27th they arrived alfo. The Imperialifts were placed behind the *Chiefa*, and the *Pruffians* on this Side. Here his Highnefs received 1500 Recruits, and fent an Exprefs to the Palatine Troops, with Orders to haften their March. The *Spanifh* Forces encamped at *Navi*, removed to *Palazzuolo* on the *Oglia*. Nothing material happened till the 31ft, when the Enemy attacked the Imperial Foragers; but were fo warmly received, that they retired with 60 Men killed on the Spot, and the Lofs of 15 Horfes.

The Prince
of Wirtem-
berg takes
a Caffine.

Prince *Eugene* went out the 1ft of *June* to obferve the Enemy, and found that they had fortified themfelves in a Caffine on the *Naviglio*. Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* was hereupon detached with 200 Grenadiers, 1000 Foot, and 250 *Pruffians*, with 4 Pieces of Cannon, to diflodge them from thence; which fucceeded fo well, that 4 Companies of *French* Grenadiers were all put to the Sword, except 30 Men. The *French* fent fome Battalions to fupport their Men, which occafioned a fharp Difpute that continued all the Night, infomuch that the Houfe was feveral Times taken and retaken: But the Day coming on, and the Houfe being expofed to the Batteries of the Enemy, the Imperialifts quitted it, and retired to their Camp, with the Lofs of 80 Men, and 286 wounded.

wounded. The Enemies then cast an Entrenchment about the Cassine, and made a Line from the *Naviglio* to the *Chiesa*. Major-General *Rocavione* was detached the 2d, with 1000 Foot and 500 Horse, towards the Valley of *Navi*, and the Roads that Way were ordered to be enlarged. On the 4th the Recruits for the Regiment of *Stahrenbergh* arrived in the Camp, and on the 5th the Baggage was ordered towards *Offeto*.

Both Armies continued in Sight, without any considerable Action, till the 21st of *June*, when Prince *Eugene* being reinforced by 4000 Palatines, Pr. *Eugene* and a good Number of Recruits, decamped in the Night and marched to *Navi*, in order to pass the *Oglio*, invade the *Milanese*, and proceed to succour the Duke of *Savoy*, who had lately lost *Nice* and *Villa-Franca*, and was in the utmost Consternation. The Grand Prior had Notice the 23d, early in the Morning, of the March of the Imperialists, and having recalled his Detachments, and abandoned *Dexenzano*, and several Castles he had garrisoned, he broke up from *Muscalino*, and in 3 long Marches came to *Manerbio* on the River *Mela*. The 25th the Vanguard of Prince *Eugene* appeared near his Camp.

The Duke of *Vendome* had quitted the French Army in the *Brescian* towards the latter End of *May*, and came to *Casal*, to hasten the Preparations for the Siege of *Chiwas*. His Army arrived at *Saluggia* on the *Doria Baltea*, designing to pass that River there; but the Duke of *Savoy* being posted on the other Side, the French were obliged to go as far as *Ivrea* for that Purpose; and on the 17th of *June* they encamped within half a Mile of *Chiwas*. The Duke of *Savoy* retired upon his Approach, posted his Cavalry behind the little River *Orco*, running by *Chiwas*, and put most of his Infantry into that Place, and in a large Cassine on the other Side of that River and *Cassagneto*, to maintain a Communication by means of

1705

of a Bridge with *Chivas*, as he did with *Verrue* by the Bridge of *Crescentino*. *M. de Vendome* did not stay long to carry on this Siege, but left it to be finished by the Duke of *La Feuillade*, and went back into *Lombardy* to join his Brother, who he saw was no Match for Prince *Eugene*.

A French
Detach-
ment rout-
ed.

Upon receiving Advice the 9th of *July* from the Count *de Vebln*, who had been detached two Days before with 500 Horse towards *Soncino*, that 600 of the Enemies Cavalry were come into the Neighbourhood of that Place, Prince *Eugene* resolved the whole Army should march that Way; and some Horse and Foot were sent out to support the Count *de Vebln*, and endeavour to surround this Detachment of the Enemies Forces: But the Count having met with it about 11 at Night, attacked the Enemy with such Bravery, that they immediately betook themselves to Flight, and escaped by the Favour of the Night. On the Imperialists Side there were but 5 Troopers killed or wounded. In the mean time Prince *Eugene* advancing with the rest of the Army, came to *Ticengo*, where they posted themselves very advantageously between two Canals.

The Siege
of *Soncino*.

His Highness having resolved to attack *Soncino*, which was not above two Miles off, sent the Baron of *Iselbach*, with a Detachment, to take Post before the Castle, who the next Day made two real, and as many false Attacks, and raised a Battery of Field-Pieces, which began to play that Night with such Success, that the Cannon of the Castle was dismounted the Day following. The 12th in the Morning, the Miners began to work, and Horses were sent to hasten the coming up of the heavy Artillery: But soon after the Besieged beat a Parley, desiring that they might march out, and be conducted to *Cremona*; which being refused, they surrendered in the Evening at Discretion. The Garrison consisted of 600 Men, among whom were 150 Imperialists, some of whom had deserted, and

and the rest, being taken Prisoners, had been obliged to enter into the Enemies Service. There were taken in this Place 2 Colours, 5 Pieces of Cannon, 6000 Weight of Powder, 5000 Sacks of Meal, a great Quantity of Oats, with Hay and other Provisions in great Abundance.

1705

The 13th, a Party of the Imperialists beat one of the Enemies Advanced-Guards, killed 11 of them, and took 4 Prisoners, together with 20 of their Horses that were grazing near the Place where the Action happened. The 14th the heavy Artillery came up, with 3000 Foot that had been left at *Riva* to guard it, besides some Recruits, and a considerable Number of Horses to remount the Cavalry. The 15th they marched by Break of Day, and came to their Camp at *Romanengo*.

The Duke of *Vendome* being arrived the 14th in the *French* Camp at *Ombriano*, held a Council of War with his Brother the Grand Prior, wherein it was resolved to march with all Speed the next Morning to *Romanengo*, as the most convenient Place to prevent the Designs of *Prince Eugene*. The Army decamped accordingly the 15th early in the Morning, and passed the *Serio*; but found, to their great Surprise, the Imperialists posted at *Romanengo*. This obliged the Duke of *Vendome* to encamp within 2 Leagues of the *Germans*; his Right to *Fiesco*, and his Left to *Ifano*. The Taking of *Soncino* rendering *Prince Eugene* Master of all the best Posts on the *Oglio*, and the Duke of *Vendome* fearing the *Germans* might post themselves between him and *Mantua*, a Detachment was sent the 16th to *Uffiano*, to secure a Post on the *Oglio*, and the Army was ordered to make a Motion that Way, the better to cover *Cremona* and *Piccighit-tone*.

The Duke of *Vendome* joins his Brother.

The *French* at this Time carried on the Siege of *Chivas* with all possible Diligence, under the Duke of *La Feuillade*. They possessed themselves of the Covered-way the 4th of *July*, and raised Batteries

The Siege of *Chivas*.

1705

against the Body of the Place. The *Sieur Darennés*, who commanded the Attack against *Castagnetto* and the *Cassines*, which covered the Bridge on the *Po*, attempted to beat the Troops of the Duke of *Savoy* from one of those *Cassines* the 30th of *June*, with 17 Companies of *Grenadiers*, supported by 4 Regiments of *Foot*. The Action was very brisk, and lasted 4 Hours; but that *Cassine* being of difficult Access, and very well defended, the *French* were obliged to retire with the Loss of 2 or 300 Men killed and wounded. The Duke of *Savoy* and Count *Stahrenberg* were present in that Action.

Eugene's
Attempt to
pass the
Adda fru-
strated.

The Imperial Army marched on the 10th of *August* from *Romanengo* towards *Concesio* and *Tresò*, with a Design to pass the *Adda* between those two Places: But, upon some unexpected Difficulties thrown in their Way by the Duke of *Vendôme*, they were prevented. Prince *Eugene* then sent a Detachment of all the *Grenadiers*, 1000 *Fusiliers*, and 2 Regiments of *Dragoons*, under Major-General *Stillen*, higher up the River, near *Paradiso*, to secure a Place to lay a Bridge on the *Adda*. They arrived there by Break of Day, and found the Lines of the Enemy ill guarded on that Side: But the Waggon, with the small Boats designed for the Bridge, not coming up till Noon, the Enemy had Time to send for Reinforcements from all Parts, and the Duke of *Vendôme* arrived there in Person with several Regiments. The Imperialists posted themselves on the Banks of the River, and obliged the Enemy to quit their Lines on the other Side; whereby they had an Opportunity to make their Bridge, notwithstanding the *French* fired upon them with several Field-Pieces. This was done the 14th, and the next Day Orders were given to fortify the Bridge. But *Eugene* judging that the small Boats were not strong enough to support the Cavalry and Artillery, commanded the Army to return to *Bembratto*, leaving the

the Detachment under Major-General *Stillen*, to amuse the Enemy that Day, and to take off the Bridge at Night, and rejoin the Army. The 16th the Army marched to *Treviglio* by Break of Day, and the Van meeting with the Foragers of the Enemy, killed a great many on the Spot, and took a considerable Number of Horses and Mules.

1705

Prince *Eugene* having received Advice, that the Grand Prior was on that Side the *Adda*, over-against *Cassano*, having that River in his Rear, and a Canal in Front, his Highness resolved to attack him before he was joined by the Duke of *Vendome* with the rest of the Forces. Accordingly he marched, and begun the Attack a little before 2 in the Afternoon, which was performed with so much Bravery, that he drove them into the Water, and gained a Bridge on the Canal *Ritorta*. Part of his Battalions passed over this Bridge, and others waded the Canal up to their Necks: But the Enemy rallying, and the Arms and Ammunition of the Imperialists being wet, they were forced to repass the Bridge. They regained it a second Time, and drove the Left of the Enemy over the *Adda*, their Dragoons quitting their Horses to defend the Works which covered their Bridge. The Attack was very brisk on the Germans Left, and they beat the Enemy over one Canal; but a second, which covered their Front, proved impassable. The Imperialists continued in the Field of Battle after the Fight 3 Hours, tho' they were exposed to the Fire of the Enemy from the Head of their Bridge and their Works at *Cassano*. They then marched to *Treviglio*. Count *Leiningen*, General of the Cavalry, was killed in this Action. Prince *Eugene* received a slight Shot behind the Right Ear. Count *Reventlau*, Prince *Joseph* of *Lorraine*, and Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* were wounded.

It was owing to the Duke of *Vendome*, who came up with all his Army, contrary to Prince *Eugene's*

1705 } Expectation, that the Battalions which had passed the Canal were repulsed: And when they rallied again, seconded by a greater Number of Troops, and charged the *French* with so much Valour, that they forced them to repass the *Adda*; the Bridge over this River not being large enough for the vast Numbers that fled, the Regiment of *Milan*, one *French* Regiment, and some Part of that of *Bonnesan*, threw themselves into the River, and a great many of them were drowned. There was counted upon the Field of Battle 7800 slain on both Sides, among whom, besides the Count *de Leiningen*, were 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 18 Captains, and 70 other Subaltern Officers. The Imperialists, upon making a Review of their Army, found that they wanted 2456 Men, either killed or made Prisoners, insomuch that their Loss was much inferior to that of the *French*. They had a great many Men wounded, but most of them slightly: They made Prisoners 2 Brigadiers, 3 Colonels, several other Officers, and 573 common Soldiers. They likewise took a great many Standards and Colours, with 3 Pieces of Cannon, and a large Quantity of Baggage. But they could not possibly carry all off, partly for want of Horses, and partly because of the Enemies continual Firing. Prince *Eugene* caused publick Rejoicings to be made through his Army for his Victory. The *French* caused the like to be done at *Milan*, but not in their Camp. In the mean time both Armies continued in Sight of each other, having only the *Adda* between them.

On the 3d of *September* there came over to the Imperialists several Deserters, who all reported, that the Enemies Army, under the Duke of *Vendome*, were entrenching themselves in their Camp at *Rivalta*, tho' of itself naturally very strong; which was a further Proof to Prince *Eugene* of the great Loss they suffered at the Battle of *Cassano*. As nothing remarkable happened till the

Middle

Middle of this Month, I shall not detain the Reader with a Journal of the common Transactions of both Armies during this Interval. 1705

The Imperialists received 2500 Recruits, and a Promise of 6 or 7000 more, from the Empire. There was abundance of Provisions in their Camp, and they made successful Excursions as far as *Pavia* and *Cremona*. Many of the Officers wounded at the Battle, being recovered of their Wounds, returned to their Camp at *Treviglio*. About this Time the Grand Prior was recalled by the *French* King, either upon Account of a Quarrel with Count *Albergotti*, or because he had not behaved himself with that Prudence which was expected from him, when *Prince Eugene* decamped from *Gavardo*, to march towards the *Milanese*. 'Tis certain that the *French* might have prevented his passing the *Oglio*, had the Grand Prior carefully watched the Motions of the Imperialists. The Grand Prior recalled.

When the News came to *Turin* of the Victory obtained by *Prince Eugene*, that Action was celebrated by a triple Discharge of the Cannon and Musketry of the Garrison, and the little Army encamped without the Walls. The Inhabitants made Bonfires, and gave all publick Demonstrations of Joy. But the *French* Court, resolved to reduce the Duke of *Savoy*, cost what it might, was not diverted from the Siege of *Turin* by this Turn of Affairs, and the Duke of *La Feuillade* received positive Orders to approach the Place. That General accordingly quitted *La Venerie* the 6th of September, and came in Sight of *Turin*, encamping on the other Side of the *Dora*; his Right to *Lucento*, where he ordered a Bridge to be made, and his Left towards the *Po*, in the great Road of *Settino*. The *French* possessed themselves, upon their Arrival, of some Cassines on the Banks of the *Dora*, and of a large House belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, called *The Castle of the Park*: But their Detachments coming too near the Bat-

1705

teries of the *Savoyards*, they were saluted with some Volleys of Cannon, which obliged them to retire at a further Distance. They begun the Day after their Arrival to draw a Line, to cover their Army, from the *Dora* to the *Po*; a few Days after they erected a Battery of 4 Pieces of Cannon, to batter 3 Redoubts which the Duke of *Savoy* had caused to be erected between the *Dora* and *Turin*. They fired a whole Day, but without doing any Damage. They passed the *Dora*, and endeavoured to lodge themselves in a Cassine, near the said Redoubts; but were obliged to quit their Post, by reason of the great Fire made upon them from the Place.

The French
abandon
Asti.

Some Days before the Duke of *La Feuillade* quitted *La Venerie*, the French abandoned *Asti*, without blowing up the Fortifications; and the *Savoyards* retook Possession of that Place, as being very convenient for supplying *Turin* with Provisions. This happened it seems through a Mistake. Some said, that the Secretary of the Duke of *La Feuillade* drawing up an Order for the abandoning of *Acqui*, writ *Asti* by a Mistake. Others reported, that the Governor having received Orders from the Duke of *Vendome*, to send him all the Infantry in that Garrison, and the next Day the Duke of *La Feuillade* having recalled a Regiment of Dragoons, the Governor found himself without any Troops, and thought fit to quit a Place which he could not keep without a Garrison. Whatever it was, the French endeavoured to retake *Asti*; but their Design miscarried.

Prince Eu-
gene de-
ceives M. de
Vendome

Prince *Eugene* seeing no Possibility of forcing his Way over the *Adda*, ordered in the Beginning of *October*, a great Number of Barracks to be made for his Army, as if he intended to remain at *Treviglio* all the Winter. He sent Orders likewise to get in all the Forage that could be found, and made such Preparations, that the Duke of *Vendome* began to think him in Earnest, and ordered Barracks

Barracks to be made in his Camp also. The Feint had its Effect: For on the 9th at Night the Imperial Army marched on a sudden towards *Crema*, and the Duke of *Vendome* had no Notice of their Decamping till the next Day at Noon. His Army could not decamp till the 11th; so that the *Germans* gained two Days March. But Prince *Eugene*, who had doubtless some vast Expedition in View, could not reap any Benefit from this, because the great Rains swelled the *Serio* so much, that before he could pass it, the *French* had Time to pass the *Adda* at *Lodi*, repass it at *Piccighittone*, and encamp between *Gambeto* and *Castle Leone*. His Highness had laid a Bridge on the *Serio*, near *Mondodena*, and sent over 2 Battalions of the Regiment of *Guttenstein* to take a Post, and favour the Passage of his Army: But before they could entrench themselves therein, the greatest Part of the *French* Army came upon them, and obliged them to retire into some Entrenchments that had been hastily made to secure the Bridge. The Prince sent a Detachment of Grenadiers and some Field-Pieces to their Assistance, and the Armies cannonaded each other from Noon till Night. At last his Highness, seeing no Probability to force his Passage in that Place, decamped with his Army the next Day, and marched to *Pianengo* near *Crema*. The Duke of *Vendome* marched along the *Serio* to observe the Imperialists, but had always that River between him and them. The 20th the Imperialists advanced towards *Monten-tiano*, and encamped near that Place; and about two Hours before Night Prince *Eugene* ordered on a sudden his Cavalry to pass the *Serio*. They were followed by the Infantry, who were forced to wade it up to their Arm-pits, and yet lost never a Man. The Enemies were not far distant, and might have had an Opportunity to attack them in their Passage, had they known any Thing of it. The Prince then marched back to *Fontanella*, and

He passes the *Serio*.

1705

as the *French* made a Motion towards *Soncino*, he sent Orders to the Commander to quit that Place, out of which the Magazines had been removed a Fortnight before. The *French* Army marched with extraordinary Diligence, and the Duke of *Vendome* on this Occasion shewed himself worthy to oppose a General of Prince *Eugene's* Character. It was a Fault that the Imperialists decamped without his Knowledge; but this Fault was very well retrieved.

The Siege
of *Turin*
suspended.

While this was doing, the Army before *Turin* began to work upon several Redoubts and Lines, whereby the City had no Communication with the Plain, but had always the other Side of the *Po* free and open. On the 4th of *October*, however, in the Evening, the Marquis de *Dreux* arrived from the *French* Court, with Orders, to put off that Siege to another Season. The Duke of *La Feuillade* hereupon held a Council of War, sent its Resolutions to Court, and continued the Works. He made a Representation to his Master, That the Glory of his Arms was too much concerned in this Affair, and that the Siege or Bombardment ought to be attempted. Another Express arrived on the 8th, with Orders to continue the Siege; but this was again countermanded the same Day, and on the 10th in the Morning, M. de *la Feuillade* retired with all his Forces towards *Rivoli*, repassed the *Dora* at *Colegno*, and encamped again at *La Venerie*, having exacted great Contributions from the Country. Notwithstanding this Retreat, the Duke of *Savoy* ordered the new Fortifications, both of the Citadel and City, to be continued with the same Diligence, as if the Enemy was then at the Gates.

Eugene
pallies the
Oglia.

Prince *Eugene*, after his Return to *Fontanella*, encamped between that Place and *Calzo*, and continued there till the 3d of *November*, when he passed the *Oglia* at *Urago*, without any other Loss than of 5 Men drowned by the breaking of the Bridge.

Bridge. It was good Fortune for the Imperialists to have passed that Day, for the next there happened such a Storm of Thunder and Rain, that the *Oglio* was swelled to such a Degree, as to carry away the Bridge of the Imperialists.

1705

His Serene Highness having taken all the necessary Measures to secure his Communication with the Posts the Country of *Trent*, and amused the *French* till on that Day the 11th, he then abandoned *Ponte Oglio*, *Palazzuolo*, and other Posts on the *Oglio*, and on the 12th, by Break of Day, marched from *Urago* to *Berlingo*, and the next Day to *Roncadello*. The 15th Colonel *Battei* was sent with a strong Detachment and some Artillery, to take Post at *Montechiaro* on the *Chiesa*. The 16th a Party under Major *Eben*, of 150 Horse, attacked one of the Enemy of 300, killed 20 on the Spot, took a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 11 Troopers Prisoners, and put the rest to Flight. The same Day General *Rocavione* was detached with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and the Dragoons of *Savoy*, *Herberville*, and *Zinzendorf*, towards *Castagnedello*, with Orders to support Colonel *Battei*. This was done upon Advice that the *French* had passed the *Oglio* at *Bardolano*. The 17th Prince *Eugene* marched from *Roncadello* to *Castagnedello*, and continued there two Days, to give Time to the Artillery to come up, and get Intelligence of the Motions of the *French*. The 19th he held a Council of War, wherein it was resolved to canton the Troops, because of the Continuation of the bad Weather. Accordingly the Army, divided into several Bodies, marched to *Ponte S. Marco*, *Calcinato*, *Montechiaro*, *Carponedolo*, *Castagnedello*, *Rizota*, *Virle*, *Ziliverge*, and *Oseria*. These Places lie all on, or near the *Chiesa*, and Prince *Eugene* took his Quarters at *Montechiaro*. The Duke of *Vendome*, having secured *Palazzuolo*, *Ponte-Oglio*, and some other Posts, and caused his Bridges to be repaired, decamped the 12th of

1705

November with his Army for *Cividato*, with a Design to pass the *Oglio*, at *Ustiano*: But the Inundation rendering his Design impracticable, he was obliged to pass that River at *Bardolano*, from whence he marched to *Azola*, on the *Chiesà*. The Inundations did incredible Damage this Winter in *Italy*, few Places, within 3 Leagues on each Side of the *Po*, escaping the Violence of the Waters. Most of the Bridges were carried away, vast Tracts of Land overflowed, and a great many Persons, with a vast Quantity of Cattle, drowned. The Fortifications of *Chiavà*, *Crescentino*, and some other Places were destroyed, and the new Works made at *Turin* had the same Fate. The Armies suffered very much, the Floods making it impossible to supply them with Provisions. This Disaster however happened favourably for the Duke of *La Feuillade*, because it afforded him a plausible Pretence to raise the Siege of *Asti*, which he had Orders to retake, and wherein he was likely to miscarry.

An Action
near *Asti*.

While that Commander was before *Asti*, the Imperialists and *Savoyards* drew together from all Parts; and Count *Stabvenberg* being informed that the *French* expected 4 Pieces of Cannon, and several Waggons laden with Ammunition from *Alexandria*, he detached 800 Horse, 2 Battalions, and 150 Grenadiers to attack that Convoy. The Duke of *La Feuillade*, observing their Motion, sent his Cavalry, consisting of 20 Squadrons, and all his Infantry, to oppose the Imperialists. The Fight begun about 12, continued till 3, and was very sharp; and notwithstanding the Superiority of the Enemy, the Imperialists drove them twice into their very Camp: But seeing the Impossibility of carrying off the Convoy, they returned into *Asti*, having taken from the *French* 2 Standards and several Prisoners. They had but about 200 Men killed and wounded, and among the former Count de *Montecuculi*: Whereas they com-
puted

puted the Loss of the *French* to be at least double that Number. They had 2 Brigadiers killed, with several other Officers of Distinction, and 3 Marshals de Camp wounded. Monsieur d'Imecourt, one of them, died a few Hours after. This Action happened the 8th of *November*, and in the Night between the 10th and 11th, M. de La Feuillade retired in great Precipitation, with all his Forces and Artillery, and posted himself behind the *Aversa* the 12th. General *Stahrenberg* having conferred at *Chierasco* with his Royal Highness, set out for *Genoa*, to embark on board one of the Gallies for *Leghorn*, from thence to proceed to the Imperial Army in *Lombardy*.

1705

When Prince *Eugene* had passed the *Chiesa*, and encamped on the Side of the *Fossa-Seriola*, the two Armies had only that Canal between them, tho' neither the one nor the other would venture to cross it, and hazard another Battle. While they continued cannonading each other, Count *Stahrenberg* arrived at the Imperial Camp, and had several Conferences with Prince *Eugene*, concerning the Duke of *Savoy's* Affairs. That General then departed for *Vienna*, and the Prince, having sent his Baggage into the *Trentine*, distributed his Cavalry in the *Veronese* and at *Montechiaro*, and his Foot behind the Mountains that lie between the *Chiesa* and the *Fossa-Seriola*, took the same Route, and arrived at the Imperial Court on the 21st of *January*. The Emperor *Joseph* testified great Satisfaction with the Conduct of his Highness, and continued him President of the Council of War. Count *Reventlau* was left to command the *Germans* in *Italy*, and Count *Medavi* the *French* and *Spaniards*, during the Absence of the Generals in Chief.

End of the Campaign.

1706

The Affairs of the House of *Austria* were now in a pretty good Situation. *Charles III*, favoured by the Admiral of *Castile*, and supported by the *English*, *Portuguese*, and *Dutch* Forces, was acknowledged

Eugene at Vienna.

fair.

ledged

1706

ledged in *Valencia* and *Catalonia*. There had been an Insurrection in *Bavaria*, occasioned by the Oppressions of Count *Lewwestein*, the Imperial Governor: But the Count was enabled to put a Stop to it by Force of Arms; the *Bavarians* were entirely subdued, many of their Nobility were executed, and the whole Country was miserably pillaged. In *Hungary*, it is true, the Emperor had not the same Success. He had made Proposals to Prince *Ragotski*, which were rejected. He afterwards released the Consort of that Prince, who had been confined in a Nunnery, and sent her to negotiate Matters with her Husband: But the Princess, tho' she pretended to wish for an Accommodation, was so far from persuading *Ragotski* to accept the Conditions she brought, that she exhorted him to continue the War with more Vigour than ever. Mean while the Conferences went on between the two Parties, tho' neither would recede from any of its Pretensions. *Ragotski* insisted upon the independent Sovereignty of *Transylvania*, which *Joseph* maintained to be a Fief of the *Hungarian* Crown, offering to erect the County of *Burgau* into a Principality, in favour of *Ragotski*, if he would give up the other Claim. The Consequence of this Disagreement was a Continuation of the War. The Rebels made Incursions to the very Gates of *Gratz*, won a Battle of General *Heister*, who lost his Life in the Action, and made great Progress in *Hungary*. Upon the *Rhine*, where Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* commanded on one Side, and Marshal *Villars* on the other, the Advantages were nearly equal, and the Campaign was spent in Marches and Countermarches. Much the same was it in the *Netherlands*, except that the Lines of *Hillensheim* were taken by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

In *Italy* the Prospect was somewhat gloomy, especially for the Duke of *Savoy*. The Loss of so many Places, which threatened the Siege of *Turin*,

Turin, made it highly necessary to send his Royal Highness a stronger Support. *Eugene* represented this to the Emperor, who very readily came into his Opinion: But the Mischief was, that the Funds were wanting for any new Undertaking. It was *Eugene* that found a Remedy for this inconvenience, by persuading the Emperor to mortgage his Mines in *Silesia* to the *English*, and persuading the *English* to accept of this Security, for a Loan of 250,000 l. Sterling. The Money was presently raised, and the Duke of *Marlborough* came to *Vienna*, to solicit the speedy Application of it in Support of the Duke of *Savoy*. *Eugene* joined with him in this Solicitation, which proved so effectual, that 10,000 auxilliary *Hessians*, and 4 or 5000 *Palatines*, were ordered to reinforce the Army in *Italy*. To these were added the Troops of *Saxe-Gotha*, and a Part of the Imperialists out of *Bavaria*. The *Prussians*, that were in *Italy* before, were also recruited.

The *French* King tried all his Efforts to push on the War with the utmost Vigour. He raised 30 new Regiments, and added 5 Men to every Company of Foot; so that his whole Force consisted of near 300,000 Men, without including Sailors and Marines. He ordered a prodigious Quantity of Provisions to be got ready in *Piedmont*, and *Turin* was already in a manner blocked up by the Duke of *La Feuillade*. His Design was to use the Duke of *Savoy* as the Emperor had used the Elector of *Bavaria*; and perhaps he might have accomplished it but for Prince *Eugene*, who repaired into *Italy* as soon as he heard the Troops were in Motion; tho' not Time enough to prevent the Duke of *Vendome* from gaining a considerable Advantage, which he did in the following Manner.

That General had resolved, towards the End of the last Campaign, to attack the Quarters of the Imperial Army in the Absence of Prince *Eugene*. A successful Project of *M. de Vendome's*.

1706

New Efforts of the Emperor in favour of the Duke of Savoy.

And of the French King to suppress him.

1706

gene: But his Highness staying longer in *Italy* than was expected, and the *French* Troops being much fatigued, *Vendome* contented himself with placing his Troops in such a Manner, that he might soon bring them together. He communicated his Project to the Court of *Versailles*, and to Count *Medarvi*, and came to *Milan* early in the Spring to put it in Execution. To disguise his Intention, he expressed a Dissatisfaction with *Medarvi*, complained that the Magazines had been neglected, and that he could not take the Field till late in the Spring. He then feigned himself sick, and took Medicines as if he had been really so. All this deceived Count *Reventlau*, who waited the coming of Prince *Eugene* without the least Suspicion; but had, however, fortified the Post of *Calcinato*, where lay the Center of his Troops. When *Vendome* understood that the *German* General was lulled into Security, he left his Physick of a sudden, and mounted on Horseback at the Head of 18,000 Foot, and 5000 Horse. The Imperialists were not above half that Number. At Break of Day, on the 19th of *April*, he arrived at the Foot of the Hills which the Imperialists were possessed of, before *Reventlau* had any Advice of his March: But as the Task was difficult to mount these Eminences, the Imperialists had Time to form themselves about *Carendolo* and *Calcinato*, and had made a good Disposition before the Duke of *Vendome* could come to attack them.

The Action
at *Calci-
nato*.

The *French*, having passed the Canals and Ditches that were in their Way, stood to receive the first Fire of the *Germans*: Then their Left Wing fell upon the *Germans* Right, with Bayonets at the End of their Muskets, and without firing. The Action was warm: But the Imperial Cavalry giving Way, the Infantry also lost some Ground. Count *Reventlau* flying to that Wing, rallied the Horse, and bringing them again to the Charge, repulsed the Horse of the Enemy. He thought
the

the Battle had been won, when News was brought him that the Enemy had beat his Right Wing, and penetrated between his Left and the Quarter of *Montechiaro*. This made him instantly think of retiring, lest his Retreat to *Salo* should be cut off. He did it at first in pretty good Order: But many of his Soldiers, overwhelmed with Numbers, took to Flight, and some of them never stopped till they came to *Roveredo*, where they arrived at the same Time as Prince *Eugene*. The *French* had another Advantage in this Action besides that of Numbers, which was the Use of their Artillery; whereas that of the Imperialists was most of it at *Gavardo*. These latter lost the greatest Part of their Baggage, 25 Colours, and 12 Standards. They had 3000 Men killed and wounded, and a great Number made Prisoners.

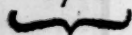
Prince *Eugene*, having gathered together the Remains of *Reventlau's* Army, and added to it 3 Regiments from *Bavaria*, with some Troops that were left in the *Veronese*, hastened to *Gavardo*, to oppose the Designs of Marshal *Vendome*, who had caused *Moscolino* to be attacked, and hoped to cut off the Imperialists Communication with the *Trentine*. His Highness on this Occasion made a most excellent Retreat; repulsed the *French* from a Post they attempted to force, after an Action of three Hours, and led his Troops round the Lake into the *Veronese*, in Spite of all that *Vendome* could do to prevent him. The *French* got Possession of *Salo*, and the Prince of several Posts along the *Adige*.

Mean time, the *French* in *Piedmont* being reinforced, the Siege of *Turin* was undertaken in good Earnest. The Duke de la *Feuillade*, who commanded this great Enterprize, was a General whose only Merit was his being Son-in-Law to M. *Chamillard*, Minister of State. *Turin* stands on the North-side of *Po*, in a level Plain, across which runs the *Dora*, and falls into the *Po* a little below the City. The Citadel, a regular Pentagon, is built

Eugene brings off the Remains of the Imperial Army.

The Siege of *Turin*.

1706



built between the Roads of *Suza* and *Pignerol*, and on this Occasion was covered in Front by good Counter-guards. The Duke of *Savoy* also made several other Works, and under-mined all the Ground before them. He defended the Suburb with three Horn-works, made an Entrenchment round several little Hills that lay over-against the Town, raised Forts and Redoubts in Abundance, filled the Magazines both with Provisions and Ammunition, and, in a Word, made all Preparations for a long Defence; which he was enabled to do by the Subsidies sent him from *England* and *Holland*. *France*, on her Side, had not been less diligent. *La Feuillade's* Army consisted of 68 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons. He had 108 Pieces of large Cannon, 50 Mortars, 3 Companies of Bombardiers, as many Labourers, 600 Gunners, and 600 Miners. There was in his Camp Meal enough for two Months, and 77,000 Sacks of Corn were laid up in *Suza*. Bombs, Bullets, and Grenades, were provided in immense Quantities, at a prodigious Expence to *France*, exhausted as she already was by the preceding Campaigns.

Complaisance of the Duke de la Feuillade.

Never was Siege entered on with more Ceremony. The Duke de la *Feuillade* sent to his Royal Highness, by the King's Order, to offer Passports to the Princesses of *Piedmont*, for them to retire whither they pleased; and to know what Part of the Town he was willing to save, and no Bombs should be thrown there: But the Duke of *Savoy* answered, that the Princesses were already embarked for *Genoa*; and as for his Bombs, he might throw them where he thought proper. All this while the City was not so invested, but that his Royal Highness had two Gates open out of four, and held a Communication with the Posts in the Mountains, and with the Suburb of *Balon*. *La Feuillade* encamped between the *Dora*, the *Stura*, and the *Po*, and was perhaps the first General that ever began a Siege by attacking the Citadel. He made

made Lines of Circumvallation in the Front of his Army, but neglected to secure the Passage of his Convoys from *Chivas*, which was at last his Ruin. But I shall not describe all the Particulars of this Siege, which was one of the longest and most bloody that had ever been known: It is enough to give such an Idea of it, as may prepare the Reader for the Recital of Prince *Eugene's* Victory, which not only saved this Capital, but even delivered all *Savoy* from the greatest Extremity.

1706

His Royal Highness, having put every Thing in Order for a vigorous Defence, thought proper to withdraw from *Turin*, where the Presence of a Court could only hasten the Consumption of Provisions. It would be of more Service, he thought, for him to be at Liberty to harraß the Enemy in Rear, while the Garrison employed them in Front; and therefore, having in Council declared Count *Thaun* Governor of *Turin*, and made a Speech to animate his Subjects, who all expressed the utmost Attachment to his Service, that Prince took the Road of *Saluffo*. He was followed by a Party of *French* Horse, whom he put to Flight, and arrived in the Valley of *Luzerna*, without receiving the least Damage.

While the *French* pushed on the Siege of *Turin*, with all imaginable Vigour, Prince *Eugene's* whole Thoughts were employed upon marching to the Relief of that Place. He had yet greater Difficulties to encounter than in the preceding Campaign, as his Army was reduced by the Battle of *Calcinato*, and he had been forced to retire behind the Lake *de la Guarda*. The Duke of *Vendome* pursued him till he got over the *Adige*, and then waited to observe him on the other Side of that River. *Eugene* continued over-against the *French* till the 17th of *May*, and then advanced to *St. Martino* near *Verona*, where the Auxiliaries from *England*, *Holland*, *Saxe-Gotha*, and the *Palatinate*, came and joined him. Those from *Hesse-Cassel*

1706

Cassel were yet expected, and his Highness would have waited their Arrival: But the pressing Letters he received from the Duke of *Savoy*, informing him that *Turin* was in extreme Danger, made him resolve to risque all, rather than abandon his Royal Highness.

Motions of
his Army.

In order to execute this Design, 6 Palatine Battalions, with the Cavalry of that Electorate, and the Troops of *Saxe-Gotha*, marched from their respective Encampments, and arrived the 4th of *July* near *Castelbaldo*. Colonel *Battei* decamped at the same Time, and marched to *Anguillara* on the *Adige* below *Castelbaldo*, with a Detachment of 6000 Men. The 5th, at Night, 600 Palatines and 200 *Saxe-Gothans*, were detached to force the advanced Posts of the Enemy about *Castelbaldo*: But the Enemy retired upon their Approach to *Masi*, where they had a Bridge on the *Adige*, defended by a good Entrenchment. The Imperialists posted themselves on the Banks of that River, and made a Shew of entrenching, as if they had intended to erect Batteries to beat down the Bridge of the Enemy, or dislodge them from their Posts: Hereupon the *French* sallied out of their Entrenchments with 1200 Men, and attacked the Imperial Detachment with great Vigour: But, after a Skirmish of about half an Hour, they were repulsed with considerable Loss. The *Germans* continued to entrench themselves, and prepare Batteries; and their Cannon being advanced in Sight of the Enemy, the latter did not question but Prince *Eugene* intended to force his Passage in that Place.

Part of it
passes the
Adige.

This Stratagem had the desired Effect: For Colonel *Battei*, with his Detachment, passed the *Adige*, between *Borgoforte* and *Rotta Nova*, without any Opposition, and advanced on the 7th towards *La Badia*, keeping along the Banks of the *Adige*. The News of this Passage caused a great Consternation among the *French*: They quitted the

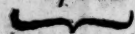
the Post of *Masi* in the Night between the 7th and 8th, and broke down their Bridge, retiring on the other Side of the River. The next Day they quitted also *La Badia*, upon Advice of the Approach of Colonel *Battei*. Prince *Eugene* then sent 3 Battalions over the *Adige*, in several Boats, to seize that Place. That Detachment was soon after reinforced by the Forces under Colonel *Battei*. The Enemy retired over the Canal of *Malopera*; and on the 9th Prince *Eugene* received Advice, that they had quitted all their Posts along the *Adige*: Whereupon his Highness gave Orders for all his Forces to draw that Way.

1706

When the 3 Battalions came to *La Badia*, they were surpris'd that the *Venetian* General should refuse to open the Gates. Prince *Eugene*, being informed of that unexpected Difficulty, repaired thither in Person, and represented to the *Venetians*, That the Place was but few Hours before in Possession of the *French*, who had quitted it upon the Approach of his Troops; and that therefore he might, without violating the Neutrality of the Republick, possess a Post which the Enemy had quitted; and that the Republick had no Right to oppose it, unless she would declare herself a Party against the Emperor and his Allies. The *Venetian* Commander persisted in his Refusal, which obliged *Eugene* to cause the Gates to be broke open; declaring, That the Hostility ought to lie at the Door of that Commander, and that he would complain of his Proceedings.

Two Days after, the Duke of *Vendome* repaired to *Milan*, there to confer with the Duke of *Orleans*, who came to command the Army in his Place. The Loss of the Battle of *Ramillies* occasioned the calling home of *Vendome*. *Villeroy*, who lost it, was at last sensible of his own Incapacity to command an Army, and desired Leave to retire: And *Vendome* was thought the only General capable of repairing the Fault which the other

1706



Colonel
Battei
forces a
Post of the
French.

other had committed. But *Lewis XIV*, when he sent this Commander to the *Netherlands*, should have found him a more worthy Successor in *Italy* than Marshal *Marfin*, who, in Fact, had now all the Power there, tho' the Duke of *Orleans* had the Title of General.

Prince *Eugene*, having passed the *Adige*, detached Colonel *Battei*, with 2500 Men, along the Canal of *Fratta*, towards the Canal *Bianco*, which the Colonel endeavoured to pass by Means of some Barks: But the Waters being too shallow on the other Shore, the Infantry flung themselves into the Canal. Those Troops marched with all imaginable Bravery to the Entrenchments of the Enemy, on which they fired with two small Field-pieces. The *French* Foot made but an indifferent Resistance, and fled in such Confusion, that they left their Tents standing, with all their Provisions and Ammunition. Their Cavalry did the like, and left behind them the Saddles and Bridles of their Horses. Two of their Battalions, which were posted in a Cassine, retired in the same Disorder.

A Convoy
of Sick
taken.

After this happy Success, Prince *Eugene* passed the Canal, sent a Detachment to take a View of the Banks of the *Po*, and another under Col. *St. Amour* to pursue the Enemy: For the Body under Colonel *Battei* was ordered to continue between the *Tartaro* and the *Po*; and 4 Battalions, with as many Regiments of Horse, were posted near *Castel-Guilielmo*. Colonel *St. Amour* pursued the Fugitives with all possible Expedition, but found it impossible to overtake them. Being informed, however, that the Enemy were sending by the *Tartaro* 400 Sick, in 20 large Boats, under a Guard of 200 Men, he attacked them, cut their Guard in Pieces, and took all the rest Prisoners. They found in the Boats a great Quantity of Provisions. The Enemy now abandoned all their Lines and Posts near the *Adige*. On the 14th, the Prince of *Anhalt*, who had been ordered to continue

nue

nue at *St. Michael*, near *Verona*, with 28 Battalions and 24 Squadrons, to secure the *Upper Adige*, caused a Bridge to be laid on that River, and sent over his Troops.

1706

Prince *Eugene*, having passed the *Adige* and the *Eugene Canal Bianco*, on the 18th crossed the *Po* at *Policella*, without any Difficulty or Loss. He encamped on the 20th between *Ferrara* and *Ponte Lago Securo*; causing the Body under Colonel *Battei* to advance to *Santa Bianca*, whither the rest of the Army marched the next Day. The Prince went afterwards in Person to view the Posts along the *Panaro* and the *Canal de Modena*, which he found possessed by the *French*: But Colonel *Battei* was commanded the same Day to march with his Detachment to *Finale de Modena*, a large Village between the River and the Canal, which the *French* abandoned, as they did also *Bondeno*, and some other Posts. Mean time, the *Hessians* arrived in the *Veronese*; and the Duke of *Orleans*, knowing himself too weak to encounter Prince *Eugene* with that Reinforcement, sent for 20 Battalions and 13 Squadrons from the Duke de la *Feuillade*. He then left 17 Battalions and 12 Squadrons, under the Count of *Wardavi*, to oppose the Prince of *Hesse* and General *Wetzel*, and with the rest marched to *Correggiola*, over-against *St. Benedetto*, to observe Prince *Eugene*. His Serene Highness, about this Time, sent a Letter to the Duke of *Savoy*, to inform him of the Difficulties he met with, but that he was yet in Hopes to join him suddenly.

On the 28th, his Highness laid a Bridge over the *Secchia* at *St. Martino*, and rested after his Passage one Day. He then advanced in 6 Columns towards the Enemy, who were posted behind the *Moglio* and the *Parmegiano*. Prince *Eugene* made the necessary Dispositions to attack them, and the Soldiers expected to come to a Battle the Day: But his Highness having viewed in Person the

And the
Secchia.Designs to
engage,
but alters
his Opinion.

the

1706

Carpi
taken.

the Banks of those Rivers, and found them impassable in Sight of the Enemy, he directed his March another Way, and encamped in a Plain between *Novi* and *Groppi*. From hence he detached 8 Battalions and 3 Regiments of Horse, commanded by General *Zumjungen*, to take Possession of *Carpi*, which soon surrendered. The Garrison were made Prisoners of War, to the Number of 337 private Soldiers, 20 Dragoons, 1 Colonel, 9 Captains, and 17 Subaltern Officers. Another Detachment, under Count *de Rocavione*, was sent to take in *Correggio*, which they did with great Ease.

And Reg-
gio.

On the 9th of *August*, the Army came and encamped near *Reggio*, and that Place was invested the 11th at Night by General *Kirchbaum*. They began immediately to raise their Batteries, which had so good an Effect, that the *French* Garrison quitted the Town the 13th, and retired into the Castle, where they surrendered the next Day at Discretion. Prince *Eugene* then resolved to continue his March towards *Piedmont*, and accordingly passed the *Lenza* the 15th. The 16th, he advanced farther into the *Parmesan*; and, having passed the Rivers *Parma* and *Taro*, he continued his March the 17th towards *Placentia*, by *Bergo San Donino*. The Weather was now so excessive hot, that it very much incommoded the Troops.

Measures
of the D.
of Orleans.

The Duke of *Orleans*, being somewhat uncertain of the Designs of Prince *Eugene*, continued in his Camp near *Guaftalla* till the 17th, when he passed the *Po*, and marched with all possible Diligence towards *Cremona*. He left some Troops in the *Mantuan*, to observe the Motions of the *Hessians*; and sent Orders to the Detachments that were marching from *Piedmont* to join him, to march back with all possible Speed, and secure the Pass of *Stradella* in the *Parmesan*, the only Post wherein they could stop Prince *Eugene*.

His

His Highness arrived at *Cade* on the 19th, 1706 within 5 Miles of *Placentia*. Here he received Advice, that the Prince of *Hesse* having passed the *Mincio*, and joined Major-General *Wetzel*, with the whole Body of *Hessian* Troops, he went in Person to take a View of *Goito*, having detached the Major-General to invest that Place with 1800 Foot, and 1000 Horse. His Highness caused 8 small Field-pieces to batter the Walls, but without any Effect; which made him resolve to storm the Place. The necessary Preparations were making, when the Governor, fearing the Consequence of that Attack, surrendered, upon Condition to march out with Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Cremona*. The Prince of Hesse takes Goito.

The Baron *de Charrée*, who came from the Duke of *Savoy* to hasten the March of Prince *Eugene*, was sent back with Satisfaction the Day before the Army advanced to *Cade*. From this Place Prince *Eugene* went to the Banks of the *Po*, and discovered on the other Side a Body of *French* Troops encamped in the *Milanese*. He got Intelligence that the Enemy had made a long March the Day before, and left a Detachment under *Torralba* and *Medavi* to oppose the *Hessians*. The Army being very much fatigued, and the Waggon with Bread not being yet come up, his Highness continued that Day at *Cade*; but in the Night detached General *Kirchbaum*, with 8 Battalions, 3 Regiments of Horse, and 6 Field-Pieces, with Orders to march with all possible Diligence to secure the Pass of *Stradella*, which the Duke of *Orleans* had endeavoured to possess before him. The Weather being very hot, his Highness resolved to march in the Night, the Moon being very favourable, and the 21st the Horse came to *Castel S. Giovanni*, leaving the Foot 6 Miles behind. Prince *Eugene* received there Advice, that General *Kirchbaum* had taken the Pass of *Stradella*, without any Opposition, and sent Colonel *St.*

Amour

1706

Amour towards *Voghera*. Whereupon the whole Army marched the 22d, and the Prince, with the Cavalry, joined the Detachment of Baron *Kirchbaum*; but the Infantry was obliged to continue between *Stradella* and *Ponco*. Colonel *St. Amour* was detached towards *Castelnuovo* and *Tortona*, to get Intelligence of the Enemy on that Side, and had it confirmed that the Duke of *Orleans* was marching on the other Side of the *Po*, keeping Pace with the Imperialists, and having a great Number of Waggon's to transport his Infantry. The same Evening General *Kirchbaum* was ordered to march forwards, and the 23d the Baron *de Reidt*, and Colonel *St. Amour*, were detached towards *Alexandria*, to know whether the Enemy had any Body of Horse encamped between that Place and *Tortona*. They got certain Intelligence, that the Squadrons the *French* detached from *Piedmont* for the *Milanese*, were returning to the Camp before *Turin*. The 25th the Army marched very early towards *Castelnuovo*, while the Van-guard advanced without any Opposition to the River *Orba*, which they passed at *Bosco*, tho' they were forced to make use of Bridges. This Day they continued their March, and encamped at *Bosco*. The Van-guard advanced to *Castellazzo*, where Prince *Eugene* repaired in Person, to give Orders for laying Bridges, in order to pass the *Bormia*.

The 26th, the Army continued its March to *Castellazzo di Bormia*, and the Body under General *Kirchbaum* encamped near *Masi*. They received Advice, that some of the Enemies Troops were already in *Piedmont*. The 27th they rested; but the Prince of *Anhalt* had Orders to march in the Night, with the Royal Troops of *Prussia*, and the Brigade of *Zumjungen*, to encamp near *Corticello*; which was accordingly done. The 28th the Army encamped at *Masi* on the *Tanaro*, and the Body under General *Kirchbaum* marched to *Isola*, from whence they advanced to *Piedmont*,
after

after having passed the *Tanaro*, over a Bridge of 1706
Boats, which had been made 3 Miles above *Asti*.
They received Advice, that the Duke of *Orleans*
had decamped from *Merana*, two Hours March
from *Casal*, and that the greater Part of his
Troops were arrived in *Piedmont*.

The 29th the Army continued their March to
Isola, where they passed the *Tanaro* over the same
Bridge. The Body under General *Kirchbaum*
marched to *Villa-Franca*, and that under the
Prince of *Anhalt* to *Baldi Chiari*. Prince *Eugene*
gave Orders in Writing for the March of the
Army, and to convey to *Alba*, the Waggon, the
Baggage, and the sick Persons, only retaining the
Troops that were in a Condition to fight. After-
wards he set forward, to join his Royal Highness, Has an In-
terview
with the
Duke of
Savoy.
who was advanced above *Carmagnola* in a Mea-
dow, where the Interview was made. Thence
their Highnesses came to *La Motta*, the Duke's
Head Quarters. Prince *Eugene* having commu-
nicated to him Part of the Orders he had given,
it was judged expedient to alter the March, and
to take the Rout of *Villa Stellan*, for the Conve-
nience of the Water; and the Baron *de Charée*
was dispatched for that Purpose.

They received Advice from *Turin*, that the Their
Enemy had attacked a Half-Moon, and the second Highnesses
Counterescarp under the Citadel, and that, after hear from
having been repulsed twice, they took Post there Turin.
a third Time: But that the Count of *Ithau*,
having made a vigorous Sally, had beat them back
with great Loss. The 30th the Baron *de Charée*
gave Notice, that the Prince of *Anhalt* was al-
ready arrived in the Camp near *Villa Stellan*, and
that all the other Troops were in their full March
thither. They all arrived there the 31st, and that
Day their Highnesses visited the new Camp,
where they made some Alteration, and afterwards
returned to *La Motta*. All the Enemies Troops
were now arrived in the Camp before *Turin*.

1706
 Junction of
 the Impe-
 rialists and
 Savoyards.

The 1st of *September* his Royal Highness decamped from *La Motta* with his Body of Horse, and joined the Imperial Army. He had the Satisfaction to find it in a very good Condition; and it was a Matter worthy of Admiration, that the Men and Horses were able to maintain themselves in so long and hazardous a March. A triple Salvo was made of the whole Artillery, by way of Rejoicing for so happy a Junction. His Royal Highness gave Orders for laying two Bridges of Boats over the *Po*, and several other Dispositions were regulated. Advice came that the Enemy had attempted a new Assault on *Turin*, and were repulsed.

Eugene and
 the Duke
 take a View
 of the Siege

The 2d, a Detachment that was sent out the Day before, having taken Post at *Chiari*, their Highnesses, accompanied with several Generals, went above that Place, to the neighbouring Mountains, that they might take a full View of the Siege of *Turin*, and the Enemies Entrenchments. In the Evening they returned to the Camp, as well as the Detachments. The Enemy endeavoured to entrench themselves on the Mountains above *Montcallier*, and had sent some Troops to *Carvoretto*, where their Bridge was. News came, that they lost 2000 Men in the last Assault, and that a Mine had blown up their Battery, with some Companies of Grenadiers.

The 3d, the Confederates rested in the Camp of *Villa Stellan*, in order to furnish the Army with Provisions, and manage other Dispositions. The next Day the Army decamped, and marched up a good Mile along the Left of the *Po*, which they afterwards passed over the two Bridges in good Order, and advanced from thence to *Bagnasco*; where having passed the *Sangon*, they pitched their Camp. The Night before, 4 Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons were detached towards *Chiari*, to join a great Number of the Militia of the Country, and to make some Attempt upon the Enemy.

The

The 5th, they continued their March to *Pianezza*, and on the Road received Advice, that a great Convoy of the Enemy, with a numerous Guard, were passing from the Valley of *Suza*, to their Army; whereupon his Royal Highness and Prince *Eugene* gave the necessary Orders to attack them. This was put in Execution with so great Vigour, that the Guards were entirely defeated, except a Party that made their escape to the Castle of *Pianezza*; where the Imperial Grenadiers entering the 6th, by a Passage under Ground, the Enemy beat a Parley: But it was difficult to abate the Fury of the Soldiers, who had begun to put to the Sword all they first met with. There were taken 250 Prisoners, with 30 Officers, 2 Standards, and the rest of the Convoy, which consisted of 1450 Mules, or Beasts of Burthen, laden with Powder, Meal, Arms, and other Ammunition; and the Guard consisted of 1300 Horse.

1706

A French Convoy taken.

Then their Royal and Serene Highnesses caused the Army to march, in order to cross the *Dora*, and went themselves to the Castle of *Pianezza*, till all were passed over. Afterwards they formed their Camp, the Right Wing at *Pianezza*, and the Left at *La Venerie*, where was the Head Quarters. As it was determined to attack the Enemy the next Day in their Entrenchments, between the *Stura* and the *Dora*, the necessary Orders for the Attack were given in Writing, in the Presence of all the Generals. The Foot were to make the Vanguard, and all the Grenadiers were to join the *Prussian* Troops an Hour before Day, without Beat of Drum; those of the first Line commanded by a Colonel, and those of the second by a Lieutenant-Colonel: So that the Infantry were to march in 8 Columns, of which 4 were to form the first Line, and the others the second. These 8 Columns extended from one Side to the other; the Serjeant-General *Ver Haghen*, with his Brigade

The Allies cross the *Dora*.

Dispositions for attacking the Enemy.

1706

or Column near the *Stura*, and the other 7 on the Right, one by the Side of the other: So that the Field-Pieces, disposed of among them, might move between the Battalions.

In this Order they were to march to the Plain, and make a Halt, as soon as they were come within Cannon-shot. The 4 Brigades of the first Line were to form the Left, that the *Prussians* might be able to come up in close Order to the *Stura*; and the rest to extend themselves to the Right, as far as it was possible: And to make way for their Cannon, there was to be a Space from 20 to 30 Paces between the Battalions. The second Line was to observe the same Order, but with a greater Interval than the former, that, in case of any Disorder, the Battalions might rally behind them. This Line was to march at the Distance of between 3 and 400 Paces from the former, disposing themselves according to the Motions of the first Line, and taking care that no Soldier should fire a Piece without Order from the Officers. And when the Enemy's Entrenchments should be forced, the first Line was to draw up and take their Post, expecting Orders, and then immediately to make an Opening for the Horse; which was to observe the same Regulation as the Foot, only with this Difference, that the first Line was to form six Columns, and the second as many as there were Brigades, but with somewhat greater Intervals than the Foot, for the Reason above-mentioned. All the Hussars were to march in the Van, and act according to the Orders that were given them. The rest of the Artillery were to march behind the Infantry, and all the Baggage was to continue on the Left Wing, expecting new Orders.

The Army advances in this Order, and expressing great Impatience to engage, they began to form themselves by Break of Day, and afterwards to march: After such a Manner, however, that

that being come to a spacious Plain, they caused the Horse to march in Order of Battle, on the Left Wing of the first Line, before the Foot, and the rest marched according to the Rules prescribed. When they were come within Cannon-shot of the Enemy, the Horse made a Halt, and the Foot drew up in two Lines, so as to be able to discover the whole Camp of the Enemy: And then it was perceived, that their Entrenchments were much greater than had been expected.

The Enemy, upon Advice of the Confederates March, made several Motions to bring up their Troops near the Entrenchments. They began to cannonade most furiously, and continued so to do for two Hours before the Confederate Forces were entirely formed: But the Imperial Grenadiers having taken their Post, and the Infantry being ranged in two Lines, the Left Wing advanced leisurely along the River *Stura*, so as to give Time to the Right Wing to draw up, and march to the Enemy's Entrenchments. Battle of
Turin.

The Army advancing in this Order, the Left Wing began to cannonade the Enemy: But the Allies were in a wide Plain, wholly exposed; whereas the Enemy cannonaded from behind their Entrenchments. This lasted from half an Hour past 8 till near 11. At length, all being ready, and the Orders given for the Attack, the Grenadiers of the Allies, led by Colonel *Salmut*, and the *Prussian* Foot (being nearer to the Enemy than the Right Wing) attacked first, commanded by the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Majors-General *Stillen* and *Hagben*, the Prince leading them on in Person with extraordinary Bravery. The Fire was vigorous both of Musket and Cartridge-shot; and while that Prince was in full Attack, the Prince of *Wirtemberg* and Major-General *Zum-jungen* fell on with their Brigades, as did Major-General *Rhebinder* with the Palatines. At the same Time the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* and Count

Prince of
Anhalt
leads the
Attack.

1706

The Entrenchments forced.

Konigsek began on their Side to attack with their Brigades. Then the Fire grew general and fierce on both Sides ; but the Event was dubious ; till at last, on the Left, all the Grenadiers, with the *Prussian* Foot, and the Brigade of *Wirtemberg*, consisting of 5 Imperial Regiments, surmounted the vigorous Resistance of the Enemy, forced the Entrenchments, and at the same Time levelled them to open the Way for the Horse : But they did not stop there, nor form themselves according to the Disposition that had been made : On the contrary, several Troopers that had entered precipitately, continued pursuing and pushing the Enemy. General *Iselbach*, who was in the second Line, and who was to support the Brigade of *Wirtemberg*, detached from his own Brigade the Regiment of *Stahrenberg* under Colonel *Haindi*, and caused him to post himself on the Entrenchment, with Order to turn the Enemies Cannon against themselves, and not to abandon that Post, happen what would. This was executed very seasonably ; for that Regiment had hardly posted itself, when the Enemy who fled faced about, repulsed Part of the *German* Horse, and penetrated through the *Prussian* Foot, because the Imperial Foot had moved to the Right to make an Overture. But the Regiment of *Stahrenberg* supported the *Prussians* with so great Bravery, that the Enemy was forced to give Ground, and by that Means the *Prussians* had Time to put themselves in Order again. In the mean while, the Horse of the Left Wing advanced, and all together put the Enemy a second Time to the Rout.

Bravery of the Prince of Saxe-Gotha.

At the same Time, Baron *Rhebinder* had likewise forced the Entrenchment : But the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* met with greater Obstacles, being obliged for an Hour and a half to endure a great Fire, because he made his Attack by *Lucenta*, which Post the Enemy were at Hand to defend. His Highness stood it however with extreme Bravery, and gallantly

lantly repulsed the Enemy's Horse, who had made an Opening for themselves on the Left Wing. In the mean Time, the Enemy reinforcing themselves more and more, Baron *Kirchbaum* and Count *Harach* supported vigorously the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*; while Baron *Ifelbach*, with General *Bonneval*, punctually executing their Orders, entered into Action likewise with the Enemy. During this Fight near *Lucenta*, where was the Head of a Bridge of the Enemy's, a Cassine was forced, and a Battalion in it made Prisoners. The Allies lodged themselves in the Cassine, and took Post on the Right and Left towards the Entrenchment, to observe *Lucenta*, in case the Enemy should have caused any Troops to advance on the other Side of the *Dora*. But Order was sent to the Foot of the Right Wing not to attack *Lucenta*, that the Men might be spared, because it was perceived the Enemy were betaking themselves to Flight.

While the Right Wing was hotly engaged, the Allies continued to repulse the Enemy on the Side of the *Stura* with great Vigour: But the Enemy rallying by forming a Line, and having to deal only with Cavalry, in a long and spacious Ground, the Horse were obliged to wait till the Foot came up with the Cannon. Then they renewed the Charge, and put the Enemy again into such Disorder, that, tho' they had behind their Line another Entrenchment with several Redoubts, and many The Enemy Cassines well fortified, they were driven from one entirely to the other quite to their Bridge on the *Po*, and routed. all yielded at Discretion. The Allies beat them likewise out of *Lucenta*, in which was a great Magazine of Meal, Bread, and Biscuit, and forced them to abandon their Bridge on the *Dora*. But they having set fire to *Lucenta*, a great Part of the Provisions was consumed. The Remainder, however, with what was found besides in their Camp, amounted to 3000 Sacks of Corn and Meal, and 2000 Sacks of Biscuit. Thus the

1706

Allies became Masters of all the Enemy's Camp between the *Stura*, the *Po*, and *Dora*: But it ought not to be omitted, that before the Enemy were entirely put to the Rout, the Garrison of *Turin* sallied out upon them with a Gallantry that cannot be expressed.

The Allies took in the Camp 39 Field pieces, and all the Tents, with what was in them. In the mean time, tho' the Enemy were entirely beaten, they continued to batter the Place till towards Night, when they were forced to abandon their Approaches, with all their Cannon, Mortars, Ammunition, and Furniture of War. But in their Flight they set Fire to several Magazines of Powder, Bombs, and Grenades, which they had in divers Places, and blew them up one after the other. The Marshal *de Marfin*, who received a mortal Wound in the Battle, desired their Highnesses to send him a Guard, for his Security, in the House where he was laid; which was immediately granted. These Princes already found themselves in Possession of above 100 Pieces of Cannon large and small, with a great Number of Prisoners, among whom were 5 or 6 Generals: Besides several Standards, Colours, Kettle-drums, and other Implements of War; without reckoning the Booty they made of a great Quantity of Baggage, and the Horses of 10 or 12 Regiments of Dragoons, who had alighted, and were obliged to abandon them.

Booty in
the Field of
Battle.

On the Side of the Allies were lost Colonel *Hofman*, the Prince of *Beveren*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Neissein* of *Wirtemberg*. Major-General *Kirchbaum*, the Majors-General *Stillen* and *Haghen*, with the Colonels *Reidt*, *Salmut*, and another of the *Prussians*, were wounded. Besides these, they had many inferior Officers killed or wounded.

This great Action lasted till Night, because of the Entrenchments, Redoubts, and fortified Castles, whence they were obliged to beat the Enemy successively. The Night was the more favourable
to

to them for their Flight, because the victorious Troops had great Need of Rest. However, they did not neglect to send several Detachments in Pursuit of them, referring to the next Day the taking of other Measures. All the Generals, after the Example of their Highnesses, as also the Officers and Soldiers, did on this Occasion all that could be expected from brave Warriors. 'Tis easy to conjecture what Difficulties they had to surmount, as well by the Height of the Entrenchment, as because the Foot could not break in, till after they had levelled it to open a Way for the Horse. The Generals of Foot, besides their usual Valour, shewed admirable Conduct in this bloody Action.

It is impossible to set forth the Joy which this happy Deliverance spread through the City of *Turin*, which was reduced to Extremity; especially when their Highnesses, after the Action, entered it to render Thanks to God in the Cathedral. They were welcomed with a Salvo of all the Artillery, in which the little Powder that was left was all spent. On this Occasion sufficient Praise cannot be given to Count *Thaun*, who sustained the Siege 3 Months, and defended this Capital with great Valour and Conduct, repelling to the last the Assaults of the Enemy: 'Tis certain, that had he been better provided with Ammunition, the Enemy had advanced slower, and their Highnesses might have taken other Measures; but in the Condition Things were in, Succour was not to be deferred a Moment. The Army encamped that Night on the Field of Battle, the Right Wing towards the *Old Park*, the Left towards *Lucenta*.

The 8th, upon Advice received, that the Enemy was marching on the great Road of *Orbassan* to *Pignerol*, and that their Troops under General *Albergotti* took the same Rout; his Royal Highness and Prince *Eugene*, went to discover them on an Eminence near *Valentin*, and perceived that they had actually passed the *Po* over their Bridge at

1706
 Detach-
 ments sent
 after the
 Enemy.

Cavoretto, to which they set Fire: But the Imperialists got thither in good Time, to extinguish it, and preserve the Bridge. Several Detachments were made to observe the Enemy during their Retreat, and to execute divers Orders. There arrived in the Camp of their Highnesses a great Number of Prisoners, Deserters, and Baggage, and they were still more and more informed of the great Confusion and Loss sustained by the Enemy. Marshal *de Marsin* died that Day, being stifled by the Blowing-up of some Powder in the Room where he lay wounded; and Count *Harach* was dispatched to carry the News of this great Victory to *Vienna*. The 9th, several other Prisoners were conveyed to the Camp, with a great Quantity more of Baggage taken from the Enemy, who had likewise left behind them all their Cannon in the Mountains beyond *Turin*. The Detachments, and especially that of the Marquis de *Lan-gallerie*, took many Prisoners from the Enemy.

Loss of the
 French.

It now appeared that the *French* had about 1800 Men killed, and the Allies near as many: That the latter had taken 6000 Prisoners, 110 Pieces of large Artillery, above 50 Field-pieces, 5600 Bombs, above 15000 Grenades, 48000 Cannon-Balls, 4000 Chests of Musket-Bullets, 86,000 Barrels of Powder of 100 Weight each, a prodigious Quantity of Implements and Provisions for a Camp, all their Tents, 10,000 Horses, 5000 Mules, and 2000 Oxen; all the Equipages of the Generals, among which was a large Quantity of Plate, and 4 Pictures of the King of *France*, set with Diamonds, and valued at 4000 Pistoles. The Duke of *Savoy* reserved to himself only the Artillery, the Ammunition, the Colours, the Kettle-drums, and the Horses to remount his Cavalry: All the rest of the Booty was abandoned to the Soldiers. Prince *Eugene* was content with the Glory of having saved an Ally and a Relation; and with 30,000 Men, harassed by a long and painful March, beat an Army
 of

of 80,000 disciplined Troops out of their Entrenchments.

Such was the Battle of *Turin*, won by Prince *Eugene* the 7th of September. Tho' only a Part of the *French* Troops were actually routed, the Victory was quite complete. It was surprising that *M. de Marsin*, at the Head of such a vast Army, should resolve to wait for a Force so much inferior behind his Lines, as he certainly did against the Opinion of the Duke of *Orleans*. It was yet more surprising, that the Court of *France* should praise, a General, who, had he lived, would have deserved the most exemplary Punishment. Besides an infinite Number of Blunders committed before the Battle, could there be one more egregious than that of giving up the Day in the Manner the *French* Generals did? Ten Thousand Men were actually engaged between the *Dora* and the *Stura*; but, when these were routed, there were yet 70,000 beyond the *Dora*, who might have crossed that River while the Post of *Lucenta* was yet held, and have renewed the Combat. Such, however, was the Consternation of the *French*, that these 70,000 unbroken Troops fled before less than half their Number. One of their own Officers, in a Letter to a Friend, expresses himself thus: " I am sorry to tell you, that I no longer know our Men. They are so changed from what they were at the Battles of *Senef*, *Montcassel*, and *Landen*, that one can hardly think them to be of the same Nation. I will not give you a Detail of the Disorder in which they fought at *Turin*, and of the Confusion which prevailed among us, when we turned our Backs on an Army, that, even after the Battle, was much inferior to ours. I will draw a Curtain over this disagreeable Scene: But I cannot help telling you, that our Troops hardly think themselves safe here, divided as they are by the *Alps* from the Enemy."

1706

Reflections
on this Battle.

The

1706

The next Day after the Battle of *Turin*, the Prince of *Hesse*, who still continued in the *Veronese*, received a Shock from the Count *de Medarvi*, whom the Duke of *Orleans* had left to observe him. The Action happened near *Castiglione*, and turned entirely to the Advantage of the *French*. But this was in no Degree capable of balancing their Loss before *Turin*. If the Duke of *Orleans* indeed had not fled towards *Pignerol*, but towards *Casal*, the petty Victory of *M. de Medarvi* might have restored the Superiority he had just lost: For the Prince of *Hesse* was obliged to abandon *Goito*, and several other Posts which he held in the *Mantuan*; so that the *Milaneze* was entirely open on that Side, and must have been so on the Side of *Piedmont*, if the *French* Army had retired towards *Casal*. But this Day was ordained for the Humiliation of *France*, and the Glory of Prince *Eugene*; who, together with the Duke of *Savoy*, resolved to lose no Time, till the *French* were entirely driven out of *Italy*.

The *French* grievously harrassed.

The *Vaudois*, who are great Maroders, made a terrible Havock of the defeated Troops. Whenever they stirred out of their Camp at *Pignerol*, in quest of Forage, they were in Danger of being cut in Pieces. Colonel *St. Amour*, who was advanced towards *Pignerol*, harrassed them also on his Side: So that the Duke of *Orleans* was entirely shut up in his Camp, and yet dared not move his Quarters without Orders from his Court. These Orders at last came, requiring him to abandon *Italy*, and cover the Frontier Provinces of *France*. Prince *Eugene* then spread a Rumour, that he intended to penetrate into *Dauphiné*; and the *French*, believing the Report, repassed the *Alps* in such Disorder, that a Part of their Rear-Guard was massacred by the *Vaudois*.

The great Noise this Victory made.

The Victory of Prince *Eugene* made a great Noise in the World. Even the *Turks* had some Consolation for their former Disgrace, when they heard

1706

heard what had befall the *French* from the same Hero who beat them at *Zenta*. Tho' the other Victories of our Prince had acquired him great Reputation, this of *Turin* made a greater Impression in his Favour than all the rest. Those who loved only the Marvellous, found something in the Manner of his giving Battle, and the Dangers he exposed himself to and escaped, that entirely satisfied their Taste. But the military Gentlemen admired that judicious March, which he made to relieve *Turin*. I have given the Journal of this March, as well as the Relation of the Battle which followed it, more circumstantially than many other of our Hero's Transactions, because all the World agreed that never was Expedition more fortunate, nor better conducted.

The Army having rested the 10th, 11th, and 12th, marched the 13th, to *Brandis*, the 14th, to *Randison*, the 15th, to *Cigliano*, where they continued the 16th. The 17th, they encamped at *S. Germano*, the 18th, at *Vercelli*, the 19th, at *Camerario*, the 20th, near *Novarra*, which surrendered after firing 2 or 3 Shots. In the March *Chiavas* was also delivered up, with its Magazines, and 1400 *French* Prisoners. *Ivrea*, *Verrue*, and *Vercelli*, were likewise abandoned by the *French*. *Asti* was surrendered in 3 Days, and *Crescentino* in about the same Time. The 22d, the Army encamped at *Trecate*; the 23d, at *La Torre di Buffalo*, the 24th, at *Corfico* and *Cezano*. That Day the Imperialists, having passed the *Tesin*, marched directly towards *Milan*. Prince *Eugene* took his Quarters at *Cezano*, from whence he sent a Trumpeter with a Letter to the Magistrates of *Milan*, who received him with unusual Marks of Honour. When he arrived at the Gate, the Burghers, who guarded it, and the other Inhabitants, made loud Acclamations of *Long live the Emperor, King Charles, the Duke, and Prince Eugene of Savoy*; and the common People crouded about him and kiss'd his Hands.

Rapid Con-
quests of
the Allies.

*Milan sur-
renders to
Pr. Eugene.*

1706

Hands. The same Day seven of the chief Magistrates waited upon his Highness, made their Submission, delivered up the Keys of their City in a gold Basen, and invited him to honour them with his Presence. The Prince took the Keys, and returned them to the Magistrates, whom he caused to sup with him, and sent a Detachment to take Possession of the City.

The Citizens of *Milan* being at Liberty to declare their Minds, sent a Deputation to the Duke of *Savoy* in his Camp at *Corfisco*, the 24th, and made a Capitulation with his Royal Highness. Those Deputies being returned to *Milan*, Orders were issued out the next Day, forbidding the Subjects of that Dutchy to obey the Orders of the Prince of *Vaudemont*, or any other Person, acting by Virtue of any Power given them by the former Government. The Clergy of *Milan* sent likewise two Deputies to the Camp, to make their Submission; and on the 26th, when his Royal Highness and Prince *Eugene* came into the City, there appeared an universal Joy amongst the Inhabitants. When the Old Prince of *Vaudemont* quitted *Milan*, the several Orders of the Inhabitants of the City assembled, and elected four Noblemen, to take upon them the Government; and the Burghers were commanded to their Arms. They appeared to the Number of 10,000 Men, and took Possession of the Gates and other Posts.

Lodi and
Pavia
taken.

The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* continued their March, for the further Execution of their Projects. *Lodi* surrendered at their Approach. They decamped the 1st of *October* from *Lodi*, and arrived the 3d at *Castiglione*, between *Lodi* and *Piccighittone*, where his Royal Highness received Advice of the Surrender of *Pavia*. The Garrison obtained honourable Terms, which the Count *de Tbaun* thought fit to grant them, because they were in a Condition to defend themselves for several Days. A Council of War was held the
same

same Day, wherein it was resolved to besiege *Piccighittone*; the *Milanese* being altogether covered on the Side of the Valley of *Aosta*, by the Taking of *Novarra* and *Pavia*, and the Detachments posted in the Valley under the Count *de St. Rhemi*. The 4th, the Army marched to *Cavacurta* near *Piccighittone*, and a Detachment under Colonel *St. Amour* was sent on the other Side the *Adda*, to cut off the Communication between that Place and *Cremona*. The same Evening the Troops took The *Gera* Post near the *Gera d' Adda*, that is, the Part of *d' Adda* *Piccighittone* which lies on the Right Banks of the attacked *Adda*. This Order was executed with all possible Bravery and good Fortune; for, notwithstanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the Allies lost but 3 or 4 Men. The 5th, the Duke of *Savoy* went to take a View of the Works of the *Gera*, and was in great Danger of his Life, having received, in one of his Arms, a Contusion by a Musket-shot. While the Allies continued their Preparations to attack those Works, they were informed, that the Garrison of the Donjon of *Verrue*, consisting of 55 Men, had surrendered Prisoners of War to the Count *de Huetes*. An Express from the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* arrived the same Day, with Advice, that his Highness was marching through the *Parmesan* and *Placentin* to join the Army. The 6th, they attacked the Works of the *Gera* Sword in Hand, and, notwithstanding the Largeness of the Ditch and other Fortifications, took Possession of it, and begun immediately to erect a Battery against the Castle, which was finished the 7th. Orders were sent to bring a great Number of Barks and other Materials, to lay a Bridge on the *Adda*. They received Advice, that the Castle of *Lecco Bardolano*, and some other Posts, had surrendered; and a Detachment was sent to reduce the Fort of *Fuentes*, situated at the Extremity of the Lake of *Como*, which commands a Pass into the *Valtelline*.

His

1706

Pr. Eugene
marches to
join Count
Thaun.

His Royal Highness having received repeated Advices, that the *French* were in Motion towards *Suza*, and that their Troops were to assemble there, in order, as they gave out, to return into *Piedmont*, it was resolved to divide the Army, and that Prince *Eugene*, with a Detachment, should march to join the Troops under the Count *de Thaun*, (who in the mean time had laid a Bridge on the *Po* near *Pavia*) and endeavour to reduce *Alexandria*, *Valencia* and *Tortona*, that the *French* might be disabled from sending any Succours into the *Milaneze*. The Detachment marched the 8th, under the Command of the Princes of *Hesse Darmstadt* and *Saxe-Gotha*, and Prince *Eugene* followed two Days after. The Duke of *Savoy* continued at *Cavacurta* till the 17th, when his Royal Highness having received Advice, that the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* was to pass the *Po* that Day, and join him the 18th, he passed the *Adda* over the Bridge that had been laid on that River, and encamped before *Piccighittone*. As they had a sufficient Time to make Preparations for a Siege, the Allies opened the Trenches on the 17th, within 500 Paces of the Counterscarp. There were 500 Foot, and 50 Horse appointed for that Service, with 600 Workmen; and the Baron *de Regal* commanded that Night in the Trenches. They had but two Men killed and eight wounded, besides a Colonel of the Palatines, who fell near his Royal Highness. The Marquis *de Lusinge* was also wounded near that Prince. The same Day the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* arrived in the Duke of *Savoy*'s Camp, and having had a Conference with his Royal Highness, returned to his own Forces, which the next Day joined the Grand Army. That Prince dined with the Duke of *Savoy*, who went afterwards to view those Forces, which he found in a much better Condition than he expected, considering the Loss they had sustained, and the long Marches they had made.

The

The Siege of *Piccighittone* was carried on with all possible Vigour, and the Half-Moon, which covered the Place, was taken Sword in Hand. The Garrison of *Piccighittone* surrendered the 26th of the same Month. The *Spaniards* and *Italians* lifted themselves in the Service of the Emperor, and the *French* were allowed to retire to *Cremona* with 4 Pieces of Cannon, and other Marks of Honour; the bad Weather, that happened about that Time, obliging the Duke of *Savoy* to grant them those honourable Terms. That Prince left his Army under the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and went to *Pavia* to confer with Prince *Eugene*. In the mean time Count *Thaun*, the Imperial General, ordered a Bridge to be laid on the *Po*, and made other Preparations for the Siege of *Alexandria*.

1706

The Garrison of *Piccighittone* surrenders.

Prince *Eugene* having joined the Body commanded by the Count *de Thaun*, on the 11th of *October*, and brought a great Reinforcement with him from the Camp near *Piccighittone*, his Highness passed the *Po* near *Pavia* on the 12th, over the Bridge that was laid on that River. He marched that Day to *Voghera* and *Ponte Severna*, and the 13th to *Tortona*, which Place was immediately invested, and the Prince of *Darmstadt* was detached with the Horse and Dragoons to invest *Alexandria*. *Eugene* begun the 14th to raise Batteries against *Tortona*, and heard a great Blast on the Side of *Alexandria*, which was occasioned by the Blowing-up of a Magazine upon the Approach of his Cavalry. The 15th, his Highness received Advice from the Prince of *Darmstadt*, that the Blowing-up of the said Magazine had beat down a great Part of the Wall, and destroyed 2000 Men; whereupon his Highness resolved to leave a Detachment under the Palatine General *Iselbach* before *Tortona*, and march with the rest of his Forces to reduce *Alexandria*, before the Enemy could repair their Fortifications. The Town of *Tortona* sur-

1706 rendered that Day; but the Garrison retired into the Citadel.

The Siege of Alexandria. Prince *Eugene* arrived the same Evening on the Banks of the *Bormia*. The 16th, he laid Bridges on the *Tanaro*, and having passed that River with his Artillery, he encamped the 17th before *Alexandria*, taking Post within 400 Paces of the Works. The 18th, he erected a Battery, and carried on his Approaches the 19th and 20th with so much Application, that he begun to batter the Place on the 21st with his Cannon and Mortars, which obliged the Garrison to beat a Parley. They demanded the same Terms that were granted to the Garrison of *Pavia*; but Prince *Eugene* refused to give them any other than being Prisoners of War: He was pleased however to allow them, that they should keep their Baggage, which they submitted to, and delivered up a Gate in the Evening. The 22d, his Highness sent Count *Breuner* to the Camp before *Piccighittone*, to acquaint the Duke of *Savoy* with this Conquest, and confer with that Prince on the further Operations of War. His Royal Highness had sent a Detachment to reinforce Prince *Eugene's* Army; but the Enemy having made new Motions on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*, an Express was sent to order those Troops to halt. Count *Martigny* was detached the 20th, to take Possession of *Seravalle di Scrivia*, which is a Pass into the Territories of *Genoa*. The Enemy quitted the Town upon his Approach, and retired into the Castle with about 50 Men. They left behind them a Captain and 8 Soldiers. Several other Places surrendered within a few Weeks, and many of the Garrisons took on in the Emperor's Service.

I have related but some of the many Successes, which immediately followed the Battle of *Turin*. The Overflowing of Rivers, and bad Weather, stopt the Progress of the Allies, and obliged them to content themselves with blocking up the Places that

that were still in the Hands of the *French*. However, the Weather again proving somewhat favourable, the Duke of *Savoy* resolved to take *Casal*, the better to block up *Valencia*. His Royal Highness advanced with his Army the 17th of *November* before that Place, and the Town immediately surrendered, upon Condition, That the *French* Soldiers, sick and wounded, in the Hospitals and Cloisters, should have the same Terms as should be granted afterwards to the Garrison of the Castle. The Allies made the necessary Dispositions for opening the Trenches before that Fort, but they could not do it till the 26th at Night. The Palatines had that Day the Guard of the Trenches, and the Enemy made a terrible Fire upon them. Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Savoy* did all in their Power to encourage the Troops. In fine, the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War, on the 7th of *December*.

While these Things were transacting, the Marquis *de Florida*, Governor of the Citadel of *Milan*, seeing his Provisions grow short, sent a Deputation to the Magistrates, to declare, That if they did not supply him with the Necessaries he wanted, he would batter down their City. The Magistrates sent to Prince *Eugene*, and in the mean time concluded an Agreement with the Governor, whereby they promised to supply him with Provisions to the Value of 2000 Pistoles, upon Condition, That in case the Castle was attacked only on the Side of the Meadows and Gardens, the Garrison should not fire upon the City. Prince *Eugene*, charmed with the Bravery of this Governor, whom he had before summoned to surrender on Pain of receiving no Quarter in case of Refusal, consented to this Agreement; but with no other View than to gain Time, that he might draw together Troops to assist those employed in the Blockade, and have the Honour, in Person, of reducing this gallant old Officer.

Mean

1706

The Siege of *Casal*.

Bravery of the Marquis *de Florida*.

1706

An Attempt of the French to re-enter Italy frustrated.

Mean while the *French* Court, convinced of the Fault their Generals had committed in abandoning *Italy*, made all possible Efforts to resume their Footing there, in order at least to stop the Progress of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Savoy*. By marching their Troops again into *Piedmont*, and diverting the Allies that Way, they thought to disengage the Prince of *Vaudemont* and Count *Medavi*, who were closely wedged up in the *Mantuan*. Count *de Bezens* was sent to *Briançon*, to concert the Measures of this Expedition with the Dukes of *Orleans* and *La Feuillade*. They loaded 120 Waggon with Tents, bought up a great Number of Horses, and sent forwards 20 Pieces of large Artillery, and 36 Field-pieces. But the Duke of *Savoy*, informed of these Projects, detached 10,000 Men from his Army into *Piedmont*, with Orders to take Post at *Vellana*, and to secure all the Defiles through which the Enemy could pass at quitting the *Alps*. These Dispositions were so judiciously made, that the *French*, despairing to surmount so many Obstacles, desisted from their Design, and returned to their Winter-Quarters.

The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* unite their Armies and repair to *Turin*.

The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* having united their Armies, after they had been kept for some Time asunder by the violent Rains, and in Conjunction together obliged the Garrison of *Casal* to surrender Prisoners of War (as before related) their Highnesses thought proper to give the Troops some Repose during the rest of that Month, while their Winter-Quarters were regulated. All this Time the Works were repairing about *Turin*; to which Capital the Duke first, and afterwards *Eugene* and the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* repaired, in order to concert such Measures, upon this happy Turn of Affairs, as might put it out of the Power of *France* to be any longer the Terror of *Europe*. The Imperial Troops were sent into the *Parmesan* and *Placentin*;

Book IV. *Prince Eugene of Savoy.*

237

tin; and Prince *Eugene*, for their Support, levied large Contributions in Money, from the Duke of *Parma*, the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and other Princes and States. Those Princes complained, but to no Purpose. *France* had given them up, and *Eugene* was now Master in *Italy*, where 8 Months ago the Imperialists had scarce any Authority.

1706



THE



THE
HISTORY
OF
Prince *Francis-Eugene*
OF
S A V O Y.

BOOK V.

To the Taking of Lille, and the End of the Campaign in Flanders, Anno 1708.

1707

The Siege
of *Toulon*
projected.



It was agreed, among the Princes at *Turin*, that *France* should be attacked in her own Bowels, and that the next Campaign should open with an Expedition against *Toulon*. This Project, conceived by Prince *Eugene*, was kept inviolably secret till the Moment it began to be executed. In the mean time, that

that Prince sent an Express to the Emperor, to inform him of the Progress of his Arms in Italy; that the French had nothing left there but Cremona, Valencia, Final, the Castle of Milan, Modena, Nice, Suzza, Mantua, and Sabionetto; and that, in all those Places, they were so closely blocked up, that they must soon voluntarily surrender. The Emperor was so well satisfied with the Conduct of Eugene, that Prince Lewis of Baden being dead, his Imperial Majesty offered the Command of the Army on the Rhine to his Serene Highness, proposing to send Count Stahrenberg into Italy. Eugene, loth that any other should have the Honour of restoring Peace in the Countries he had just conquered, refused the Emperor's Offer in such a Manner, that Joseph did not think fit to make it a second Time, but sent the Margrave of Bareuth in the Place of Prince Lewis, and Count Stahrenberg into Hungary, where Prince Ragotski was still formidable.

1707

Eugene
sends the
Emperor a
State of
Affairs, and
refuses the
Command
on the
Rhine:

His Imperial Majesty likewise, notwithstanding that his Father had resolved never to dismember the Spanish Monarchy, in Acknowledgment of the Duke of Savoy's Fidelity, made a Cession to that Prince of the Duchy of Montferrat, with the Cities of Valencia, Alexandria, Momellino, and the Valley of Sesia. This was done with the Consent, and in the Name of King Charles III. France would never have granted the Duke of Savoy such Advantages, if he had continued constant in her Interest. Lewis XIV consented to flatter his Vanity and his Avarice, by marrying his Grandson to the Daughter of his Royal Highness, and remitting him large Sums of Money: But Ambition of Conquest was too predominant in that Monarch, for him ever to give away one Foot of Territory; and the same Ambition prevailed no less on the Duke of Savoy, than either his Avarice or his Vanity. Joseph gratified two of these three Passions, and England and Holland the

The Duke
of Savoy
gets more
by the Al-
lies than
he could do
by France.

1707

the third, by their Remittances in ready Money. No Wonder, therefore, that his Royal Highness continued steady in this last Alliance, which left him nothing farther to wish for.

Instances
of the Em-
peror Jo-
seph's Re-
solution.

As the Emperor *Joseph* was liberal and grateful, so was he resolute and vindictive. The *Ferrarese* and *Bolognese*, Provinces of the Holy See, paid largely towards the Contributions raised by Prince *Eugene*. The Pope complained in high Terms, but was mistaken when he imagined that *Joseph* would be thus wrought on. His Imperial Majesty approved of Prince *Eugene's* Maxim; That the Neutral Provinces, which no otherwise suffered by the War, ought to pay those Arrears to the Troops for which the Finances at *Vienna* were insufficient. This begot a great Misunderstanding between the Papal and Imperial Courts, and the Emperor was thus revenged on the Holy Father for acknowledging *Philip V* King of *Spain*. His Majesty likewise (what his Father durst not attempt) had put the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* under the Ban of Empire, torn the Draught of their Diplomas, set a Price on the Head of the former, brought his Sons Prisoners into *Stiria*, reduced them to the Order of plain Counts, and disposed of most of the *Bavarian* Estates. The Outcry raised on this Occasion had no Effect on *Joseph*, who continued unmoved.

A Review
of the
Transacti-
ons in 1706.

Prince *Eugene* was all this Time at *Turin*, making necessary Preparations for the ensuing Campaign. As it was less successful than the former had been, which brought the *Austrian* Affairs into the best Situation they ever appeared in, it is proper to take a short Review of what passed, in the several Seats of War, during that memorable Year 1706, when *Turin* was relieved, and the *French* were driven out of *Italy* by Prince *Eugene*.

* *France*, being sensible that a defensive War would at last terminate in her Ruin, and having found

* State of *Europe* for *January* 1707.

1707

found Means, contrary to the Expectations of all the World, to retrieve the Losses she sustained in the Year 1704, at least so far as to disappoint the great Designs of the Allies in the Year 1705, on the *Moselle*, in *Italy*, and almost every-where else, except in *Catalonia*; resolved to make an extraordinary Effort, and to act offensively every-where in the Year 1706. They sent a strong Squadron to destroy the *English* Plantations in the *West-Indies*, and succeeded but too well against *St. Christopher's* and *Newis*. They made such early Preparations in *Europe*, as to be in a Condition to take the Field before the Allies.

Barcelona was the first Object of their Arms. The Siege Their Fleet was in a Readiness to put to Sea by the latter End of *February*; and the Duke of *Anjou*, slighting the *Portuguese*, left the Frontiers of *Spain* on the Side of *Portugal* naked, and with all his Forces moved towards *Catalonia*, to attack *Barcelona* by Land. The Measures were so well concerted, that the Grand Admiral of *France* was to arrive before that Place at the same Time that the Army under the Duke of *Anjou*, and another from *Roussillon*, should invest it by Land. Had these Measures taken Effect, beyond Dispute, humanly speaking, *Barcelona* had been taken, and King *Charles* made Prisoner therein; for the Succours from *England* and *Holland* were not ready: But, in this critical Moment, Providence interposed, and sent such a Storm, as dispersed the *French* Fleet, and retarded the Siege for a whole Month; which gave Time for the Allies to come up with their Squadrons, and relieve the Place. The *French* Fleet ran into *Toulon* upon their Approach, and the Duke of *Anjou* was obliged, the 12th of *May*, to raise the Siege, which he had carried on ever since the 3d of *April*. That Prince, having lost a considerable Number of Men before the Place, left all his Cannon, Ammunition, Sick, and Wounded, in his Camp. His Return to *Madrid*

M by

1707 by *Arragon* being cut off by the *Miquelets*, and the Troops the Earl of *Peterborough* had brought from *Valencia*, he took his Way by *France* and *Navarre*.

Progress of the Allies in Spain. While the Duke of *Anjou* was before *Barcelona*, the Confederate Army in *Portugal* took the Field. Having taken *Alcantara*, they advanced to *Placentia*, and even as far as the Bridge of *Almeras*, in the Way to *Toledo* and *Madrid*, driving before them the Duke of *Berwick*, who had but a Handful of Men: But a false Rumour of the Taking of *Barcelona* being spread by *French* Emisaries, the *Portuguese* did not think fit to proceed any farther; and from thence marched back to *Ciudad Rodrigo*, which they took without any Resistance. They were then informed of the Raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*; whereupon they marched to *Salamanca*, and from thence directly to *Madrid*, where they arrived the 24th of *June*, and caused King *Charles* to be proclaimed King of *Spain* the 3d of *July*, to the general Satisfaction of the People. All the World did then believe that *Spain* was recovered to the House of *Austria*.

Rendered ineffectual.

We shall not attempt to give the Reason why King *Philip* was sooner at *Madrid* with his Army than his Rival, tho' the Way he took thro' *France* and *Navarre* was much longer and more difficult. The common Report is very little to the Credit of King *Charles*. Whatever it was, the Enemies growing much superior, that Prince, being arrived at *Guadalaxara*, was obliged to retire into *Valencia*; and was so closely pursued by the *French*, that the Retreat of the Confederate Army was very glorious to the Generals who had the Direction thereof. The Confederate Fleet reduced in the mean time *Carthagea*, *Alicant*, *Yvica*, and *Majorca*, to the Obedience of King *Charles*. But the Hopes of a general Revolution in *Spain* were frustrated, when the Allies thought it infallible.

Madrid,

Madrid, Segovia, and other Places, returned to the Obedience of the French; and the Portuguese Army being in Valencia, the Enemy had the Opportunity to retake Placentia, Alcantara, and other Places on that Side.

1707

The most Christian King having resolved to invade the Empire, and penetrate once more into *Bavaria*, Marshal *Villars* attacked the German Lines of *Drusenheim* the latter End of *April*, forced them, took *Drusenheim* and *Haguenau* a few Days after, raised the Blockade of *Fort Levis*, and would, in all likelihood, have accomplished his Ends, had not the total Defeat of the *French* at *Ramillies* obliged the Court of *France* to detach almost all their Forces from *Alsace* for the *Netherlands*. That General, being so weakened, could do nothing offensively. Yet he stopt the Progress of the *Germans*, who had much ado to assemble an Army sufficient to venture over the *Rhine* to provide *Landau*. The Army of the Empire, which should have been 120,000 strong, hardly made 10,000 effective Men.

The Campaign on the Rhine.

The Armies did not take the Field so soon in the *Netherlands*, and it was the Middle of *May* before they encamped; the *French* in the Neighbourhood of *Louvain*, and the Allies near *Tongeren*. The *French* had in their Army the Flower of their Forces. They knew that the *Lunenburghers* and *Hessians* were on the *Rhine*, and the *Prussians* at a great Distance. They had also some Assurances given them, that the *Danes* could not join the Allies so soon as they did; and being besides encouraged by the Advantage the Duke of *Vendome* had obtained at *Calcinato*, they resolved to attack the Allies before all their Troops were come together. In order thereto, they drained all their Garrisons, and, confiding in their Superiority, marched towards *Judoign*, with a Design to fight the Allies.

In Flanders.

1707

The Battle
of Ramil-
lies.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, being informed of their Motions, held a Council of War with the Deputies of the States and *M. d'Auverquerque*, wherein they resolved to march directly to the Enemy; and on the 23d of *May* happened the memorable Battle of *Ramilles*, where the Conduct and Bravery of his Grace shined in a most conspicuous Manner. The Action did not last a great while; but the Rout and Confusion of the Enemy cannot be paralleled. The famous Troops of the Household being defeated, their whole Army run away, leaving their Baggage, Colours, and Cannon behind them; and the Elector of *Bavaria* and Marshal *Villeroy* narrowly missed being taken. The victorious Army pursued them without any Loss of Time, which hindered the Enemy from rallying their Troops. *Louvain, Malines, Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, Oudenard*, and, in short, the Provinces of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, submitted to King *Charles*; and *Ossend*, which held formerly a Siege of above 3 Years, surrendered in 8 Days. The Confusion of the Enemy was so great, that they could not entirely rally till they came within their ancient Lines, between the *Scheld* and the *Lys*. It was then that the French King sent for the Duke of *Vendome* from *Italy*; "It being necessary (says his Majesty in the Patent of that General) to put at the Head of our Army in *Flanders* a General who may gain the Confidence of Officers and Soldiers, and restore to the Troops that Spirit of Fortitude and Boldness so natural to the French Nation."

M. de Vendome's Caution.

That General being arrived, found a great Army ready to act; for the Detachments they had received from the *Rhine* consisted of 52 Battalions and 60 Squadrons: But *M. de Vendome*, being unwilling to risque the Glory he had gained in *Italy*, contented himself to make Lines and Entrenchments, and was an Eye-witness of the Taking of

Menin

Menin and *Aeth*, without making the least Motion to relieve those Places. This great Caution gained him the Confidence of the Soldiers, who concluded they should never fight under his Command. *Dendermonde* was taken at the latter End of the Campaign. It was the bad Weather, and not *M. de Vendome*, that put a Stop to the farther Operations of War.

1707

The fatal Blow the *French* had received at *Ra-*Recapitu-
millies, and their Disgrace before *Barcelona*, which lation of
happened in the same Month, made People be- the Cam-
lieve, that they would give over their Designs paign in
against *Turin*: But the Preparations for that Siege Italy.
being made, they, thinking it impossible that Prince
Eugene should ever attempt to relieve the Place,
resolved to besiege it, in Hopes that the tak-
ing that Capital, and the entire Reduction of
Piedmont, which they thought a sure Game, would
make Amends for their other Losses. The Prince
found here a Task worthy of his great Courage
and Abilities: For the *French*, who, (as we have
related in the Beginning of that Campaign) had
surprised the Imperialists, and forced them to re-
tire over the *Adige*, had so well secured the Passes
of that River by Lines and Entrenchments, that the
Duke of *Vendome* boasted it would be the *ne plus*
ultra of the Imperialists. These Difficulties did
not dishearten *Eugene*, who, being supplied with
Money from *England*, and reinforced by the *Pa-*
latines and *Saxe-Gothans*, did not stay for the *Hes-*
sians coming up, but passed the *Adige* by a Stra-
tagem, and afterwards the Canal *Bianco*, the *Tar-*
taro, the *Po*, the *Panaro*, the *Secchia*, and other
Rivers; gained two Days March of *Vendome*; ar-
rived in *Piedmont* without any Opposition; at-
tacked the Enemy with so much Courage and
Conduct, that the Entrenchments were forced, the
whole Army of the *French* routed, and forced
over the *Alps* without Baggage or Cannon. *Turin*
was thus delivered from a long Siege; all the

1707

Places taken from the Duke of *Savoy* in *Piedmont* were recovered; the Passes of the Valley of *Aosta* secured; the whole Dutchy of *Milan*, except a few Castles, reduced to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*; the Prince of *Vaudemont* and Count *Medavi* were forced to retire under the Cannon of *Mantua*; and the *French* Interest was sunk for ever in *Italy*.

France
makes Pro-
posals of
Peace,
which are
rejected.

France, being shaken by the many Blows we have mentioned, and some intestine Convulsions occasioned by want of Money, thought it necessary to offer Conditions of Peace, and made use of the Elector of *Bavaria* to propose some Conferences to the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Deputies of the States: But the Queen and the States, knowing by Experience the Artifices of the *French*, refused to treat; and, to prevent the ill Consequences of Reports that might be raised of clandestine Negotiations, her Majesty and their High-Mightinesses caused the Letters of the Elector, and the Answers of the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Deputies of the States, to be communicated to all the Ministers of the Allies at the *Hague*.

This was the Situation of Affairs, when Prince *Eugene*, after taking some short Repose, began to think of reducing the few Places in *Italy* which yet held out for the House of *Bourbon*. The Marquis *de Florida*, Governor of the Castle of *Milan*, demanded new Contributions, which the Prince had no Mind to grant: He amused him, however, with treating on the Terms of them, till all Things were ready for besieging that Citadel in Form. As *Milan* is one of the largest and finest Cities in *Europe*, its Citadel may be called a City by itself, and a very strong one too. It is above a Mile in Compass, advantageously situated upon an Eminence, and contains a Number of fine Houses, spacious Streets, a very good Arsenal, Springs that never fail, and many other Conveniences of Life. It has such Command of the City,

The Cita-
del of *Mi-*
lan de-
scribed.

City, that the Citizens, before *Prince Eugene's* Arrival, trembled at the Governor's Threats: But now, such Security did they place in his Highness's Presence, they gave no Regard to any Thing the Marquis thundered against them. 1707

At last, the Time of Truce being expired, that Governor, perceiving he had been the Dupe of that Place. *Prince Eugene*, began to throw Bombs and red-hot Bullets into the City. *Eugene* had distributed a Number of Men in all the Quarters of the Place, who, by extinguishing the Fire as soon as kindled, prevented any great Damage. His Highness also informed the Governor, that if he did not desist from firing, he should be hanged as soon as the Place was taken. The Marquis resolutely answered, That this would not be suddenly; and that he hoped to die either with Hunger or upon the Breach, and not by the Hands of an Executioner. When the Prince saw he could make no Impression on the Governor, he threw a Number of Billets into the Citadel, inviting the Officers and Soldiers to surrender, and promising them Advancement in the Imperial Troops. One *Spanish* Lieutenant only, with his Detachment, deserted to the Allies. In a Word, *Prince Eugene* was reinforced with 8000 Men, and 36 Pieces of Cannon, and the Siege went on with great Vigour. A great many Lives were lost in the Attacks, and in the Sallies made by the Besieged.

In this Manner Things were going on, when The *French* Advice came that the Citadel of *Modena* had surrendered to General *Wetzel*, and that the *French*, evacuating despairing to keep any Footing in *Lombardy* with *Italy*. only 7 or 8000 Men, began to think of retiring out of *Italy* before their Retreat was cut off, which they had great Reason to foresee would be the Consequence of Taking the Castle of *Milan*. Lieutenant-General *St. Pater* came with a Passport to *Prince Eugene*, to sound the Inclinations of his Highness, who had received Power to treat with

1707

him, either in Person or by his Commissaries. An Agreement was soon made concerning *Milan*; and presently after *St. Pater* had left that Place, an Order came to the Marquis *de Florida* to evacuate the Castle. The Counts *Thaun* and *Schlick* were then nominated by his Highness, and *M. de la Faveliere* was sent by Marshal *Medavi*, to adjust the Terms of giving up all the other Fortresses held by the *French*. *De la Faveliere* brought with him a written Paper, containing 43 Articles, which being examined by the Imperial Commissaries, and such Alterations having been made in it as Prince *Eugene* thought proper, was converted into a Treaty, and ratified by his Serene Highness and the Duke of *Savoy* on the one Part, and the Count *de Medavi* on the other.

Which
they per-
form.

Eugene
made Go-
vernor-
General
of *Milan*.

In Consequence of this Treaty, the *French* began to retire, having nothing left of the prodigious Riches they brought into *Italy*, but a few worn-out Equipages; nor of all their vast Projects, but the Mortification of a shameful Defeat. What was now wanting to the Glory of Prince *Eugene*? He arrived in *Italy* the Day his Army lost a Battle; yet, in less than a Year, had not an Enemy there to encounter with. The Emperor could not conceal his Joy on this happy Occasion, nor would he omit testifying his Gratitude to the Author of all this Success. With this View he nominated Prince *Eugene* Governor and Captain-General of the City and Dutchy of *Milan*, and procured the necessary Patents for that Purpose from the King of *Spain*. The Ducal Palace was illuminated when these arrived, Bonfires and Fireworks were every where seen, and the Fountains ran with Wine in many Parts of the City. His Serene Highness then published a Proclamation, requiring all Ranks and Degrees of Men to swear Allegiance to *Charles III*, King of *Spain*. He was himself also solemnly acknowledged Governor-General with great Magnificence, making a Publick

lick Entry thro' the City amidst the Acclamations of the People, who cried incessantly, *Long live King Charles our lawful Sovereign, and Prince Eugene our Deliverer and Governor!* *Te Deum* was sung at the Cathedral under a Discharge of the Artillery, and a sumptuous Entertainment was prepared in the Palace. 1707

His Serene Highness having made some new Regulations, and in particular added a Troop of Horse, consisting of 50 young Gentlemen, to the usual Guard of the Governor of *Milan*, he repaired to *Turin* at the latter End of *April*, to give the last Hand, in Conjunction with the Duke of *Savoy*, to the Preparations against *Toulon*. They agreed to communicate their Project to the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States-General, and to solicit the former to favour the Descent with her Fleet. After three Days Stay at *Turin*, his Highness hastened back to *Milan*, upon Advice of a Conspiracy carrying on at *Naples* in Favour of the House of *Austria*. It was formed by Cardinal *Grimani*, who had brought into it Cardinal *Pignatelli* Archbishop of *Naples*, and the Duke of *Monteleone* his Brother; and these had gained over many others of the *Neapolitan* Nobility. *Grimani*, certain of Success, communicated the whole Plot to the Emperor, who ordered Prince *Eugene* to send 10,000 Men towards *Naples*, under Count *Thaun*, to favour the concerted Insurrection. As the Prince had taken his Measures to make the Descent on *Toulon*, this contrary Order gave him some Uneasiness. Obligated however to obey, he commanded the Troops to advance. Count *Thaun* was already on the March, when Letters from the Duke of *Savoy* assured the Prince that he was in Hopes to make the Emperor alter his Mind, and that he had wrote to him with that View. His Highness upon this sent an Express to Count *Thaun*, ordering him to suspend his March. He did so for the present: But *Grimani* so effectually urged to the Emperor the Necessity of not missing

Pr. Eugene
goes to Tu-
rin.

A Conspi-
racy in the
Kingdom
of Naples.

1707

Which
ends in a
Revolt to
the House
of *Austria*.

the favourable Opportunity, that the Prince was obliged to submit, and the Troops went forwards.

The *Neapolitan* Conspiracy, guided by such able Hands as the Ecclesiasticks, the most intriguing of Mankind, could not fail of Success. Priests, Cardinals, and Monks, all united their Interest, and the Populace rose in an Instant. Scarce a Governor did his Duty, some surrendering their Garrisons without being attacked, and others after a Siege of 3 or 4 Days. In a Word, there was a total Revolution throughout the Kingdom of *Naples*; which was the last glorious Effect of the Battle of *Turin*. The sending away of this Detachment, tho' it suspended the Project concerted by their Highnesses of *Savoy*, did not however defeat it. The *English* and *Dutch*, who had that Expedition much at Heart, sent their own Troops into *Naples*, to replace those of the Emperor, and Prince *Eugene* returned to *Turin* in the Middle of *June*. The *British* Fleet, consisting of 40 Men of War and 60 Transports, arrived over-against *Final*; and the *French*, who observed these Preparations, could not divine where the Storm would fall. They posted Troops in all the Passages of the *Alps*, under the Marshal *de Tessé*.

March of
the Allies
towards
Toulon.

* All the necessary Dispositions for opening the Campaign being made, the Van-guard of the Army designed for *Provence* marched the 2d of *July* from *Busco* to *Borgo*, within 5 Miles of *Coni*; and the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* arrived there the same Evening. The 3d, they decamped before Break of Day, and marched to *Limon*, where they halted the 4th, and distributed Provisions to the Army. The 5th, they passed the *Col de Tende*, and, after a most difficult March of 10 Hours, through Rocks and Precipices, came to the Town of *Tende*. The 6th, they decamped again early, and having gained a Defile, marched
nine

* From the Journal of this Expedition, published by Authority.

nine Hours, and came to *Broglia*, from whence some Troops were detached to dislodge a Party of the Enemy from *Sospello*, who surrendered Prisoners of War upon the Approach of the Detachment. That Post being very important, the Duke of *Savoy* had caused the Castle to be invested by the Militia of the County of *Nice*. The 7th, the Army marched to *Sospello*, and halted there the 8th. The 9th, they continued their March, and passed the Mountain *Escarana*, from whence they discovered the Confederate Fleet, riding at an Anchor at the Mouth of the *Var*. 1707

His Royal Highness received Advice from *Nice*, Passage of which the Enemy had quitted, that they were hard the *Var* at Work on the Entrenchments along the *Var*, concerted with a great Number of Pioneers. Orders were hereupon sent to the Troops of the Rear to come up with all Speed, and the Van-guard marched the 10th, before Break of Day, to *Nice*. They were obliged to leave the direct Road, because the Enemy might have annoyed them in their March from the Castle of *Montauban*. The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* advanced immediately with a Detachment as far as the *Var*, and saw the Enemy working on their Entrenchments, from the Hills above *St. Laurence* down to the Sea along that River. Count *Beaufort*, Adjutant of the Imperialists, was sent at the same time two Leagues higher up that River, to view a Ford, and reported, that he had found the River passable, and rid thro' it, and that the Enemy had no Troops on the other Side : Whereupon his Royal Highness resolved to attempt that Pass the next Day, that the Enemy might not have Time to perfect their Entrenchments ; and the Attack was concerted with Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* in the following Manner. His Royal Highness resolved to march, with the main Body of the Army, to attempt the Passage, tho' the Enemy had already posted some Troops to defend it. The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* was

1707

Execution
of this
Project.

was ordered, with a great Detachment, to alarm the Enemy over-against *St. Laurence*, and make Dispositions to lay a Bridge at that Place; but not to make a real Attack, only to send his Foot in Boats, to take Post on the other Side, if he found a favourable Opportunity. The Admiral was to send, at the same time, several Men of War and Frigates, to cannonade the Entrenchments of the Enemy, and land some Troops, if it were found practicable.

According to these Resolutions, the Troops marched the 11th with a great deal of Resolution: But the Way being very difficult, it was almost 3 o'Clock before they came to the Banks of the *Var*. Four Men of War, commanded by Sir *John Norris*, being advanced into the River as near as possible, made such a terrible Fire upon the Entrenchments, that the Enemy quitted them. Sir *John* then landed with 5 or 600 Seamen and Marines, and took Post in their Entrenchments, which gave an Opportunity to the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* to send his Grenadiers in Boats to *St. Laurence*, where they took Post, the Enemy retiring with great Precipitation. About an Hour after the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* passed the River, at the Ford viewed the Day before, and the Cavalry and Dragoons were sent after the Enemy, who retired with the utmost Confusion: But the Country being very difficult, they could not overtake them, so as to fall on their Rear. They took, however, several Prisoners, who, as well as the Deserters, reported, that the Consternation of the Enemy could not be expressed; but that they daily expected the Marshal *de Tessé*, with fresh Troops from *Dauphiné*. They added, that 10 Battalions were to arrive the 12th in their Entrenchments; inso-much, that the Forcing of them, and the Passage of the *Var*, on which depended the Success of this Expedition, would have proved very difficult,
if

if not impracticable, had the Attack been deferred but one Day longer.

1707

The Duke of *Savoy* and *Prince Eugene* went on Board the Fleet the 14th, to concert farther Measures with *Sir Cloudefly Shovel*. It was agreed, The Fleet moves in Conjunction with the Army. that the Fleet should follow the Motions of the Land Army, keeping along the Coast, in order to second any Attack that should be found necessary. That Day the Army continued at *St. Laurence* on the *Var*, where they were joined by some Cavalry of the Troops of *Savoy* and *Saxe-Gotha*, under the Command of *Baron de Falkenstein*. The Enemy quitted the Castle of *St. Paul*, which a Detachment of Imperialists took Possession of, and found in it some Pieces of Cannon and Ammunition. The 15th, the Army marched by Break of Day, leaving only 150 Men at *St. Laurence*, and 50 in *St. Paul*, and advanced to *Biot*, a small Place on the Coast. The 16th, they advanced to *Cannes*, another Town on the Coast. As they passed by *Antibes*, the Enemy fired upon them, but without Effect; as they did afterwards from the Island of *St. Margaret* to as little Purpose. The Troops being very much fatigued, they continued near *Cannes* the 17th: But a Detachment was sent to *Frejus*, to get Intelligence of the Enemy. The Governor of *Antibes* detached a small Party of Men, to take a View of the Confederates Camp. These were all taken Prisoners. The Army was joined in that Camp by two Regiments of Horse, which had been left behind, and Orders were sent to the Palatine and *Hessian* Cavalry to hasten their March. The 18th, they marched about One in the Morning, and their Vanguard came to *Frejus*: But the March was so difficult, and the Heat of the Day so excessive, of the Difficulties of the March. that Part of the Army could not come up to the Camp; and, as they wanted Water in their March, several Soldiers fell down dead. The Country being so difficult, by reason of the narrow

1707

row Passes and Defiles, the *French* might easily have hindered their March: But the Enemy still retired, and left only Detachments in several Places, to take an Account of their Motions.

The Allies continued the 19th in their Camp at *Frejus*, where they were supplied with Bread, and joined by two Regiments of Horse. Here they received Advice, that a Palatine Regiment of Horse was arrived at *Cannes*; that the Artillery was near that Place, and that the rest of the *Hessian* Cavalry was come to *St. Laurence*. The 20th, at Night, their Cavalry marched from *Frejus*, and were soon after followed by the Infantry; and the Army encamped the 21st at *Arce*, or *les Ares*, on the River *Argent*. The same Day a Party of 90 Horse, which had been sent with the Count of *Beaufort* to get Intelligence of the Enemy, returned into the Camp, with Advice, That that Officer, being advanced too far, was cut off with 9 Men from the rest of the Party, and taken Prisoner. The Army decamped in the Evening, and having marched all the Night, came the 22d to *Luc*, notwithstanding the Weather was excessively hot. Here their Highnesses received Advice, That the *French* Troops which were to oppose their Passing the *Var*, were retired to *Toulon*, and that the Marshal *de Tessé* was assembling a Body of Troops on their Right. The Palatine Cavalry joined them, and was ordered to expect in the Camp the Arrival of the Artillery. The 23d, after a very long March, they came to *Pignau*; and two Parties, sent out towards *Cuers* and *Pignol*, reported, That the Enemy were retired, and that Marshal *de Tessé*, with 30 Battalions, was posted in the Mountains. The 24th, they continued in that Camp, where they were joined by the rest of the Palatine and *Hessian* Cavalry, but the Artillery could not come up. Two other Parties, that were sent out upon Intelligence, reported, That they had seen no Enemy, but had received

1707

ceived Information from the Country People, that they were retired to *Toulon*. They decamped in the Night, and the 25th came to *Cuers*, when the Cavalry advanced two Miles further to *Soliers*. Count *Breuner*, with 200 Horse and 100 Hussars, was ordered to advance towards *Toulon*. He fell in near *La Valette* with some Troops of the Enemy, consisting of regular Forces and Militia, of whom he killed several, and pursued the rest to the very Gates of *Toulon*; but seeing too many Forces coming upon him, he retired with considerable Loss. That Day their Highnesses received Advice, that the Enemy had put a great Number of Troops into *Toulon*, but could get no certain Account of their Number. The 26th, the Army advanced to *La Valette*, where the Duke of *Savoy* took up his Quarters. The Troops advanced nearer the Place, and encamped within half a League of the Outworks. Here their Right Wing was annoyed by the Detachments the Enemy had on the Hills, till the Imperial Grenadiers obliged them to quit those Posts.

The same Day the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince Their *Eugene*, and other Generals, went to take a Highnesses View of *Toulon* from the Hills, and saw that the take a View of *Toulon*. Enemy were encamped under the Cannon of the Place, and that their Camp was covered by a large Fort; that their Right Wing extended to the Walls of the Town, and their Left to some Hills of a difficult Access. They discovered, that the Town was not very strong: But it was judged, that the Taking of it would be a hot Service, by reason of the numerous Artillery the Enemy had on the Ramparts. It was judged also, that it was not practicable to cut off the Communication between the Place and the Enemy, and invest it, till they had made themselves Masters of the Hills. As there had for three Days been very stormy Weather, the Army was hindered from having any Communication with the Fleet; but their High-

1707

Highneffes were informed, that it lay at an Anchor the 26th, at the Isles of *Hieres*, without having received any Damage.

A Council
of War in
the Camp.

The 27th, the Generals went out again to take a View of the Enemy's Army, and a Gentleman was sent to desire the Admiral to come ashore, to assist in a Council of War. The 28th, the Scouts saw that the *French* continued to entrench themselves, and that they had received a Reinforcement. The same Day the Troops posted on the Hills were relieved, and 400 *Prussians* took Post on the Left, where the Enemy had a Fort in a Morass. Admiral *Shovel*, attended by the chief Officers of the Fleet, came into the Camp, and held a Conference with the Generals, after which 3000 Men were commanded to attack, on the 29th, a Post on the Hills, wherein the Enemy were entrenching themselves. According to this Resolution that Attack was made with Success.

Some Posts
on the Hills
carried.

The Enemy were beaten from their Post, and retired to some other Hills, from whence they made a great Fire upon the Confederate Troops, but did no great Damage. The same Day some small Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars were planted on that Hill. On the 30th, the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* and General *Zumjungen* were ordered to march before Break of Day with 3500 Men, to the Post that had been taken the Day before, and support General *Rhebinder* and Count *Konigsek*, who were ordered to attack the Enemy on the other Hills. Some Deserters reported that Day, that the Enemy had 4 Battalions and a Regiment of dismounted Dragoons in the Town, and 36 Battalions in the Entrenchments, and that they were assembling more Troops at *Riez*. The same Evening the Allies saw them bringing more Cannon to the Post they designed to attack. The Detachment of 3000 Men marched to fall upon the Enemy; and tho' the Ways were so difficult that they could go but two a-breast, they began to charge

charge before Break of Day. Being supported by the other Detachment, they soon beat the Enemy out of their Post, and one of their Officers of Note was seen to fall. The Allies found in that Post 4 Pieces of Cannon. They lost very few Men in the Action, tho' the Enemy fired upon them at once from near 100 Pieces of Ordnance. The Intrepidity both the Officers and Soldiers expressed on this Occasion, cannot be related. After they had taken the Ground, they proceeded to secure the Advantage they had gained; but found some Trouble to bring up the Artillery upon the Hills.

Having continued to work on their Batteries 5 or 6 Days, they finished them on the 7th of *August*, and began to fire upon a Man of War in the Harbour, which galled them very much, and against a Fort on the Sea-side. They joined the Works to cover their Batteries, and Orders were given to augment them on the Right. The same Day, Colonel *Pfefferkorn* was detached with 200 Horse to get Forage in the Mountains, and had several Skirmishes with Detachments of the Enemy and the Boors, who killed some of his Men. The Party brought in, however, a great Quantity of Forage; and Colonel *St. Amour*, with 400 Foot and 200 Horse, was sent to exhort the Country People, who were risen, to lay down their Arms, and return to their own Homes. The Enemy made a great Fire from their Batteries; and as the Duke of *Savoy* was returning, on the 8th, from viewing the Batteries and Approaches, the Marquis de *Sales*, First Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness, was killed by a Cannon Ball near his Master. Orders were this Day given to erect two new Batteries of 20 Pieces of Cannon each: But this proved a most difficult Work, because they could find no Earth to cover the Men. The 9th, 120 Gunners from the *English* Fleet, and 40 from the *Dutch*, came ashore to attend the Batteries,

1707

Batteries, which were carried on with all possible Expedition. The same Day the *French* made a Sally; but the Confederate Troops being every where on their Guard, obliged them to retire with the Loss of some Men.

Pr. Eugene
and D. of
Savoy
learn the
Enemy's
Strength.

Their Highnesses saw the Enemy very busy the 10th, in bringing another Man of War as near the Shore as they could, to batter the Camp of the Allies; and they made that Day a prodigious Fire. Deserters that came in reported, that the *French* were reinforced the 7th with 6 Battalions from the *Netherlands*, and that Day with 15 others; so that the Enemies had in their Entrenchments, or at *Aubagne*, 60 Battalions, besides 6 others towards *Brignoles*, under the Command of the Marshal *Medavi*, who was to march with a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot, towards *Grasse*, to possess the Defiles, and cut off the Retreat of the Allies. Upon this Advice, General *Fels* was detached the 12, with 1200 Horse, towards *Brignoles*, to observe the Motions of the Enemy, and cover the Foragers, who had several unlucky Skirmishes with the Boors, and the Parties of the Enemy.

Two new
Batteries
raised.

The same Day Orders were given to raise two new Batteries nearer the Town, the former being too distant to make a Breach. Ninety Pieces of Cannon were landed from the Fleet, to be placed on those Batteries. The 13th, they began to batter Fort *Lewis*, and the Great Tower, and also to make their Approaches against Fort *St. Margaret*. The Confederate Fleet came that Day to an Anchor in the Road; and a Squadron, under Rear-Admiral *Dilks*, forced the Enemy to abandon a Battery of 10 Guns, which they nailed up, and threw into the Sea. The *French* brought two other Ships into the Bay, and fired upon the Works of the Besiegers with above 100 Pieces of Cannon. They battered the Lines from another Battery of 40 Pieces, and were now actually erecting a third upon

upon a Hill. Marshal *Tessé* came into the Entrenchments the 11th, and assured the Generals, that he shortly expected 40 Battalions and 55 Squadrons.

1707

The 14th, some Ships approached nearer the Road, to invest the City more close, and the Troops continued to batter Fort *St. Lewis* with good Success. Their Highnesses had Intelligence, that the Enemy had formed some Design on their Posts: Whereupon, (besides 4 Battalions, who some Days before were planted on the Right) 3 Battalions of *Prussians* were placed on the Left, with Orders to be watchful, and to act as they should find Occasion. They had an Account likewise, that Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was sent out for Intelligence with two Officers and six Hussars, had fallen into an Ambush of the Enemy, and was seen to drop from his Horse. The Night following, the Enemy were quiet; but at Break of Day, next Morning, some Colours were perceived, which were supposed to be Signals made for beginning an Attack. It was full half an Hour before any Thing more appeared; but then, on a sudden, the Enemy came from the Hills with most of their Forces, and with great Vigour fell on the Right of the Imperialists.

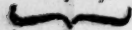
Their Highnesses hear they shall be attacked.

The Enemy fall on.

Prince *William* of *Saxe-Gotha*, who commanded the Posts on this Wing, and had been informed the Day before, that the Enemy were preparing to come and attack them, was the General who gave Notice of it to their Highnesses: He received a Confirmation of it by a Deserter in the Night; and in the Morning, seeing the Signal made by the Enemy for beginning the Attack, he sent his Adjutant to acquaint the Generals with it, and to desire Succours. He then disposed his Troops in good Order, and encouraged them to acquit themselves worthily. The Enemy attacked him on all Sides with great Fury, and were at first received bravely; but the Imperialists being overpowered by

Gallant Behaviour of the Pr. of *Saxe-Gotha*.

1707



by Numbers, fell into some Disorder. The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* put them into Order again, and animating them by his Presence and his Exhortations, led them on to the Enemy, whose Numbers encreased continually. At last the Allies, who could not be supported, were broke a second Time. The Prince, finding his Efforts to rally them once more did not avail, turned to about 30 Men, mostly Officers, that stuck to him, and said, "Friends, 'tis more honourable to perish here, than to have it said, The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* was beaten out of his Works." Presently after, his Highness receiving a Shot under the Left Eye through his Head, and another in his Body, fell dead on the Ground. Most of those that kept with him dropt likewise on the Spot. This brave Prince was lamented by all Persons high and low, for his great Courage and good Conduct.

He is killed

The Allies
defend
themselves
bravely.

A long and brave Defence was still made in a Cassine, and in a small Fort at the Bottom of the Hill of *St. Catherine*, where the *Hessian* Colonel *Sibelsdorff* commanded; and some Troops were detached from the Camp to support him: But it being at a pretty great Distance, the Enemy, by their superior Numbers, forced his Posts before those Troops could come up. The Attack on the Left was as vigorous as that on the Right; but was not made with so many Men, nor had it the like Success: For the Enemy were so well received, especially by the 3 Battalions of *Prussians*, that they were repulsed with great Loss. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* contributed not a little to the Defence of that Wing; his Highness causing two Regiments of his Dragoons to dismount, and with all Expedition advancing with them in Person. The Enemy being Masters of the Entrenchments on the Right, surrounded a Detachment on the Hills; but a Palatine Officer, who took on him the Command of that Detachment after the Death of his Colonel, found a Way by which to retire.

When

When he was got up the Hill, however, his Rear was attacked: But he lost only a few Men: For Count *Harach*, with 6 Battalions and some Horse, came in to his Assistance, and brought him off.

1707

Marshal *de Tefse*, to make the best Advantage of his Success, extended his Troops from the Right of the Hills almost to the Duke of *Savoy's* Head-Quarters. As this made their Highnesses judge that the Enemy had caused all their Forces to advance against them, it was resolved that the whole Confederate Army should move up and give them Battle: But the *French* presently drew off, after having levelled the Works on the Right, and burnt the Wood, with which, for want of Earth, the Besiegers had made Causeys to pass from one Eminence to another. In this Action, no General Officer, but the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, was killed. Prince *Eugene* was in great Danger of his Life from the Bursting of a Bomb, which covered him with Dirt, but providentially did him no other Hurt. Six Hundred Soldiers and Subaltern Officers were killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners. After the Action two Regiments of Horse were sent to *Soulieres*, to keep open the Communication with Count *Fels*, and to cover the Rear of the Army, principally on the Road that goes from *Toulon* to *Soulieres*.

Marshal *de Tefse* avoids a general Engagement.

Fort *St. Margaret* capitulated the same Evening; Fort *St.* and the next Day the Garrison, consisting of a Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 other Officers, and above 100 Soldiers, marched out, and were made Prisoners of War. In the Fort were found 14 Cannon, four of them Demi-Culverines. The 17th, a pretty wide Breach was made in Fort *St. Lewis*, and the Enemy worked upon a Battery on their last Tower, to hinder the Approach of the Confederate Fleet. The Besiegers saw that their Bombs, which they began to throw two Days before, had set fire to several Houses in the City. Count *Barwer* beat a Party of the Enemy from a Post

1707

Fort St.
Lewis
abandoned.

Post called *La Val*; and Colonel *St. Amour* and Count *Fels* made several Prisoners.

The Breach made in Fort *St. Lewis* being viewed, and Dispositions made for an Assault, Baron *Rhe-binder*, Field-Marshal General, caused the Grenadiers, who were commanded out for that Service, to advance the 19th in the Morning. The Enemy abandoned the Fort in Disorder, and saved themselves in Shallops. The Allies entering the Fort, found in it 23 Pieces of Cannon, most of them 36 Pounders, and some Ammunition, with a good Number of Bullets and Bombs, 1500 Cartouches, 40 Barrels of Powder, and several Matches burning, which they put out. The Enemy had thrown into the Sea 26 Pieces of Cannon, that were placed in a Battery on the Shore, most of them 36 Pounders.

The Princes
agree to
raise the
Siege.

Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Savoy*, seeing it impracticable to succeed in their Expedition, called a Council of War, in which it was unanimously agreed to raise the Siege. Orders were thereupon given to embark the Artillery and Ammunition, as also the Sick and Wounded. An Adjutant-General having been sent the Day before, to the Rendezvous without the Camps, to treat of an Exchange of Prisoners, brought Advice, that Marshal *de Tessé* expected the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry*, and *Berwick*; that M. *d' Arenes* was coming with some Battalions from *Rouffillon*; and that in 5 Days Time Marshal *Tessé* would have 100 Battalions in his Camp, where he had 70 already. All the Ammunition and Artillery, with such Soldiers as were sick, or judged unable to make long Marches, were got on board the 20th. The same Evening their Highnesses having received Advice, that the Enemies were preparing to attack them, and had commanded all the Boors to take up Arms, to secure the Passes, and cut off their Retreat; it was resolved to decamp without any further Delay; and in that View they blew up the Fort of *St.*

Margaret.

Margaret. The Fleet drew in the Morning as near the Place as possible, and the Bomb Vessels, supported by the light Frigates and Long-Boats, under the Command of Rear Admiral *Dilks*, began to bombard the Town and Harbour with a great deal of Fury, notwithstanding the Enemy made a terrible Fire upon them. Soon after they saw a great Flame in the Town and Harbour.

In the Evening Orders were given to the Troops to be in a Readiness to march, which they did in 5 Columns, with so much Order and Secrecy, that the Enemy did not perceive it, tho' they left nothing in their Camp. The 22d, the Army arrived at *Cuers*, when Count *Bielk*, who was left behind with a Detachment to cover the Rear, reported, that the Fires in the Town had continued all Night, and that he had seen eight Men of War in Flames. The 23d, they encamped near *Pignau*; except the Troops under General *Fels*, who was ordered to continue at *St. Luc*, that being a Pass of great Importance to cover their Retreat. Their Highnesses took the same Route by which they had advanced. Having passed the River *Argent*, upon Advice that the Enemies were marching with a Detachment of 4 Regiments of Dragoons and several Battalions, besides the Boors, Major-General *St. Rhemi* was detached with all the Grenadiers to possess the Pass of the *Esterelle*, which proved a very seasonable Precaution. General *Fels* having joined the Army, was sent towards *Cannes*, to secure several Defiles wherein the Enemy might have very much incommoded them: But this prevented any such Attempt, and the Detachments had only some Skirmishes with 5 or 600 Boors, of whom they killed several, and took some Prisoners. These were released, and ordered to tell their Comrades, that if they did not retire, the Army would destroy their Country with Fire and Sword; which Menace had a very good Effect. As it was judged that the Garrison

1707

The Army
decamps.Several
Passes se-
cured.

1707

They re-
pass the
Alps.

of *Antibes* would again offer to disturb their March, a Detachment under the same General *Fels* was sent to block it up; and Lieutenant-Colonel *Eben*, with 3000 Horse, was detached to *Grasse* to observe the Enemy. He found the Inhabitants in Arms, but they durst not make any Resistance, and he took Possession of one of the Gates. By the 1st of *September* the Troops had passed the *Var*, and were encamped near *Nice*.

His Royal Highness taking his March by the Valley of *St. Martin*, through the most difficult Roads that ever were seen, passed the *Col de la Fenestre*, in the climbing of which Mountain his Troops spent 10 Hours. He arrived on the 6th with his Vanguard at *Salusso*. Prince *Eugene*, with Part of the Army, retired through the *Col de Tende*. As they were descending the Mountains, a great Number of Boors fired upon his Men, and endeavoured to take some Baggage; but were repulsed. *Eugene* and the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* were in great Danger of their Lives; for as they were giving Orders for the March of the Baggage and the Rear, the Boors made a Discharge upon them. Their Highnesses, however, received no Hurt. As soon as the Rear of the Allies was over the *Var*, several Squadrons of the Enemy appeared on the other Side, and, as the Allies decamped, they passed that River, and followed them for some Miles: But the Retreat was made in so good Order, that they durst not venture to attack.

Suza at-
tacked.

A great Council of War having been held, to consider whether they should make any other Attempt before the Troops marched into Winter-Quarters; the Duke of *Savoy* proposed to attack the Fortrefs of *Fenestrelle*, in the Valley of *Pra-gelas*: But Prince *Eugene*, perceiving that the Attack of *Suza* appeared more practicable than that of *Fenestrelle*, persuaded the Duke to let him undertake it. The Army then marched towards *Pignerol*, where they divided into two separate Bodies.

Bodies. The Duke of *Savoy* advanced towards *La Perouse*, to give a Jealousy to the *French* from the Valley of *St. Martino*, and some other Places on that Side; and Prince *Eugene* marched directly for *Susa*, and caused the Posts about it to be secured in the Night, between the 19th and 20th of *September*; whereupon the *French* quitted the Town and retired into the Castle. They abandoned afterwards the Redoubt of *Catinat*, and that called *La Branette*, wherein they left 17 Field-pieces, which enabled the Allies to batter the Castle with the more Fury. At last the Garrison, seeing the Avenues so well secured that there was no Possibility for the *French* to relieve them, and observing, on the other Hand, that Prince *Eugene* was making the necessary Dispositions for storming the Castle; they beat a Parley the 4th of *October*, and offered to surrender upon honourable Terms: But Prince *Eugene* having signified, that they had no other Articles to expect, but the being Prisoners of War, they submitted thereto, and delivered up the Castle. The Prince was pleased to grant the Officers their Equipage, and the Garrison, consisting of 321 private Men, besides 30 Officers, were conducted to *Turin*. The Allies found in *Susa* a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions, besides 30 Pieces of Cannon and 6 Mortars in the Castle or Entrenchments. Prince *Eugene*, having given Orders for repairing the Breaches, arrived at *Turin* on the 7th; and, having assisted at a Council, in which the Winter-Quarters of the Troops were settled, he set out from thence for *Milan*.

The *English*, who had the Expedition against *Toulon* much at Heart, have laid the Blame of its Miscarriage on the Duke of *Savoy*, whose former Infidelity made him always suspected. Others charge it on the Revolution in *Naples*, which, say they, so long retarded one of the best-concerted Schemes that ever was, that the *French* had Time to provide against all Surprise; which they were

1707



not in a Condition to have done immediately after the Evacuation of *Italy*, when their Highnesses of *Savoy* would have made the Descent. Certain it is, that if this Project had succeeded, *France* had been utterly ruined. The Allies, joined by the Malcontents of the Country, might have pushed their Conquests to the Gates of *Paris*, and have marched thro' *France* into the *Netherlands*, as there was nothing to stop their Course. It was indeed owing to the Duke of *Savoy* that the Provencials did not rise in his Favour. He made them his Enemies by extorting Money from them; which seems to have been the greatest Fault he was here guilty of: For as to the receiving a Bribe from the *French* Court, it was never made appear.

Pr. Eugene
at Vienna.

While Prince *Eugene* was at *Milan*, he found Means to borrow Money of the States of that Dutchy for the Payment of his Troops. His Highness also demanded new Contributions of the neighbouring Princes, and some Provinces of the Pope's Dominions. These being received, he set out for *Vienna*, and had the Satisfaction of being complimented in the most polite Manner by his Imperial Master. "I am entirely pleased with your Conduct," said that Monarch, except only in one Particular, which is, that you expose yourself too much. Take care how you fall again into the same Fault, and remember that we shall have more Occasions for your Service." The Emperor then proposed to him the Command in the *Netherlands*, in Conjunction with the Duke of *Marlborough*; which *Eugene* willingly accepted; declaring, that as there was no more to do in *Italy*, he was ready to go whither his Majesty thought proper. He was ordered to take several Courts in his Way, there to execute Commissions of the utmost Importance.

State of
the War.

The Affairs of King *Charles* in *Spain* were now in a very equivocal Situation. The *French*, by winning the Battle of *Almanza*, had regained that Superi-

Superiority which they lost before *Barcelona*. In *Flanders*, tho' the Duke of *Vendome* had acted little, he had yet hindered *Marlbrough* from making any considerable Progress. Marshal *Villars* had rendered himself formidable on the *Rhine*, and the Empire seemed again in some Danger. In a Word, it was apprehended by many, that *France* would once more recover the Ascendant. There was no better Way to prevent it, than by associating *Eugene* with *Marlbrough*, that the *French* Power might be sufficiently employed in that one Quarter, against the two greatest Captains of the Age. For this Purpose the Prince, having received his last Instructions, set out from *Vienna* the 26th of *March*, and, passing thro' *Dresden* and *Hanover*, arrived at the *Hague* the 8th of *April*, two Days before the Duke of *Marlbrough*. These two Princes had several Conferences together, and with the Deputies of the States-General. It was resolved by the Allies to make their utmost Efforts in this Campaign; as the Emperor, disengaged from an *Italian* War, was able to do more in the *Netherlands* and on the *Rhine* than he had hitherto done. The Elector of *Hanover* was appointed to command on the *Rhine*; and Prince *Eugene*, having settled Things at the *Hague*, took another Tour to the Court of that Prince, to hasten his Electoral Highness into the Field. As Prince *Eugene* went to *Hanover* by the Way of *Dusseldorp*, where he conversed with the Elector-Palatine, he was not accompanied thither by the Duke of *Marlbrough*: His Grace however met him there, and joined with him in soliciting the Elector to draw together his Army with all Expedition.

1708

Pr. Eugene goes to the Hague.

He and Marlborough at Hanover.

I have before mentioned an *History of the Duke of Marlborough*, printing at the same time with this, and referred to that Work for some Particulars of the Campaign in 1704, when my two Heroes were in the Field together. As they have now made another Junction, which will be renewed

1708

newed thro' all the Campaigns in which *Marlborough* was employed, it is proper I should inform the Reader, that he must expect to meet with little here but what Prince *Eugene* immediately acted, or was principally concerned in ; the rest (to avoid Repetition in two Volumes of so small a Size) being reserved to adorn the Life of our *British* Commander.

Motions of Pr. *Eugene* till he marches to join the D. of *Marlborough*. *Eugene* went from *Hanover* to *Lipsick*, where he staid some Days with King *Augustus*. He then proceeded to *Vienna*, and was sent by the Emperor to *Frankfort*, where the Electors of *Hanover* and *Mentz* were met. After having conferred with those Princes on the present Circumstances of Affairs, his Highness gave out that he was going to the Baths of *Schlangenbad*, by the Advice of his Physicians ; but his real Design was to converse with the Count *de Rechteren*, Minister from the States-General. Marshal *Villars*, who knew the Prince, suspected some Mystery in this physical Pretence, and wrote concerning it to General *Janus*. He was not mistaken ; *Eugene* soon appeared on the *Moselle*, at the Head of 35,000 Men, to oppose the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Duke of *Berwick*. It was at first expected that the Strength of the War would be here : But the Elector of *Hanover* having drawn together his Army on the *Rhine*, to cover the Empire, *Eugene* abandoned the *Moselle*, to go and join his Army with that of *Marlborough*, who had not 65,000 Men to withstand the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendome*, at the Head of near 100,000.

His expeditionous March.

The Army of his Highness marched with such Diligence, that it was thought hardly possible to make so much Expedition. The necessary Measures being concerted, the Palatine Troops passed the *Moselle* near *Coblentz* the 28th of *June* ; and on the 30th Prince *Eugene* joined them in their Camp near *Sintzig*. The Saxons, Hessians, and other Troops, passed the *Moselle* on the 29th and 30th, at *Alchen* above *Coblentz*, and took their

their March thro' the *Meyersfelt*. These Troops 1708 all joined the 4th of *May*, near *Dueren*, in the Country of *Fuliers*; from whence Prince *Eugene*, He leaves finding it impossible to bring them up before the his Army. Duke of *Marlborough* would probably come to Action, set out the 5th for *Maestricht*, under a Guard of 100 Horse. His Cavalry arrived the 5th at *Hertogenrade*; but the Infantry continued about *Dueren*, expecting some Battalions that were left behind. The Chapter of *Cologne* sent a Deputy to compliment his Highness, and another to the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and desired them to keep their Troops under a strict Discipline in their Passage thro' that Archbishoprick. Prince *Eugene* arrived at *Maestricht* the 5th, where he was received by Major-General *Cadogan*, who complimented him on the Part of the Duke of *Marlborough*. The next Day he went through *Brussels*. Mean time, his Cavalry marched with so much Expedition, that they passed the *Maese* on the 6th and 7th, and encamped the 11th at *Vilvorde*. The French Army, which observed the Motion of that Prince, passed the *Moselle* at *Remich*, and continued its March for the *Maese*. They did not think fit to march with much Expedition, being afraid that this Motion of Prince *Eugene* was but a Stratagem to cover some other Design. The Elector of *Bavaria* said, " That they had to deal with a cunning Fox, who knew many Tricks; and that therefore they could not be too watchful to observe his Motions.

As the Projects of this Campaign, concerted between the Elector of *Hanover*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, could not be executed till the Arrival of this latter in the *Netherlands*, the Army of the Allies, notwithstanding what his Highness had expected, remained inactive till he came to their Camp. The Enemy did the like; but, in the mean time, had Recourse to their ancient Maxims, and attempted to surprize

1708
 { And joins
 the Duke
 of Marlbo-
 rough.

Brussels or *Antwerp*. Being disappointed in this, they found Means to seize *Ghent* and *Bruges*. His Highness arrived the 7th about Noon, and assisted in a Council of War: After which the Army advanced to *Asche*. The Generals, having examined the Difficulty of passing the *Dender* at *Alost*, where the Enemies were encamped to oppose it, resolved to march higher along that River, and cross it about *Aeth*. They sent back their heavy Baggage to *Dieghorn* near *Brussels*, and ordered Part of the Artillery to march by the Way of *Hall* and *Enghein*, by the Causey of *Mons*: So that being free of that Incumbrance, they advanced the 9th with greater Expedition to *Herfelingen*; and, continuing their March all Night, they arrived near *Guilenheim*. Here receiving Advice, that the Enemy had made no Motion to oppose their Passing of the *Dender*, they altered their Design of marching to *Aeth*, and resolved to pass it at *Lesfines*. They advanced thither the 10th, in four Columns, and the same Day encamped behind the *Dender* without any Opposition. The Generals made there, without Loss of Time, the necessary Dispositions for passing the *Scheld* near *Oudenarde* the next Day. In order thereto, Major-General *Rantzau* was commanded, with 8 Battalions, 8 Squadrons, some Field-pieces, and the Pontons, to lay Bridges on the *Scheld* between the Abbey of *Enaeme* and the Town of *Oudenarde*. Two Brigades of Foot marched next, to support the first Detachment. Then the whole Army followed, and the Earl of *Albemarle* brought up the Rear, with 4000 Grenadiers and 30 Squadrons.

Mean time, the Enemy had in some Manner invested *Oudenarde*, intending, by the Taking of that Place, to secure their late Conquests. But being informed of the March of the Allies, they recalled their Troops from that Neighbourhood, where they had lost many Men in a Rencounter with the Dragoons of *Wales*. They advanced imme-

immediately from *Alost* to *Gavre* the 10th, and 1708
 laid several Bridges on the *Scheld*, which they }
 passed the next Morning by Break of Day, march- The Ene-
 ing towards *Oudenarde*. They had the Precaution my passes
 to throw two Brigades into the Village of *Eyne* near the *Scheld*.
 that Town, who were ordered to break down the
 Bridges of the Allies, as soon as Part of their
 Army was passed, hoping by that Means to cut
 Part of their Army to Pieces. The Allies marched
 with extraordinary Diligence, tho' very much fa-
 tired in the preceding Days. The Van-guards
 of both Armies were in Sight, the River between
 them, while *Rantzau's* Detachment was laying
 the Bridges: But, as it was feared they might be As do also
 interrupted, the Battalions and Squadrons of the the Allies.
 Van-guard went over the Bridge of *Oudenarde*, to
 facilitate the Making of the Bridges; and two
 were already made when the Head of the Army
 came up. The Troops were sent over the River
 with all possible Speed, and Major-General *Ca-*
dogan, who marched before with the Van-guard
 to seize the convenient Posts, advanced to the
 Village of *Eyne*, where he discovered the two
French Brigades. They were advantageously
 posted; but he caused them to be attacked with *Cadogan*
 so much Vigour, that, after having killed a great beats two
 Part of them, the rest threw down their Arms, Brigades.
 and a whole Brigade, with the Brigadier who com-
 manded it, surrendered Prisoners. The Squadrons
 of the Van-guard attacked, with the like Success,
 the Enemies Horse posted behind the Village;
 which they broke, and took from them several
 Standards and Kettle-drums.

The *French* Generals, who seemed to direct
 their March towards *Tournay*, seeing that Engage-
 ment, and that the Confederate Troops were for
 the most Part over the *Scheld*, found themselves
 under a Necessity to make a Stand, and drew up
 in Battalia near the Castle of *Broan*, having in
 their Front several Defiles fenced with Ditches,

1708

The Battle
of Ouden-
arde.

Hedges, or Thickets. Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* drew up the Troops which had passed the River, and formed the Right Wing also near the Castle of *Broan*. After a Cannonading with some Field-pieces, the Fight began, and the Fire was most terrible, every Inch of Ground being disputed with the utmost Obstinacy: But the Confederate Troops, encouraged by the Presence of these two Heroes, animated by their Example, and led to the Charge by them in Person, broke the Enemies, and obliged them to give Ground. They attacked them with a Bravery that had seldom been equalled; and, tho' they were sometimes inferior in Number, they drove them from Post to Post, notwithstanding the Advantage of the Hedges and Ditches which covered them, and rendered the Approach exceeding difficult.

The Left Wing had not yet been able to act, because of the Defiles of *Broan*, and the great Compass they had been obliged to take about, to come at the Enemy. The Field-Marshal *d'Auverquerque*, who had been in a languishing Condition all the Winter long, was at the Head of that Wing, expressing a martial Vigour, and Impatience to fight, which 50 Campaigns had not been able to diminish in the least. He began to engage about Five o'Clock. He caused first Major-General *Weck* to pass with the Foot Brigades of *Wassenaer* and *Nassau Oudenburg*. These Brigades, supported by the Cavalry commanded by Count *Tilly*, took Post in a little Plain. Here they drew up in Sight of the Enemy, who retired beyond the Hedges and Ditches between *Broan* and *Lede*, towards the main Body of their Troops, where there was a terrible Fire. The Prince of *Orange* repaired thither, with Count *Oxenstiern*, and 4 Brigades of Foot, which took the Enemy in Flank, and drove them thro' the Hedges into the Woods. About Six o'Clock the Right, Left, and Center, were engaged at the same Time, and the Enemies, who

who gave Ground, fell in with some Infantry and Cavalry, which were attacking the rest of their Troops in the Hedges. 1708

This lasted about 3 Hours, during which Time The French the Fire was terrible, and the Fight very obstinate: routed. But at last the Enemies, seeing themselves attacked in Front and Flank, and being unable to withstand the Fury of the Confederate Infantry, resolved to retire. The King's Household, who had suffered very much from the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, at the Head of his Father's Cavalry, fled in the utmost Disorder, leaving many Prisoners behind them. The Dragoons favoured their Retreat, and received on Horseback several Discharges from the Foot of the Allies; so that they said with a great deal of Justice, that they sacrificed themselves for saving the Troops of the Household. They endeavoured afterwards to make their Escape, but were cut off by the Cavalry of the Allies. Out of 4 Regiments that were there, one half were cut in Pieces; and while the rest were considering how to open their Way through the Allies, some Adjutants came to offer them Quarter, if they would surrender Prisoners of War, which they accepted. Several other Squadrons and Battalions surrendered in the same Manner, being summoned by other Officers.

The Night put an End to this Action, so glorious to the Allies, and so fatal to the French. The latter at their Retreat left about 4000 Men Lost on the Field of Battle, and carried away 5000 both Sides wounded. Above 8000 Prisoners remained in the Power of the Victors, and amongst them above 750 Officers. The chief amongst them were the *Chevalier de Rohan*, the *Duke de St. Agnan*, the *Duke de Charost*, the *Marquis de Biron*, the *Marquis de Ruffey*, and some others, who obtained Leave to go for France upon their Parole. The *Marquis de Ximenes*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of *Roussillon*, and the *Sieur de la Bretefche*,

1708

Colonel of Horse, with a great Number of other Officers, were killed. The Allies had Major-General *Berensdorf*, the Colonels *Aderkas* and *Bolsen*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Hop*, and 42 other Officers, with about 1000 private Men killed; and the Brigadiers *Gaudeker* and *Berner*, 4 Colonels, 160 other Officers, and near 2000 Men wounded: But their Loss was sufficiently repaired by Deserters and Prisoners, *Germans*, *Switzers*, and *Savoyards*, who listd themselves in their Service; so that their Army was more numerous after, than before the Battle.

The Enemy pursued.

The Confederate Army continued in the Field of Battle till Break of Day, when perceiving that the Enemy were retired, Lieutenant-General *Bullau* was sent after the Fugitives, of whom he took a great many; while Brigadier *Portail*, with 8 Squadrons, pursued those that made their Escape towards the *Lys*, many of whom perished in that River, and 36 Officers and 300 private Men surrendered Prisoners.

Encomium of the Soldiers and Generals in this Action.

It cannot sufficiently be admired, that an Army, after a March, or rather Race of 3 or 4 Days, without resting more than a few Hours, could march the 11th 4 or 5 Leagues, pass so large a River as the *Scheld*, under the Nose of a superior Army, defeat two Brigades posted in a Village, beat a numerous Army, and drive them from Hedge to Hedge, as we have related upon faithful and authentick Memoirs. One will not wonder afterwards that the *French* Officers, Prisoners, should say, to excuse their Disgrace, that their Generals fell into several Mistakes, and that they had to deal with Devils. It has been justly observed, that if they took the Soldiers of the Confederate Army for Devils, they ought to have taken for Gods the Generals who commanded them. And indeed, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* being present every where, drawing up and animating the Troops, leading them

1708.

to the Charge, sharing the Danger with them, and making them triumph, more justly deserved to be called Deities than the old *Romans*, who assumed that Honour. The same Praises were due to the Field-Marshal *d'Averquerque*, who, forgetting his Infirmities and Age, was all the while on Horseback at the Head of the Cavalry, and commanded the Left Wing during the whole Action. Count *Tilly*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, (now King of *Great-Britain*) and other Generals concerned in this Engagement, discharged their Duty, in their several Stations, with great Reputation.

The next Day after the Battle, *Prince Eugene* repaired to *Brussels*, where his Troops from the *Moselle* were arrived. Here he had an Interview with his Mother, the Countess of *Soissons*; and having staid 3 or 4 Days, went and rejoined the Duke of *Marlborough* in his Camp at *Helchin*. It was agreed in a Council of War, to detach a large Party towards the *French* Territories, in order to raise Contributions, and draw the *French* Army out of their Lines along the Canal of *Bruges*: But this Feint being found ineffectual, and the Duke of *Vendome* still keeping entrenched, the next Resolution was to besiege some Place. *Prince Eugene* proposed *Lisle*, as a Prize most worthy of the victorious Army; the Town being exceedingly strong, and the Citadel the best Fortress in the World. The Duke of *Marlborough* readily came into, and the States Deputies at last approved of this Enterprize, the Execution of which *Eugene* took on himself, while the Duke of *Marlborough* covered the Siege against the *French* Army. The Siege of *Lisle* resolved on.

Orders being given, and Horses provided, for bringing up the heavy Artillery by the Way of *Brussels*, the utmost Precaution was taken to secure its March. *Prince Eugene* set out the 4th of *August* with General *Dopst*, to put himself at the Head of his Army, and fall on the *French*, in case

1708

case they made any Motion. Advice coming, that the Enemy had considerably reinforced the Troops they had posted at *Melle*, between *Ghent* and the County of *Alost*; that they had 35,000 Men encamped there, and that the Duke of *Burgundy* was gone thither; Prince *Eugene*, that he might secure *Brussels*, sent a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot to observe them, while himself took care that the Train of Artillery, which had joined him, should be brought safely to *Aeth*. The March of that Train, and the Arrival of his Highness at *Soignes*, made the *French* believe that the Siege of *Mons* was intended by the Allies; and therefore the Duke of *Berwick* threw 7 Battalions, 2 Regiments of Horse, and 1 of Dragoons, into that Place, and a great many Inhabitants removed out of the City.

Lille in-
vested.

The Artillery being safely arrived at *Pottes*, and all Things concerted, the Prince of *Orange* was detached with 31 Battalions, to take Post at *Marquette* upon the *Lower Deule*, within half a League of *Lille*, and Lieutenant-General *Wood* with 34 Squadrons marched to *Potteghem*. On the 13th of *August* Prince *Eugene* with the rest of his Army (making up in all 50 Battalions and 90 Squadrons) having passed the *Marc* at *Pont Tefsin*, invested the Town between that Place and the *Upper Deule*; while the Prince of *Orange* did the like between the *Upper* and the *Lower Deule*, so that the Enemy could put no further Reinforcements into the Place. As the Siege of *Lille* was the most memorable one that happened for many Years, and was under the immediate Direction of Prince *Eugene*, I shall insert a pretty large Extract from the Journal of it.

The Lines of Circumvallation were marked out the 14th, and the same Day the Pioneers began to work on them. The *French* Generals, who could not believe the Allies would undertake a Siege of that Importance, at such a Distance from their Magazines, were surprized at their

their March, and on the 12th burnt most of the Suburbs. The greatest Part of the Artillery arrived the 17th, under a Guard of 3 Battalions, and being covered by a great Detachment under Lieutenant-General *Withers*. Prince *Eugene* had his Quarters in the Abbey of *Loss*, and the *Engliſh* Generals had theirs in the Village of *Lambersart*. The Park of the Artillery, between the Bridge of *Marquette* and that on the *Marc*, was ſecured by a Line of Contravallation, which 5 Battalions were ordered to guard. While they were making their Preparations for opening the Trenches, and getting the Fascines in Readineſs, the Enemy made ſome new Works, and eſpecially at the Gate of *St. Andrew*. They fired very much upon the Be-
1708
Prince of Orange's Valet de Chambre ſhot by his Maſter's Side.
ſiegers, and on the 18th, in the Morning, one of the *Valets de Chambre* of the Prince of *Orange* had his Head ſhot off by a Cannon Ball, as he was dreſſing his Highneſs, who had his Clothes and Face all beſmeared with Blood. This obliged that Prince to remove, and take up his Quarters behind the Abbey of *Marquette*. The Garrifon conſiſted of 20 Battalions, and 7 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, commanded by Marſhal *de Boufflers*, who had under him 3 Lieutenants-General. A Letter from *M. Lee*, Commander of the Town, directed to *M. Chamillard*, and which was intercepted by the Beſiegers, informed that Miniſter, That all Things were in a good Condition, and that he hoped to merit the King's Eſteem by the good Defence he ſhould make.

The Directors, Engineers, and chief Officers of the Artillery, having been on the 20th to view the Ground about the City, found it very fit for their Batteries on the Side of *St. Magdalen's* Gate. As they advanced near the Works, the Enemies came out with 3 Squadrons and a Detachment of Foot, and appeared on the other Side the *Deule*; but there happened no Action. The next Day the Enemies, with 6 Squadrons, and 7 or 800 Foot,

1708

The
Trenches
opened.

Progress of
the Siege.

Foot, came out on the Side which the Engineers had observed the Day before: Whereupon the Prince of *Nassau* caused 7 Squadrons and 6 Battalions to advance and repulse those Troops, who retired immediately, contenting themselves to burn two Houses, and cut down about 200 Trees. Some Troops then took Post in a Place called *Magdalen's Hole*, on the Banks of the *Deule*, where they left 500 Men. They posted another Detachment in a Mill, near *St. Magdalen's Chapel*. As the Enemy made no Motion to dislodge them, they entrenched themselves in those Posts. All Things being in a Readiness, the Trenches were opened the 22d at Night. There were two Attacks; one on the Right, against the Gate of *St. Andrew*, and the other on the Left, at the Gate of *St. Magdalen*.

The Besiegers had two Hours to cover themselves, before the Enemy had any Notice of the Trenches being open. They made then a great Fire from the Town, but did little Execution. The 23d, a Battery of 3 Pieces of Cannon was erected on a rising Ground near a Mill, to dislodge the Enemy from *St. Magdalen's Chapel*, which they had fortified. The Besiegers prepared another Battery, for 50 Pieces of Cannon. Lieutenant-General *Bettendorf*, going from one of the Attacks to the other, and missing the right Way, was taken Prisoner, and carried into the Town. The 25th at Night, 300 Grenadiers were commanded to attack *St. Magdalen's Chapel*, wherein the Enemy had 100 Grenadiers, commanded by 2 Captains and 2 subaltern Officers. Having lost 16 Men, and one of their Captains, they surrendered. The Besiegers then carried a Line to that Chapel, and worked on a new Battery near the *Lower Deule*. The 26th, they perfected the Communication to the Chapel, and drew a Parallel of 200 Paces on the Right of it. The Enemy, observing that this Line was near their Works, set a Wind-
mill

mill on Fire, that they had fill'd with Straw, which gave such a Light, that the Besiegers were forced to discontinue for 2 or 3 Hours to work on their Trenches, because the Men would have been too much exposed. That Night they planted all their Cannon, except 17 Pieces, on the 3 Batteries they had erected between the Gates of *St. Magdalen* and *St. Maurice*. Also the same Night, just before the Trenches were relieved, the Enemy made a Salley, with almost all their Grenadiers and 2 Squadrons of Dragoons, and attack'd with so much Vigour the Chapel they had lost, that they retook that Post. A Lieutenant of the *Dutch* Guards, with 100 Men, who defended that Chapel, made a stout Resistance; but having lost half his Men, and received a Musket-shot through his Body, they were obliged to retire. The Prince of *Nassau*, who was in the Trenches, caused 2 Battallions to advance for retaking the Post; when the Enemy retired, after having been in Possession of it about a Quarter of an Hour, and did no other Damage than filling up some of the Works. The 27th, about 7 o'Clock in the Morning, the Besiegers began to salute the Town with 50 Pieces of Cannon, 20 Mortars, and 6 Hauwitzers, with so good Success, that they beat down one of the Batteries of the Enemy. Prince *Eugene* fired the first Piece of Cannon on the Right, and the Prince of *Nassau* did the like on the Left.

The 29th, about 3 in the Morning, they attacked a fortify'd Mill on the Right, near *St. Andrew's* Gate, with 300 Grenadiers, who beat the Enemy from that Post, and out of 40 Grenadiers took 12 or 15 Prisoners, the rest being all kill'd or wounded. But the Besieged made so terrible a Fire from the Ramparts, that they were obliged to quit that Post again, of which the Enemy retook Possession, with 2 Battalions that sallied out of the Covered-way. The same Night 300 Grenadiers were commanded to attack it once more; but the

A Mill at
St. Andrew's Gate
attacked.

1708

Duke of
Marlbo-
rough con-
fers with
Pr Eugene.

the Enemy set it on Fire, and abandoned that Post. Here the Besiegers drew a Parallel of 400 Paces, to have a Communication with the Left by Means of a Bridge; and erected a Battery of 4 Pieces of Cannon, to break down the Defences of the Horn-work on the Right, to favour their Lodgment on the Counterscarp. They also carried a Trench on the Left within 60 Paces of the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work. The next Night a Parallel of 500 Paces was drawn on the Right, which began within 150 Paces of the 2 *Tenailles* that were on the *Deule*. They carried on the Sap on the Left 100 Paces forwards, drew a Trench of 200 Paces towards the Angle before-mentioned, and advanced within 40 Paces of it. They raised another Battery of 8 Pieces of Cannon, to ruin the Ravelins, which were over-against the Places where they were making their Breaches. The 31st of *August*, each Battalion was ordered to furnish 6 Waggon, to carry Stones near the Batteries, in order to throw them with their Mortars into the Works of the Enemy. And on the 1st of *September* at Night, they carried on their Sap towards the Saliant Angle to 50 Paces of the Palisades; perfected their Works on the Left; carried on a Trench towards the Covered-way of *Magdalen's Gate*, and got in Readiness a vast Quantity of Fascines and Gabions for making their Lodgment on the Counterscarp. That Day the Duke of *Marlborough* came to the Quarters of Prince *Eugene*, to confer with him; and my Lord Duke, Prince *Eugene*, M. d'*Auverquerque*, and other Generals, went to view the Country, and what Ground was most convenient to post the main Army, in Case the *French* should attempt to relieve *Lisle*; when it was resolved to draw out the Army in order of Battle in the Plain of *Lisle*.

As the Motions of the Enemy obliged *Eugene* to join the Duke with a great Part of the Army, the Attack of the Counterscarp was put off till the

7th

1708

7th at Night. They had prepared two Mines under the Saliant Angle, and all the necessary Dispositions for the Storm, when 800 Grenadiers, supported by the like Number of Fusiliers, with 2000 Workmen, and 30 Carpenters for cutting down the Palissades, were commanded for the Attack on the Right; and 1600 Grenadiers, supported by 1600 Fusiliers, 2000 Workmen, and 30 Carpenters, were commanded for the Left. Besides these, and 10 Battalions in the Trenches, 2000 Men detach'd from the Grand Army, under the Command of Brigadier *Sabine*, were employed in the Attack. The Batteries made, in the mean time, a most terrible Fire. About 8 o'Clock the Signal being given, the Artillery made a general Discharge; and then the Troops, design'd for the Attack on the Left, march'd out of their Trenches with great Intrepidity and admirable Order, and went directly to the Palissades, from whence they beat the Enemy. Several Men then leaping into the Covered-way, put to the sword all the *French* they found, except 4 Officers and some few Soldiers, who were taken Prisoners. While these Troops were making their Lodgment near the Palissades, the Enemy made a dreadful Fire upon them, and sprung 3 Mines under the Covered-way, which destroyed many Men. The Troops on the Right attack'd with like Courage and Success, and lodged themselves on the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, and on the Top of the Ditch of the *Tenailles*, which are on the Banks of the *Deule* between the two Attacks. Those on the Left lodg'd themselves likewise on the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, and on the Angle of the *Tenaille*.

They went to work to perfect their Lodgments with all imaginable Application, and made a great Progress therein the next Day. The 9th at Night the Enemy sally'd out with 1200 Men, with a Design to nail up the Cannon on the Batteries that were

1708

Eugene
joins the
Duke of
Marlbo.
rough.

But returns
to the
Siege.

were on the *Glacis*, and ruin the Works : But they were repulsed with Loss. The Night between the 10th and 11th, the Besiegers continued to secure the Works, and the Communication between their Lodgments along the Palissades. They planted 8 Pieces of Cannon on a Battery, to ruin the remaining Part of the Horn-work on the Right, and carried on their Approaches on the Left with as good Success, in order to make a Descent into the Ditch. The next Night there was little Progress made in the Siege, because an Adjutant came from the Grand Army to acquaint Prince *Eugene*, that the *French* were advanced in Sight of the Intrenchments, and seem'd to have a design to attack them : Whereupon his Highness marched with 17 Battalions and the Cavalry, to reinforce the Duke of *Marlborough*. On the 12th, the Besieged made a Salley to fill up some Works near one of the Horn-works and the *Tenaille*, at the Attack on the Left. They overturned some Gabions, and killed and wounded about 40 Men ; but were repulsed with considerable Loss. The Works did not advance much, till the Troops which had joined the Grand Army with Prince *Eugene*, returned to their Posts, which they did the 14th a little before Break of Day. The Enemies now made frequent Sallies with small Bodies of Men, on Purpose to draw the Besiegers from their Trenches, and then to make a terrible Fire upon them from the Ramparts. The 15th, Prince *Eugene* thought fit to alter the Dispositions for relieving the Trenches, and order'd that all the Lieutenants-General should roll according to their Turn ; that one of them should mount the Trenches every Day with a Major-General ; that the Former should take his Post at the Attack on the Left, and the Latter on the Right ; and that 12 Battalions, instead of 10, the Compliment before, should mount the Trenches.

The

The 17th at Night, Director *du Mey* attacked, with 50 Grenadiers and 50 Fusiliers, a Traverse in the Covered-way, from which he beat the Enemy with considerable Loss. But they made such a Fire from the Ramparts, that he was obliged to ruin that Work and retire. The *Sieur du Mey* received a Contusion in his Head. The next Night they perfected a Line from the Horn-work to the *Tenaille* at the Attack on the Right, and filled up Part of the Ditch of the Horn-work. On the Left they attack'd 2 Traverses in the Covered-way; but could keep Possession only of one of them, because of the great Fire of the Enemy.

1708

Several-
Works ta-
ken.

All the Dispositions were made on the 20th for storming the *Tenaille* on the Right; but the Enemy prevented it that Day by throwing artificial Fires into the Ditch, which burnt Part of the Besiegers Gallery; so that they spent all that Night in repairing that Damage. The 21st, 1100 Grenadiers, supported by 1200 Fusiliers, under the Command of a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, with 1700 Workmen, were commanded for each Attack, under the Direction of *Wilks* and *Zobel*, the Generals in the Trenches. The Attack begun between 6 and 7 at Night, and was very hot, every Inch of Ground being disputed with a great deal of Obstinacy: But at last the Besiegers made a good Lodgment on the *Tenaille* on the Right, and took a Place of Arms on the Counterscarp on the Left. This Action, tho' attended with Success, was very near proving a most fatal Blow to the Confederacy: For *Prince Eugene*, whose Presence was highly necessary to animate the Soldiers, was wounded in the Forehead with a Musket-shot. The Wound, however, was not dangerous. Next Day the Duke of *Marlborough* repaired to that Prince's Quarters, to visit his Highness. He found him dressed and ready to go abroad: But as Wounds in the Head are not to be slighted, his Grace, and some other Persons of Quality, prevailed

The *Tenaille*
stormed
and taken.Pr. *Eugene*
wounded.

1708

vailed upon His Highness to continue in his Chamber for 2 or 3 Days. My Lord Duke then gave the necessary Orders for the Continuation of the Siege. The 23d in the Morning, it being resolved to storm the Left *Tenaille*, 300 Grenadiers of the Grand Army, supported by 120 others, and 270 Fusiliers, were commanded for the Attack on the Right; and 100 more Grenadiers from the Grand Army, supported by 280 others, and 270 Fusiliers, were commanded for the Attack on the Left. All Things being in a Readiness, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was in the Trenches, caused a Signal to be made for the Attack, which was carried on with all imaginable Vigour and Success. The Besiegers beat the Enemy from the *Tenaille*, made a great Lodgment therein, and enlarged their Lodgments along the Covered-way, without any considerable Loss. Soon after Prince *Eugene* resumed his Command, and the Duke of *Marlborough* returned to the main Army. On the 24th at Night, one of the Bombs from without fell into a Magazine of Bombs in the Town, which blew up, and occasioned some Damage. The Siege having now lasted a long Time, and the Garrison having sustained several Assaults, and made all the while a prodigious Fire, they begun to want Ammunition.

A bold Attempt to throw Ammunition into *Lisle*.

The Duke of *Vendome*, having Information of this, detached a Party of Horse to relieve them. Each Trooper carried a Bag of Powder behind him, and wore a green Bough in his Hat, the usual Distinction of Prince *Eugene's* Men. They advanced the 28th at Night, to the Number of 14 Squadrons of 50 Men each, along the Causey from *Doway* to *Lisle*, and were met by the Outguards of a Detachment of 100 Horse. Count *Schlick*, who commanded these Guards, challenged them, and the *French* declared, that they belonged to the Grand Army, and were conducting some Prisoners to the Camp. A subaltern Officer being advanced to examine them, they thought it would

be

be impossible to conceal themselves, and therefore rode full Gallop along the Causey, and got into the Besiegers Line of Circumvallation. The Guard and Centinels having fired at them, the other Troops took the Alarm, and run to their Arms; and the Palatine Dragoons of *Witgenstein* getting on Horseback with incredible Speed, fell upon the Enemy, and pursued them to the Barrier of the Town. The Besieged would not at first open their Gates, but left their Men exposed, so that a great many were killed. Most of the rest went back again into the Camp of the Allies, and endeavoured to save themselves by favour of the Night. The Besiegers Infantry shot at them, and the Powder they had in Bags behind them taking Fire, about 60 of them were blown up with their Horses, which made a dismal Spectacle the next Day. The Enemies were divided into two Bodies, and that which got into the Lines consisted only of 7 Squadrons. The other 7, and 300 Grenadiers, who were mounted on Horses they had obliged the Country People to furnish them, kept at a Distance, and retired with so much Precipitation, that many threw away their Powder. They had another Misfortune at *Pont à Rache* near *Doway*: For some of their Bags being untied, the Powder was set on fire by the Horses striking on the Pavement, and 40 Men were thus killed. The Allies took 7 Officers and 40 Troopers Prisoners; by whom they were informed, that each Bag which the Detachment carried, weighed between 50 and 60 Pounds. As to the Men who got into the Town, it was computed they could not be above 300, several of whom had thrown away their Powder; so that this Supply did them no great Kindness.

The Besiegers endeavoured, on the 1st of *October*, to possess entirely the Covered-way on the Right; but their Project did not succeed. In the Night of the 2d, they pierced thro' the Wall of the Ditch of the Ravelin, and worked
on

1708

A Ravelin
attacked.

Farther
Advances
of the Be-
siegers.

on a Gallery over it. Three hundred Grenadiers detached from the Grand Army, under Lieutenant-Colonel *Boulin*, arrived in the Morning in the Camp. As the Besiegers complained that they had not succeeded in their former Attacks, because they were made in the Night, it was resolved to attack the Ravelin about Noon. All Things being in a Readiness, the Troops marched with unparalleled Bravery; surprized the Enemy, who did not expect them, and beat them from the Ravelin, with the Loss of only 20 Men. The Enemy had 250 Men in that Post, under a Lieutenant-Colonel, who were all killed or wounded, except a Captain and 40 Men taken Prisoners. The Besieged, perceiving the Design of the Besiegers, came with all Speed to the great Breach and the Ramparts, from whence they made so terrible a Fire, that before the others could finish their Lodgment, they had about 250 Men killed or wounded. At last, however, they remained entirely Masters of the Tenailles and the Ravelin. The Loss of the Enemy was very great; for the Attack having been made at Noon, and their Men being exposed to the Breach, the Bombs and Cannon from the Besiegers made a terrible Execution amongst them. One of their Magazines also, between the two Attacks, blew up, by which above 30 Persons were killed, and many more wounded. Lieutenant-General *Wilks* and Brigadier *Wassenaer*, who commanded the Assault, were both wounded; the former in the Neck, and the other in the Arm. The 5th, they continued to perfect the Lodgments on the Ravelin, and the same Evening they blew up a Mine at the Salient Angle of the Counterscarp, over-against the Breach on the Left, which had not the desired Effect. The 8th at Night, the Besiegers lodged themselves on the Right in the Covered-way. They continued to work on the Batteries on the Counterscarp, to ruin the Batteries of the Enemy on the Courtine, and

1708

and beat down the Bridge of Communication, which they had from a Place of Arms to the Ravelin. They carried on two Mines on the Left Attack, over-against the Breach, and the Miners discovered two Mines of the Enemy, from which they took out the Powder. The Besieged continued to maintain themselves on the Covered-way, from the Place of Arms to the Gate of *Magdalen*. The same Evening, about 6 o' Clock, the Besiegers sprung a Mine, over-against the Breach at the Salient Angle: But immediately after the Besieged made a most terrible Fire, which lasted about an Hour, and prevented the Men that were commanded to make a Lodgment. The 9th, they planted on the Right 16 Pieces of Cannon on a Battery upon the Counterscarp, and prepared another of 8 Pieces. The next Night they prepared likewise a Battery of 20 Pieces of Cannon upon the Counterscarp on the Left.

Nothing more very material happened till the 21st, when the Batteries being in a Readiness, the Besiegers began in the Morning to make a terrible Fire, to force down a new Breach on the Right, and enlarge that of the Left; which was done with so much Success, that on the 22d, at Four in the Afternoon, the Garrison beat a Parley, and offered to capitulate for the Town. This Proposal being accepted, and Hostages given on both Sides, it was agreed, that Marshal *Boufflers* should capitulate for whatever related to the Garrison, with Prince *Eugene of Savoy*; and that the Magistrates and Council of the Town should propose their own Terms for themselves and the Chatelany of *Lisle*, and agree about them with the Field-Deputies of the States-General. The Articles, and especially those demanded by the Town, were so large, that the Capitulation could not be signed till the 23d in the Forenoon.

I shall not insert them here, as they did not differ materially, when settled, from what are usually granted

1708 granted on such Occasions, where the Garrison have made a brave Defence. It is sufficient to say, that all Things being disposed for the Performance of the Capitulation, Part of the Cavalry marched out the 25th for *Doway*, with other Persons allowed by the Articles, making in all about 1700 Men: And that the rest retired, with Marshal *Boufflers*, to the Citadel. The Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, who was appointed to command in the Town, marched in at the same Time that the *French* retired, with 2 *English* and 13 other Battalions, and a Detachment of Horse.

Siege of the Citadel. The Cessation of all Acts of Hostility, which had been agreed on between the Town and the Citadel, expired the 26th; but, according to the Articles of Capitulation, was continued three Days longer. During that Time great Endeavours were used to persuade the Marshal to treat: Which was done at the Desire of the Inhabitants, who were afraid the *French* would not have so much Regard to their Houses as the Allies had. That Commander made such extravagant Demands, that the Negotiations were broke off, and Hostilities begun the 29th. During the Cessation, the Allies cast up Entrenchments, and drew a Parallel from one End of the *Esplanade*, or Place between the Town and the Citadel, to the other. The Enemy left no Ammunition in the Town; but, as they wanted Shot, had taken the Lead of several Buildings, weighing about two Millions of Pounds, and carried it into the Citadel. All manner of Provisions had been very scarce before the Town surrendered, and Flesh especially; so that Mutton was sold at 25 and 30 *d.* a Pound, and Beef at 11 *d.* The Soldiers, even those that were sick in the Hospitals, eat only Horse-flesh: And as the neighbouring Country was altogether exhausted, every Thing still continued dear among the Allies.

The 1st of *November* the *Deule* overflowed in such a Manner, that the *Esplanade*, in which the Besiegers

Besiegers had opened their Trenches, was covered with Water. They carried it off by Drains, and continued their Approaches to the first Covered-way; which was all that passed considerable till the 9th. That Day the Besieged made a Salley, and a little incommoded the Workmen; but were repulsed by the Guard of the Trenches. All the Night of the 11th *Prince Eugene* was in the Trenches, and exposed himself so far, that one of his Aids de Camp was killed by his Side with a Cannon-shot. In the Morning the Besieged made another Salley, with some Success: But the Allies took the first Covered-way, and prepared to attack the second.

1708

While they were before this Place, the Elector of *Bavaria* attacked the City of *Brussels*, in Hopes to take it before the Duke of *Marlborough* could come to its Relief. That Prince, however, met with an unexpected Resistance; and, upon Advice that the Confederate Army, under *Prince Eugene* and my Lord Duke, had passed the *Scheld* without any Opposition, tho' the *French* had been casting up Entrenchments, for 3 Months together, to defend the Passes, his Electoral Highness retired with the utmost Precipitation, leaving Part of his Artillery behind him. The Communication between *Lisle* and *Brussels* being thus free, *Prince Eugene* sent Advice of it to Marshal *Boufflers*, persuading him to submit to Necessity: But the Marshal The Cita-
persisted bravely in his Defence, till he received a del surren-
Letter from the King his Master, permitting him ders.
to surrender. The Allies took Possession of this
Citadel the 9th of *December*, tho', what was very
remarkable, they had not fired a Gun against it,
having carried on all their Works by Sap only.
The Garrison, to the Number of about 4000,
obtained honourable Terms; and that Siege being
over, the Confederate Army marched to reduce
Ghent, where they opened their Trenches the 25th.
Eugene covered this Siege, as *Marlborough* had done
O that

1708



of *Lille*. The Enemy had such a numerous Garrison in *Ghent*, that it was expected they would have made a long Defence; but they capitulated the 30th of the same Month, and marched out the 3d of *January*, having quitted *Bruges* two Days before.

Reflexions
on the
Siege of
Lille.

If the Difficulties of an Enterprize increase the Glory thereof, the Taking of *Lille*, projected and executed by Prince *Eugene*, must be one of the most glorious Performances that ever was. The Place was in itself as strong as Art could make it, defended by a numerous Garrison, under one of the bravest Marshals of *France*, and several other experienced Generals; provided with all Manner of Necessaries, and encouraged to a vigorous Defence by the Approach of a powerful Army, equal, if not superior, to that of the Allies; and yet the latter, without having any Communication with their own Territories, (as they had not after the 25th of *October*, when the Duke of *Vendome* took the Village of *Leffinghen*) reduced *Lille*, found Means to subsist about it till the Reduction of the Citadel, and got Corn from the Territories of the Enemy. The *French* thought this beyond the Power of Man, and therefore boasted, that without striking a Blow, they would oblige the Allies to abandon the Siege. Indeed, the Difficulties they had to struggle with were so many, and so great in themselves, that the Confidence of the Enemy did not appear altogether unreasonable: But what would have been impossible to the *French* Generals, was happily accomplished by Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, two Heroes seemingly designed by Providence for humbling the Pride of *France*. They were both influenced by the same Principles of Honour and Glory, which created so perfect an Harmony between them, that History affords few Instances of the like Nature. To this Harmony, next to the Blessing of God, were to be attributed the

1708

the great Successes of the Campaign in 1708, Part of which we have here related. Nothing was seen, on the other Hand, in the *French Army*, but the fatal Effects of Envy, Jealousy, and Divisions; whereas, if there had been a good Understanding between all their Generals, they would certainly have taken better Measures for relieving *Lisle*. But of this I shall say more in *The History of the Duke of Marlborough*.

The Campaign being over, and the Troops sent *Eugene* into Winter-Quarters, our two Heroes-repaired to goes to the *Hague*; from whence, after a short Stay, *Vienna*. Prince *Eugene* went to *Vienna*, to give the Emperor an Account of what he and his Army had done. This Winter was remarkable for the severe Cold, and the Scarcity of Provisions that followed it: As also for the Rupture between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Rome*; the latter of which his Imperial Majesty, who had a Soul inaccessible to Superstition, had formed the noble Resolution to humble. He obtained of the Pontiff several Concessions, particularly the Acknowledgment of his Brother, *Charles III*, for legitimate King of *Spain*, tho' his Holiness had before owned the Duke of *Anjou* in that Quality.





THE
HISTORY
OF
Prince *Francis-Eugene*
OF
SAVOY.

BOOK VI.

To the Peace of Rastadt, Anno 1714.

1709
Ineffectual
Confe-
rences con-
cerning a
Peace.



LEWIS XIV, seemingly touched with the Miseries into which his Ambition had plunged his People, declared himself resolved to put an End to them at the Expence of that Ambition. He sent the President *Rouillé*, the *Sieur Voisin*, and the *Marquis de Torcy*, in Quality of his Ministers Plenipotentiary into *Holland*. They had several Conferences with the Deputies of the States, Prince *Eugene*, (who returned

turned to the *Hague* in *April*) and the Duke of *Marlbrough*. The Allies would abate nothing of what they had fought for, but insisted upon an entire Restitution of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, and the Surrender of several Fortresses and Territories to the other Confederate Powers. Reduced as *France* was by 8 Years Calamity, her Monarch, notwithstanding his Pretences, rejected these Conditions with Scorn, and all Parties made Preparations for another Campaign. The Army of *France* amounted to 110,000 Men, and that of the Allies, before it was reduced by Sieges, and Detachments for Garrisons, was considerably more numerous.

Marshal *Villars*, a General possessed of many warlike Qualities, but vain and arrogant, was chosen to command in the Duke of *Vendome's* the French Room, who had been removed to gratify the Duke of *Burgundy*. The Allies had still the same Generals, and *France* was no Gainer by changing of hers. *Villars* promised great Things at his setting out from *Versailles*; but, like all his Predecessors, found himself no Match for *Eugene* or *Marlbrough*. It was the Middle of *June* before the Allies took the Field, the Operations of War having been retarded by the Negotiations for Peace.

Eugene, who had been at *Brussels* since the Conferences broke off, joined the Duke of *Marlbrough*; and the Confederate Forces, under the Command of these two Princes, moved with great Diligence, towards *Lisse*, and from thence towards the French Army, in order to take the Advantage of their present Superiority, and give the Enemy Battle. But Marshal *Villars*, notwithstanding his Vaunts, had no Inclination to receive them. He posted himself at *La Bassée*, between *Dorway* and the *Lys*, in an inaccessible Camp, covered by Defiles, Morasses, Canals and Entrenchments. The heavy Artillery of the Allies was sent at the same Time from *Ghent*, up the

1709

Eugene
goes to the
Army.

1709

Lys to Menin; which made the *French* believe, that the Confederate Generals intended to besiege *Ypres*. They therefore furnished it with a numerous Garrison, while they left *Tournay* somewhat unprovided.

The Siege
of *Tournay*.

The Generals of the Allies, seeing the Impossibility of attacking the Enemy in their Entrenchments, and that the Garrison of *Tournay* was weak, caused that Place to be invested; and notwithstanding Marshal *Villars*, being sensible of his Mistake, sent immediately a great Reinforcement, with Orders to get into that Town, those Detachments found it impossible, and were defeated in the Attempt. *Tournay* is a Place which the *French* thought formerly so important, that, in the Treaty of *Arras*, they would have yielded to the House of *Burgundy* the *Boulonnois*, and several Places in *Artois* and *Picardy*, rather than part with that City. Since it had been yielded to them by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, they had with vast Difficulties and Expences, made it one of the strongest Places in the *Netherlands*. I must not be very particular in relation of other Sieges, having taken up so much Room with the famous Siege of *Lisle*. It is sufficient to say that the Place was besieged in Form, and the Town surrendered the 29th of *July*. The Citadel, being all undermined, held out till the 3d of *September*, when the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War. *Eugene*, who had covered the Siege, but that Day commanded it, insisted on those Conditions. With this City was gained a whole Province of the *French Netherlands*, which was absolutely necessary for covering the *Spanish Flanders*, and which, for the Fertility of the Soil and their Manufactures, was a valuable Acquisition to the Allies.

Mons invested.

The same Day that *Tournay* surrendered, the Armies of the Allies decamped from *Orchies*; they marched towards *Mons*, passed the *Haine*, forced the Enemies to abandon their Lines along the *Trouille*,

Trouille, and invested that Place. This obliged Marshal Villars to make a Motion with his Army, which he reinforced with Detachments of all the French Garrisons in Flanders, and posted himself in a most advantageous Ground, from Quievrain to Malplaquet and Surbon; being covered by the Woods of Dour, Sart, Sansart and Blaregnies. These they fortified and surrounded in such a Manner, that there was no Possibility to come at them without forcing several Entrenchments, palisadoed in most Places, and defended with a numerous Artillery. Their Camp was like a Citadel, and yet, the 11th of September, the Allies attacked them under all these Disadvantages, and, after an obstinate Fight, forced them from their Entrenchments, took Part of their Artillery, and pursued them to the Defile of Baway, making a great Slaughter. 'Tis true, the Allies lost a world of brave Men on their Part, and this was the hardest-fought Battle of the whole War; but, for the same Reason, it was the most glorious Victory that ever was obtained. It was indeed a Proof, that all the Forces of the Enemy assembled together, their Entrenchments, and the Advantage of Ground, were not capable to withstand the Conduct and Valour of the Generals, and the Intrepidity of the Troops of the Allies.

1709

The Battle
of Blareg-
nies, or
Malpla-
quet.

Prince Eugene's Share of this Victory was very considerable, as he commanded a separate Army from the Duke of Marlborough. His Hussars, 3 Days before the Battle, defeated a Party of the Enemy's Squadrons, and took above 100 Prisoners. The other Particulars, chiefly on his Part, till after the Fight, are thus related by a Danish General, who commanded under his Highness.

Pr. Eugene's
Part in this
Action.

" On the 8th of September, the two Armies encamped in such a Manner, that the Right of Prince Eugene was near Femappe, not far from St. Guilain, and the Duke of Marlborough's Left near Bougnies; being only separated by a little Inter-

1709

val, whereby the Right of my Lord Duke's was almost in the Center of the Line. The 9th, the Enemy appeared on the Edge of the Wood of *Sart*, between the two Confederate Armies, and made some Motions as if they would attempt something upon the Left Wing of the Duke's. This obliged his Grace to draw up his whole Army in Order of Battle, and advance towards the Enemy; and, at the same time, that under Prince *Eugene* was ordered likewise to advance. This Motion brought the Troops of the States, which made the Duke's Left Wing, nearer to the Enemy, and they began to cannonade each other; but the advanced Squadrons of the *French* retreating, and the Evening coming on, they could not come to an Engagement. That Night, and the next Day, the Confederates continued on their Arms in Order of Battle; and in the Evening it was resolved to attack the Enemy the next Day, notwithstanding that they were casting up strong Entrenchments. The *Dutch* Deputies for some time opposed this Resolution: But Prince *Eugene*, with his usual Eloquence, brought them over to his Opinion.

St. Guillain taken.

St. Guillain being a convenient Passage on the *Haine*, which might be of great Use in case of a Misfortune, it was resolved to possess it. General *Dedem*, who was posted with 4000 Foot and Horse at *Chipply*, near *Mons*, was ordered to attack that Town; which he did the 10th at Night, and took it Sword in Hand, with very little Loss, making 170 Men Prisoners of War. The 11th, at Break of Day, the Infantry marched, according to the Dispositions made the Night before, in three Lines, and the Cavalry in two Columns, advancing directly towards the Enemy to begin the Battle.

As the Allies had sent many Troops into their conquered Towns, and the *French* had drawn theirs out of the Places they held, the latter were superior

rior to the Allies in Number, and especially in Infantry; besides the Advantage they had in being so strongly entrenched. Their Left Wing was covered by a great and thick Wood, in which they had posted their Infantry; and their Right was covered by another Wood and a thick Hedge, which run along it like a Chain. They had a marshy Ground before them, which rendered the Access to their Entrenchments still more difficult. Their Center was in a little Plain. They had cast up Entrenchments in every Part, one behind the other, all defended in convenient Places with good Artillery, which annoyed the Confederates very much. They had besides cut down the Hedges behind their Lines, for the more easy marching of their Cavalry to support their Infantry, wherever Occasion should require.

In this advantageous Situation the Confederates attacked the Enemy, and began to cannonade them about Half an Hour past Eight. They answered with the like Vigour, while all the Confederate Forces marched to begin the Attack, as the Generals had directed. The Left Wing of *Prince Eugene* attacked the Enemy in the Wood about that Time, with all imaginable Bravery; but were received with a great deal of Resolution. They beat the Enemy from that Post, and were beat again from thence: But, after an obstinate Fight of two Hours, in which Abundance of Blood was shed on both Sides, the Soldiers killing one another with their Bayonets and the Butts of their Muskets, the Imperialists made themselves Masters of the Wood. Their whole Left Wing then marched, without Loss of Time, towards the Enemy, and began another Fight, as obstinate as the first. As the *French* were covered by three strong Entrenchments, which they were obliged to attack one after another, the Fight continued five Hours, with incredible Fury, and all this while with doubtful Success, because the Enemy

1709

Engage-
ment of
the Caval-
ry,

The French
retreat.

rallied several Times, regaining with great Valour the Entrenchments from whence they had been beaten. They also attempted several Times to drive the Imperialists from the Wood they had gained; but the latter maintained their Ground, and beat them from all their Entrenchments.

It was about the same time that their Cavalry, which was drawn up in several Lines, seeing that their Infantry was beaten from their Post, advanced in very good Order to charge the Imperial Cavalry, and regain the Entrenchments. This new Fight proved very obstinate. They forced the *Germans* sometimes to give Ground, and were forced also in their Turn to give Way. The Action became then more general, and some Squadrons of the Right Wing of the Duke's Army being repulsed by the great Number of the Enemy, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with some *Danish* and other Squadrons of Prince *Eugene's* Army, advanced to support them. The *French* Cavalry, being thus

vigorously attacked, fell soon into Disorder, and were so much pressed, that they could not rally again. They endeavoured to do it behind a Hedge; but the Duke of *Wirtemberg* caused immediately the Dragoons of *Wirtemberg* *Ooels* to dismount, and attack them on Foot behind the Hedge, from which they were soon driven. They did not form again into any Order till they came behind a Hill at a pretty Distance from the Imperialists, having behind them the little Town of *Bavay*, and a Morass and a Defile before. Their Infantry likewise, by Favour of the Hedges and Woods, made, for the most Part, their Retreat that Way, and formed themselves again near the Cavalry. The Defile and Morass did not permit the Imperialists to pursue them further in a Body; but two Regiments of Hussars, and some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, were detached to harass them as much as possible in their Retreat. The Battle ended about Four in the Afternoon.

The

1709

The Imperialists took several Standards and Colours, 20 Pieces of Cannon, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, and a great Number of Prisoners. The Slaughter was so great, that the Slain and Wounded on both Sides were computed to be 30,000. Prince *Eugene* received a slight Wound in his Head, which did not hinder him from giving the necessary Orders during the whole Action." When he was persuaded to have it dressed, he calmly replied, *To what Purpose, if we are to die here? If we live, there will be Time enough in the Evening.*

The *French* gave out, that all the Infantry of the Allies was ruined by this Victory: But, to convince them that they were still in such a Condition that the *French* durst not look them in the Face, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Trenches to be opened before *Mons* the 25th of *September*, and the 20th of *October* the *Mons* taken Garrison beat a Parley, surrendered the Place upon Articles the same Day, and marched out the 23d. By the Taking of this Place, and the other Conquests on the *Lys* and *Deule*, the great Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders* were entirely covered; whereas their Protection had before occasioned a world of Trouble, and frequently broke very important Projects. The Frontiers of the *Dutch*, and the Provinces adjoining to them, were also by those Conquests exempted from the Charge of encamping and foraging of Armies, and the Allies were in a Condition to open the next Campaign on the Frontiers of the Enemy; while they, on the other Hand, were reduced to subsist in their own Territories.

The Reduction of *Mons* concluded the Campaign End of the in the *Netherlands*. The Want of Forage, the Campaign. Apprehensions of bad Weather, which had already retarded for several Days the Taking of that Town, and the Fatigues the Troops had undergone, in two Sieges and a Battle, obliged the Generals.

1709

nerals to send them into Winter-Quarters. These Reasons, and not any Opposition apprehended on the Part of the Enemy, prevented the Siege of some other Place. The *French*, indeed, had now an Army at least equal in Number to the Allies, entrenched within a few Miles. But it was little probable, that they would have stirred to oppose any new Enterprize of the Allies, after having so calmly suffered *Mons* to be taken under their Nose. They had threatened to relieve it at all Events, and were highly concerned to do so, in order to give some Colour to their Accounts of the Fight at *Malplaquet*, of which they claimed the real Advantage, tho' they could not deny the Allies the Honour of the Field of Battle. *M. de Boufflers*, one of their Generals, (who had been sent just before the Fight to assist Marshal *Villars*) was in a particular Manner interested in this Affair. He had rashly assured the King his Master, that he should not lose an Inch of Ground by that Battle. One would have thought then that he should have at least made a Motion to attempt the Relief of *Mons*; especially since the Allies were posted in a Plain, where they might be come at without any Difficulty.

1710

Pr. Eugene
at Vienna.

Eugene, having accompanied the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *Hague*, and settled there the Operations for the next Year, took the Road of *Vienna*, where he arrived in *December*, and had several Conferences with his Imperial Majesty. Mean time the *French*, sensible of the great Weight of the Maritime Powers, endeavoured to draw off *Holland* from the Grand Alliance. Conferences were set on Foot at *Gertruydenberg*, between the Deputies of the States and several *French* Ministers, and the whole Matter was for some time carried on with Secrecy. But in a Resolution of the States-General, dated *July 27*, their High-Mightinesses laid open all the Steps of the said Negotiations, the Artifices of the *French* to divide the Allies, and,

in

The Con-
ferences at
*Gertruy-
denberg*.

in short, that it appeared, by the Success of the said Conferences, that the Enemy had no sincere Intention to treat earnestly of Peace, nor to restore *Spain* and the *Indies*. They also urged, that having broken off the Negotiations, the Allies were under an indispensable Necessity to continue the War, till they had obtained the Aim they had proposed to themselves. Thus vanished away the Conferences of *Gertruydenberg*, which were set on Foot at the earnest Desire of the *French*, not only to try whether it would be possible to divide the Allies, but at the same Time to dispose their own People patiently to bear with the additional Taxes they intended to lay upon them.

These Conferences did not retard the Preparations of the Allies, which was doubtless another Design of the *French* in their unsincere Proceedings. It had been agreed by the Generals, at the Conclusion of the last Campaign, that it was of the highest Necessity to make, without any Loss of Time, all possible Dispositions to take the Field early in the following Spring, to make a good Use of the favourable Opportunity their Conquests afforded, and of the Alacrity and Zeal of their victorious Troops, while those of the Enemy were disheartened. They proposed the Passage of the *Scarpe*, or that of the Canal between that River and the *Deule*, in which there was great Appearance of Success. According to this Project, a Contract was made between the Queen of *Great Britain* and their High-Mightinesses, for the Delivery of a vast Quantity of Forage for subsisting the Great Army, which was to be formed early in the Spring, till the Country afforded Forage. Sufficient Precautions were likewise taken, for the safe Transportation of that Forage, and other Things requisite for the Operations of War, to *Lisle* and *Tournay*. *Werwick*, *Commines*, and *Warneton*, along the *Lys*, were reduced in Sight of the Garrison of *Ypres*, as were also the Castle and Town

1710

Resolutions
at the End
of the last
Campaign.

Preparati-
ons in Con-
sequence
of them.

of

The Siege
of Doway.

of *Mortagne* on the *Scheld*. The Navigation of the *Scarpe* and the *Deule* being thus secured, and the necessary Dispositions made for taking the Field before the Enemy, the Army of the Allies in *Flanders* drew together near *Tournay* the 19th of *April*. Prince *Eugene*, having by the Way made a Visit to the King of *Prussia*, arrived at the *Hague* 7 Days before. From thence he set out with my Lord Duke, and the Army marching with almost an incredible Diligence, and passing the Canal between *Doway* and the *Deule*, got into the Lines of the Enemy between the *Scarpe* and the *Lys* the 21st, without any Opposition, and invested *Doway* the 23d of the same Month, before which they opened the Trenches the 4th of *May*. The Place being very strong, covered by an Inundation, and defended by a numerous Garrison, under the Command of a brave Governor, made so long a Defence, that the *French* had Time to draw together the most numerous Army that ever that Crown brought into the Field, commanded by *M. de Villars*, and two other Marshals of *France*. They gave out every where, that this great Army was to attempt the Relief of *Doway*, cost what it would; and indeed they made some Motions as if they were resolved to attack the Allies, before the *Palatines* and some other Troops had joined them: But when they came in Sight, and saw the Dispositions of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* to receive them, they altered their Resolutions, and contented themselves to encamp near the Allies, without offering the least Disturbance to the Besiegers. It was observed, that, to the End of the Siege, the Officers of both Armies had friendly Conversations together, being parted only by a little River that was between the two Camps. *Doway*, with the Fort *Scarpe*, surrendered the 27th of *June*.

Import-
ance of that
Place.

France had all along esteemed that Town so important for covering their Frontiers, and laying the

the *Spanish Netherlands* open to their Invasion, that, since the Reign of *Henry II*, they had used open Force and Artifices to get the Possession of it, in which they succeeded at last in the Year 1667. As they knew its Importance, they were hardly Masters of it but they begun to form Magazines therein, made of it a Place of Arms, and went immediately to work for Uniting the *Deule* and the *Scarpe* by a Canal.

1710

The following Compliment was made, in the Name of the University of *Doway*, to Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, by *M. Adrian Delcourt*, King's Professor in Divinity.

“ WE come to make our most humble Sub-
 “ mission to your Most Serene Highness,
 “ and to assure you of the inviolable Fidelity
 “ which we shall have for our new Sovereign.
 “ Our Fathers, of whom several are still alive,
 “ have been very faithful to the House of *Austria*;
 “ we have been so to the Most Christian King;
 “ and it shall be the same with respect to our new
 “ Master.
 “ We should with Pleasure have set forth the
 “ Reasons, my Lord, which induce us to pay our
 “ Respects to you. Your Royal Birth, your
 “ Victories, your Conquests, and all your good
 “ Qualities, which are famous all the World over,
 “ had been our Theme; we had represented you,
 “ without Flattery, as an incomparable Hero;
 “ but we understand, that your Most Serene
 “ Highness cannot endure either Harangue or
 “ Compliment, wherein your Praises are set forth.
 “ Suffer us at least to demand the Honour of your
 “ Protection for our University, which was
 “ founded by one of the greatest Kings in the
 “ World, from whom you are descended, my
 “ Lord, by *Catharine Michaele of Austria*, his
 “ Daughter; I mean, *Philip II. of Spain*. We
 “ hope, you will be pleased to grant it us; the
 “ rather,

Compli-
 ment of
 the Univer-
 sity of
Doway to
 Pr. *Eugene*,

1710

“ rather, because we know, that you take an extraordinary Delight in the Sciences, and that there are scarce any good Books, of History or Religion, but you have read with Pleasure. We shall be infinitely obliged to you, my Lord, for it. We shall put up Prayers to Heaven for your Health, for that of the Emperor, and for the happy Success of all your Enterprizes.”

Through the Conquest of *Doway*, the Chate-leny of *Lisse*, which was still partly possessed by the Enemy, was wholly reduced under one single Power; and the capital City thereof, with *Tournay*, and other Places along the *Scheld* and the *Lys* to *Ghent*, were more and more secured. A Passage for transporting by Water the Necessaries from that Province into *Artois*, was likewise opened thereby, which afforded a Conveniency for maintaining numerous Garrisons in those Parts. During this Siege, all the Equipage of Prince *Eugene*, containing his Plate, 2000 Ducats of Gold, and some rich Presents he had received from the King of *Prussia*, fell into the Hands of a Party of *French*; but were restored again by Order of the Most Christian King.

Bethune,
St. Venant,
and *Aire*
taken.

Marshal *Villars* having taken such Posts about *Arras*, as rendered the Attack of that Place impracticable, *Bethune* was besieged July 23, and forced to surrender the 28th of August. The Sieges of *St. Venant* and *Aire* were afterwards undertaken at the same Time. The Trenches were opened before the former the 16th of September, and the Garrison surrendered the 29th: But the Town of *Aire* being one of the strongest Places in all that Country, by its Works and its Situation in a Morass, made a long Resistance; for it was attacked the 12th of September, and held out to the 8th of November. But it is worthy of Observation, that the *French* Army beheld the Taking of these three last Places with as much Unconcernedness

edness as they expressed for *Doway*, and contented themselves with two trivial Attempts; one to attack the Foragers of the Allies, in which they lost a great many Men; and the other to surprize a Convoy of Provisions and Ammunition that the Allies expected from *Ghent*, in which indeed they succeeded much better. They defeated the Guard, blew up some Boats with Powder, and sunk others in the *Lys*. Thus ended, to the Glory of the Arms of the Allies, the Campaign in the *Netherlands*. That on the *Rhine* produced nothing material, because the *French*, who threatened the Empire with a new Invasion, were obliged to weaken their Troops on that Side, to reinforce their Army in the *Netherlands*; and the *Germans*, through the ill Management of their Affairs, were not able to improve this fair Opportunity to invade *France*; and so the Armies on both Sides continued in a perfect Inaction.

1710

The Army went into Winter-Quarters, and Prince *Eugene*, with the Duke of *Marlborough*, to the *Hague* as usual. They concerted several Things with the Deputies of the States, concerning the Subsistence of the Troops: After which Pr. *Eugene* set out for *Vienna*, where he arrived the 26th of *January*. He presided there in several Councils of War, held upon the Affairs of *Italy* and *Hungary*; received a *Turkish* Embassador, as Prime Minister of the Emperor, and conferred with him upon the Quarrel then on foot between the *Porte* and *Russia*, which had been fomented by the famous *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*, at that Time an Exile at *Bender*. His Highness left *Vienna* the 10th of *April*, when the Emperor *Joseph*, who had been ill for some Days of the Small-Pox, was judged to be out of Danger. That Monarch, however, relapsed the same Day, and died the next, the 17th of *May*, in the 33d Year of his Age. His Death, by many, was ascribed to the Unskilfulness of his Physicians.

1711

The

1711

Duke of
Marlbo-
rough takes
the Field.

Pr. Eugene
detained in
the Empire.

He joins
Marlbo-
rough.

The Advantages obtained in the preceding Campaign, and the Dispositions made for taking the Field early in the Spring, made People believe, that *Arras*, or some other considerable Frontier of *France*, would be invested by the Middle of *April*. No doubt but this was the Design of the Duke of *Marlborough*: But the Unseasonableness of the Weather, the unexpected Delays of the March of some Troops, and other Difficulties, did not permit his Grace to form the Army till the 30th of that Month at *Orchies*, between *Lille* and *Doway*. My Lord Duke passed the *Scarpe* the next Day, and encamped between *Doway* and *Bouchain*; but found the Enemy, who, by those Delays, had had a sufficient Time to assemble their Troops, posted with a numerous Army behind the *Sanset*, in a most advantageous Post, which was judged inaccessible. His Grace expected there the rest of the Troops, which were to form his Army, and the Arrival of Prince *Eugene*, who had been detained in the Empire, by Advice of the Emperor's Death, which overtook him near *Nuremberg*.

This dismal and unexpected Accident obliged his Highness to stay some Days about *Frankfort*, to concert with the Elector of *Mentz* the necessary Measures for the Security of the Empire, and to view the Lines and other Posts. Having given such Directions as he thought convenient, he proceeded to the Court of the Elector Palatine, to regulate several Matters with that Prince, who, as one of the Vicars of the Empire, was to have the chief Administration thereof, during the *Interregnum*. He arrived at the *Hague* the 5th of *May*, where being obliged to continue for some Time, he did not join the Duke of *Marlborough* till the 23d of that Month. Those Princes resolved to continue in their Post as long as possible, in hopes that the Scarcity of Forage would oblige the Enemy to decamp: For, after several Attempts that were made at the Post of *Arleux*, which was taken

and

and retaken, there was no likelihood to force their Lines.

1711

Mean time the *French*, hoping that the Elector of *Bavaria* had many Friends in the Empire, who would declare for him, and believing that the *Germans*, being deprived of their Chief, would hearken to a Neutrality, if that Elector appeared in *Germany* at the Head of a powerful Army, resolved to send him thither, and in order thereto reinforced their Army on the *Rhine*, from their Garrisons on the *Maese* and the *Moselle*, and likewise from their Army in the *Netherlands*: For Marshal *Villars* thought his Entrenchments so secure and impenetrable, that he believed he might spare a great Body of Troops, and boasted, that his Lines were the *Ne plus ultra* of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Those Lines begun at *Bouchain* on the *Scheld*, and were continued along the *Sanset* and the *Scarpe* to *Arras*, and from thence along the *Upper Scarpe* and the River *Ugy* to the *Canche*; the Opening between those Rivers being entrenched and fortified with all possible Care by a large Ditch, defended with Redoubts and other Works.

The *French*
Army on
the *Rhine*
reinforced.

The Preparations of the Enemy alarming the *Pr. Eugene* Empire, Prince *Eugene* received Orders to march ordered with the Imperial and Palatine Troops to the thither. *Upper Rhine*, for securing *Germany*; and accordingly the Two Armies decamped the 14th of *June*, and repassed the *Scarpe*, Prince *Eugene* taking his Way towards *Tournay*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* marching towards the Plain of *Lens*, in Sight of the *French*, who did not offer to insult his Rear. His Grace continued there till the 20th of *July*, when he advanced towards *Aire*, to make the Enemy believe, that he designed to besiege *St. Omer*, or attack their Lines on that Side. This obliged Marshal *Villars* to reinforce the Garrison of that Place, and to draw all his Troops to defend his Lines between the *Scarpe* and the *Canche*; which both Armies believed his Grace designed to attack,

1711

Duke of
Marlbo-
rough passes
the French
Lines.

attack, because of the Preparations he had made. As the Passing of these Lines, and the Taking of *Bouchain*, were almost the only Actions of this Year (the last that ever *Marlborough* commanded) the Reader will excuse my saying a Word or Two of them here.

The Army encamped at *Villars Brulin* in the Beginning of *August*, and on the 4th, by Break of Day, the Duke advanced with a great Detachment, to take a near View of the Lines. Being returned to his Camp, he ordered Fascines to be provided, and made such other Dispositions, as confirmed every Body, that his Design was to attack them. The Army had Orders to march about 9 o'Clock at Night: But as soon as they were in Motion, his Grace put himself at the Head of the Horse of the Left Wing, and marched back towards the *Sanfet* with so much Diligence, being followed by the rest of the Army, that having passed the *Scarpe* at *Vitry* at 5 o'Clock the next Morning, he advanced directly to support a Detachment from the Garrison of *Dorway*, which had already passed the *Sanfet*. He was joined there by the rest of his Army, which, without the Loss of one Man, got, by that well-managed Stratagem, into the Lines of the Enemy. Marshal *Villars*, being sensible of his Mistake, used all imaginable Diligence to retrieve it. He advanced with his Army, making a Shew as if he designed to attack the Allies, while he was sending Troops over the *Scheld* at *Cambray*, to post themselves between that Place and *Bouchain*, to prevent the Siege of the latter: But the Duke of *Marlborough* suspecting his Design, and the Siege of *Bouchain* being resolved upon in a Council of War, his Grace passed the *Scheld*, and caused that Place to be invested, and the Lines of Circumvallation to be made, tho' in some Places they were exposed to the Cannon of the Town, and the Batteries of the French Army. These Lines were continued from
the

the *Sanfet* to the *Upper Scheld*, thro' a Morass and Inundation, which was thought impracticable. 1711
 The Trenches were opened the 18th of *August*, Takes
 and the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War the *Bouchain*.
 12th of *September*, in Sight of Marshal *Villars*.
 This March of the Confederate Army, their Passing the Lines, and the Siege of *Bouchain*, were justly numbered among the most glorious Achievements of the War. But how they were depreciated in *England*, and how his Grace was insulted upon his Return, and removed from all his Posts; the Change that had just happened in the *British* Ministry, and the fatal Consequences of that Change to the Grand Alliance; these are Particulars that must be reserved for our Life of that Great Commander.

The Taking of *Bouchain* ended the Campaign A Proposal
 in the *Netherlands*. It being not thought fit to of his Grace
 expose the Infantry to the Fatigues of a new Siege rejected.
 in that late Season of the Year, the Duke of *Mark-*
borough proposed to quarter all the Troops on the Frontiers, that they might be able to hinder the Enemy from making new Lines in the Winter, and form their Army early in the Spring, without being fatigued by long Marches: But this Proposal of his Grace was not fully complied with, and the Allies here saw an End to all their mighty Successes, just when they had it in their Power to penetrate into the Bowels of *France*; such Weight did *England* bear in the General War.

To return: The Arrival of Prince *Eugene* with *Eugene de-*
 his Reinforcements from the *Netherlands*, disap- feats the
 pointed the Designs of the *French* against *Germany*. Designs of
 They gave over their Thoughts of making an In- the *French*.
 vasion, and had recourse to their usual Artifices to gain some Members of the Empire: But the Electors, encouraged by the Recommendation of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States, rejected those Offers, declared their Intention to elect King *Charles* for Emperor; and, without any
 Regard

1711
 K. Charles the French and the Pope, unanimously elected, the 12th of October, his Catholick Majesty Emperor of the Romans, by the Name of Charles VI. That Prince, having given the necessary Directions for the Regency of *Catalonia*, which he left to his Queen, embarked on Board the Confederate Fleet the 27th of September, arrived at *Vado* the 7th of October, landed the 12th at *Genoa*, set out from thence directly, had the 13th an Interview at *La Cava* with the Duke of *Savoy*, and arrived at *Milan* the same Day. His Majesty received there the News of his Election; was complimented by Cardinal *Imperiali*, Legate à *Latere*; and was acknowledg'd by the Republicks of *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Lucca* for King of *Spain*. Afterwards he set out for the Empire, made his Publick Entry into *Frankfort* the 19th of December, and was crowned Emperor the 22d, in that City, with great Solemnity.

Pr. Eugene
 waits on
 him.

As soon as the Election of that Prince was over, *Eugene* sent the Imperial Forces, and those of the Empire, into Winter-Quarters. He met the new Emperor at *Inspruck*, who confirmed him in all his Dignities. It might be said, that his Highness had done much this Campaign, by preventing the Projects of the *French*, tho' he had not been able to undertake any Enterprize against that common Enemy. Notwithstanding the Troubles of *Hungary*, which had proved a fatal Diversion to the Imperial Forces, were pacify'd in *April*, yet the Court of *Vienna* could not make any Detachments from thence to reinforce the Army on the *Rhine*. This was partly for want of Money, and partly by Reason of the War that had broke out between the *Czar* and the *Turks*, which obliged them to keep a good Number of Troops in *Hungary*.

Eugene

Eugene, having caused the Oath of Fidelity to be administered to his Troops, set out from *Holland*, in order to pass over into *England*, where a separate Treaty with *France* had been long carrying on by the new Ministry. Count *Gallas*, the Imperial Envoy to *Queen Anne*, had expressed so much Resentment at the Conduct of her Servants, that her Majesty forbid him the Court. *Eugene's* Commission was, if possible, to regain the Friendship of the Queen, and confirm her in the Grand Alliance. He arrived at *London* the 16th of *January*, a few Days after the Disgrace of his Friend the Duke of *Marlborough*. Both the old and the new Ministry shewed him every Token of outward Esteem, and the Queen herself received him with great Politeness, expressing the utmost Regard for his personal Merit. But, tho' he presented Memorial after Memorial, his Application had no Effect on the Measures of that Court; which he left, after having bought in *London* a curious Collection of Books and Manuscripts, and returned into *Holland*, in order to open the Campaign in the *Low Countries*.

1712
His Highness goes into *England*.

The Queen of *Great Britain* appointed the Duke of *Ormond* to command her Forces Abroad, as her Captain-General, with the same Authority and Commission as his Predecessor had; and the Time of opening the Campaign drawing nigh, his Grace repaired to the *Hague*, to concert the Operations of War, and from thence went to *Tournay*, where Prince *Eugene* was already arrived. *Eugene* had this Year above 100,000 Men, exclusive of the *English* Troops. The two Generals *Eugene* and *Ormond* divided the Forces that were to form their two Armies; and all Things being concerted, they take the Field. They marched over the *Scarpe* and the *Scheld*, in order to attack the *French*, who had assembled their Forces towards the Source of the last River. Here they would have been doubtless attacked accordingly, had not the Proposal made by *France* for

1712

General
Groveſtein
invades
France.

for a Suspension of Arms, and the Offer of delivering up *Dunkirk*, prevented an Action.

Prince *Eugene* having agreed with the Deputies of the States, that the most effectual Way to bring *Lewis XIV* to Reason, was to attack his Territories; in Consequence of that Resolution, Major-General *Groveſtein*, with 1500 Horse, was sent into *France*. That General, being detached from the main Army, penetrated into *Picardy* and *Champaign*, and from thence retired by the Country of *Metz* to *Traerbach*, carrying away a great Number of Hostages. This Expedition occasioned a great Consternation in *France*, even in *Paris* itself; insomuch, that they thought fit to redouble the usual Guards at *Versailles*. This Excursion of the Allies was soon after revenged by the *French*, who, under the Command of Major-General *Pasſeur*, marched from *Namur*, and penetrated into *Tortole*, an Island of *Zealand*, committed great Ravages, and carried away Hostages for a great Sum of Money, which the Inhabitants promised to pay, to save their Houses from being burnt.

Queſnoy
taken.

The Siege of *Queſnoy* having been agreed upon, Prince *Eugene* undertook to command it, and the Duke of *Ormond* to cover it with his Army. It was invested the 8th of *June*, by General *Fagel*, with 30 Battalions, and as many Squadrons. The Place was strong, and well fortified; and yet was so vigorously attacked, that the Garrison, consisting of 2662 private Men, besides Officers, surrendered Prisoners of War the 4th of *July*, 13 Days after the Opening of the Trenches. The Army continued about that Place 3 Days longer; and, during that Time, the Generals had several Conferences, in which the Duke of *Ormond* insisted, on the Part of the Queen, on a Cessation of Arms for two Months, that no Incident might disappoint the Measures taken for procuring a general Peace. The Allies being of another Opinion, Prince *Eugene* decamped the 16th from the Neighbourhood

bourhood of *Quesnoy*, and encamped at *Hartre* 1712
 near *Landrecy*, being joined in his March by all }
 the Auxiliary Troops of the Princes of the Em- The Armies
 pire, that were in the Army of the Duke of Or- separate.
mond, whose Generals declared they had Orders,
 from their respective Masters, not to separate
 themselves from the Forces of the Emperor and
 the States: So that none remained with the *Eng-*
lish but some Battalions of *Holstein-Gottorp*, and
 the Regiment of Dragoons of *Waleff*. This was
 the fatal Day of the Separation of the Forces of
 the Allies, which, having been invincible while
 they continued united, were soon sensible that they
 could not be an equal Match for the *French* after
 their Division. Prince *Eugene* made Prepara-
 tions for the Siege of *Landrecy*, and on the 17th
 the Duke of *Ormond* caused a Suspension of Arms,
 for two Months, to be published in his Camp, as
 the Marshal *de Villars* had done in his. His Grace
 then marched back to *Avesne le Sec*, repassed the
Scheld and the *Scarpe*, and came to *Ghent*, where
 the *British* Forces continued all the rest of the
 Campaign, and afterwards took their Winter-
 Quarters in that City and *Bruges*.

The Allies having made the necessary Prepara- *Landrecy*
 tions for the Siege of *Landrecy*, the Prince of *An-* invested.
halt Dessau was detached with 34 Battalions and
 30 Squadrons, to invest that Place. *Landrecy* is
 small, but strong; and was then of great Import-
 tance to the *French* King, as it was the only Place
 left to cover his Provinces, and even his Capital.
Lewis was so alarmed at the Siege of it, that he
 proposed, in case it was taken, to put himself at
 the Head of his Army, and venture one decisive
 Battle for his Crown and Life. The Allies had
 already made their Lines of Circumvallation,
 when the *French* Army passed the *Scheld*, and
 made Dispositions as if they would attack the
 Allies before *Landrecy*. This occasioning another
 Motion of Prince *Eugene* that Way, Marshal *Vil-*
lars

1712

lars marched on a sudden in the Night, with all imaginable Speed, towards *Bouchain*, and repassed the *Scheld* a little below that Place. As soon * as Prince *Eugene* had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to *Denain*, caused 6 Battalions to march thither to reinforce the Body commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, viewed in Person the Entrenchment there between the *Scheld* and the *Scarpe*, and the Infantry who were posted in it, caused the Cavalry and Baggage to pass over the *Scheld* to the Side of his main Army, that they might not cause any Embarrass, and then came over himself to the same Side, to make the necessary Dispositions for supporting the Body in the Lines of *Denain*, with all the Infantry of the Army, who were actually on the March.

Battle of
Denain.

In the mean while the Enemy, having advanced near the Entrenchment, in one very close Column of their Left Wing and main Body, filed off to attack the Entrenchment in Front. They afterwards made several Feints as if they would retire, because of the great Fire which the Allies made upon them with their Cannon: But at length they fell with so much Fury on the Regiments posted there, before Prince *Eugene* could come up, that after one Discharge the Entrenchment was abandoned. Then the Enemy, breaking into the Entrenchment, charged those Troops on the Right and Left, broke them, and, after a vigorous but vain Resistance, forced them to retire over the Bridge on the *Scheld*. Unhappily that Bridge had been broke by the Weight of the Baggage which had newly passed it; so that the greatest Part of those who attempted to pass it were drowned:

Loss of the
Allies.

Others got over the *Scheld* to the Army, and the rest of the 17 Battalions, who were in the Entrenchment were killed, or made Prisoners. The Earl of *Albemarle*, the Prince of *Holstein*, the Prince of *Nassau*

* Letter from the Field Deputies of the States.

Nassau Siegen, and Major-General *Zobe* were among the latter. One Prince of *Anhalt* was killed, and another drowned; as was also the Counts *Dhona* and *Nassau Oudemburg*. Out of the 17 Battalions that were engaged in this Action, there returned to the Camp but 3559 Soldiers: The Enemy carried to *Valenciennes* 2080 Prisoners; which together amounted to 5639 Men. If these Regiments then were supposed to have been complete, the Loss of the Allies was very considerable.

This was a very unfortunate Action; for after it the *French* took the Posts of *St. Amant* and *Mortagne*, and then that of *Marchiennes*, notwithstanding the brave Resistance of the Garrison. The Loss of that last Post, in which they made a great Number of Prisoners, was of dismal Consequence to the Allies; for they had there the Artillery, Ammunition, and Provision designed for the further Operations of the Campaign. As the Garrison of *Doway* was very weak, the *French* then immediately blocked up that Place, and formally besieged it. This, together with the Want of Provisions, obliged Prince *Eugene* to abandon his Design upon *Landrecy*, to march to the Relief of *Doway*: But when he arrived, he found the Avenues to the *French* Camp so well entrenched, that the Deputies of the States could not be induced to consent to the attacking of them. In a Word, that important Place fell again into the Power of the *French*, who made the Garrison Prisoners of War. They retook afterwards *Quesnoy* and *Bouchain*, which Places were very ill provided, both in respect to Men and Provisions.

While the *French* were before *Bouchain*, the Allies surprized Fort *Knoque* by a glorious Stratagem. The Project for seizing this Place, and the Plan for the Execution of it, have been ascribed solely to Prince *Eugene*: But the printed Relation of it is to the following Effect.

1712
 The Sur-
 prizal of
 Fort Knoque

Brigadier *Caris*, Commander of *Ostend*, and the *Sieur Bruel*, Receiver of the Contributions in *Flanders* and *Artois*, having had certain Intelligence, that the Garrison of Fort *Knoque*, an important Post, situate at the Junction of the Canals of *Ypres* and *Furnes* above *Dixmuyde*, was very weak, and most of the Soldiers sick, they resolved to attempt the surprizing of it. Accordingly, the 4th of *October* in the Morning, the Brigadier detached 180 Men, commanded by 3 Officers and 6 Serjeants, and all under the Direction of Captain *De Rue*, a famous Partisan. These, having marched with great Privacy, found Means the 5th at Night to hide themselves in 3 little Houses, and the Garden of the Governour of the Fort, standing between 4 Draw-Bridges, where they lay close all that Night. The 6th in the Morning, at the Opening of the Gates, some of the Detachment advanced on a sudden, and made themselves Masters of the Bridge nearest to the Fort, having killed the Centries. Captain *de Rue* divided his Men into 4 Bodies, and with one of them seized one of the Gates, while two other Divisions run to the other two Gates, and the fourth drew up near the Caserns, to hinder the Garrison from drawing together. This succeeded so well, that, with the Loss of two Men killed and one wounded, that important Fort was taken. The *French* Governor, a Brigadier, hearing the Noise, leaped out of Bed, and looking out of the Window, cried, *Quarter*; and with the Garrison was made Prisoner of War. The Garrison consisted of three *French* Companies, and one *Swiss*; but above half the Soldiers were sick. Captain *de Rue* having secured that Post, sent out immediately Part of his Men to seize all the Provisions in the neighbouring Villages, and bring them into the Fort, before the Garrison of *Ypres* could be informed of the Loss of the Place. By this Means he got enough to subsist 15 Days. He dispatched also an Express

to

to Brigadier *Caris*, who detached 40 Men to reinforce the Garrison.

1712

The Precautions taken by Captain *de Rue* were Integrity not useless; for the Enemy, having assembled of Captain about 1000 Men, appeared with some Cannon *de Rue*, before Fort *Knoque*, and summoned the Governor to surrender. This being refused, the Governor of *Ypres* sent an Officer to Captain *de Rue*, and offered him a Present of 10,000 Rixdollars, a Pension of 5000 Florins a Year, besides a Regiment of Dragoons, provided he would deliver up that Fort, which he also generously refused. He found in that Place 9 Pieces of Cannon, 700 Firelocks, 23,600 lb. Weight of Gunpowder, 17,000 Cannon Balls, 1300 full Grenades, 2000 empty, 2 Tons of Salt, 21 Sacks of Biscuit, a great Quantity of Matches, 2000 Spades, and several other Sorts of Ammunition. The Governor of *Ypres*, seeing his Offer rejected, retired from before the Place. The States General were so much satisfied with the Conduct of Captain *de Rue*, that he is re- they appointed him Commander of the Fort, with For which he is re- a Commission of Lieutenant-Colonel. They made a Commission of Lieutenant-Colonel. They made him a Present of 300 Florins, and granted him a Pension of 1200 Florins a Year. Their High Mightinesses also rewarded the other Officers, with the Serjeants and Soldiers, that were concerned in this Enterprize. warded.

It was but 4 Years before that this *De Rue* His Rise. was a private Centinel. He was the Son of a Peasant near *Bruges*, and first obtained the Command of a Party to seize a *French* Bark, with a great Booty, which he accordingly took: But hearing that a Party of the Enemy was out, to cut off his Retreat, he hid the Booty, and then engaged the *French*, most of whom he made Prisoners. Hereupon he immediately received a Lieutenant's Commission. Soon after, he undertook to enter the Enemy's Camp, whence he brought off 13 Officers out of one Tent, who were diverting

1712

themselves at Hazard in the Dead of the Night. Being pursued by a Party of Dragoons, he was obliged to leave his Prisoners behind him; but kept his Booty. For this Exploit he was advanced to be a Captain-Lieutenant. If he did not contrive the Surprizal of Fort *Knoque*, he discovered its Weakness, having been there some Days before, under the Disguise of a Hair Merchant. Such an Instance of Military Virtue ought not to be passed over, notwithstanding the Brevity of this Work.

Thus concluded the Campaign in the *Netherlands*, in the Year 1712; the only one since the Beginning of the War, in which the *French* could justly claim any Advantage. It must be owned, indeed, that Marshal *Villars* wisely improved the Opportunities that offered themselves to him: But, notwithstanding his Atchievements during that Campaign, the Judicious still esteemed him at a great Distance below the *Eugenes* and the *Marlboroughs*, above whom his Flatterers had now the Confidence to place him.

Eugene
goes to *U-*
trecht and
Vienna.

After having been at the *Hague*, to confer with the States Deputies, Prince *Eugene* went to *Utrecht*, where the Peace was ready to be signed between *France*, *England*, *Savoy*, *Portugal* and *Prussia*. He then proceeded to *Vienna*, where, tho' the late Campaign had not been successful, he was received by the Emperor *Charles* with the same Affection as he had formerly been by his Predecessors. *Charles* well knew that the Misfortune at *Denain* was not the Fault of *Eugene*, and that if the Troops under the Earl of *Albemarle* had made such Resistance as might have been expected, the whole Army with their General had come up, and the Enemy in all Probability had been defeated. His Imperial Majesty therefore resolved to continue the War, and held frequent Councils to deliberate on the Means of supporting it. Mean while Count *Sinzendorf*, his Ambassador in *Holland*, transmitted

1713

to

to *Vienna* a Copy of the Conditions drawn up by the *French* Plenipotentiaries, on which *Lewis XIV* consented to make Peace with his Imperial Majesty, who was now deserted by all his Allies, except the States, and they too appeared wavering. *Charles*, however, would not be convinced that the Dutchy of *Milan* and the Kingdom of *Naples*, which the *French* King offered, were a sufficient Compensation for his Claim on all the Estates of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and therefore persisted in his Resolution of trying the Fortune of another Campaign. It was Prince *Eugene* that swayed the Council to this Opinion, who, tho' he foresaw that their High Mightinesses would make Peace, was at the same Time sure that such Peace would produce a Neutrality in the *Netherlands*, and confine the Seat of War to the *Rhine* only.

The Emperor, upon Application to the Diet of *Ratisbon*, obtained a Grant of 3 Millions of Rix-dollars, and some private Persons in *Holland* lent him a Million of *Florins*. With these Sums he completed his Troops, filled his Magazines, and made all the necessary Preparations for repelling the Enemy. Marshal *Villars*, however, who commanded for the *French* King, took the Field before Prince *Eugene* could draw together his Army. The natural Backwardness of the *Germans* to leave their Winter-Quarters, had more than once been an Obstacle to the active Spirit of our Hero, and obliged him almost continually to begin his Campaigns with Disadvantage. *Villars* took the City and Castle of *Linangen*, and drew a Line from *Frankendall* to the Mountains, before the Imperialists were drawn together. All that *Eugene* could do to stop his Progress, was to see that the Lines of *Erlingen* were repaired, that *Philipsburgh* and *Landau* were provided with all Necessaries, and that such other Measures were taken, as were most likely to disappoint the Projects of the Enemy. As he looked upon *Landau* to be the first Place exposed

1713

Siege of
Landau.

posed to their Insults, the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, who commanded there, had Orders considerably to augment the Fortifications, and make a new Counterfcarp, in hopes that the Garrison, consisting of 8 or 9000 Men, would make the Taking of that Place the Work of a whole Campaign. Mean while the Elector of *Mentz*, being sensible that his Capital was in Danger, repaired the Fortifications of it, and cast a new Line about them, in which 6000 Men were actually employed.

The *French*, after making several Motions about *Landau*, invested that Place in the Beginning of *June*; and having made the necessary Dispositions, the Trenches were opened in the Night between the 24th and 25th, and carried to the advanced Works of the Place, without any other Loss than of one Grenadier killed. The 29th, the Garrison made a Sally, which had no great Effect; but on the 2d of *July*, they sallied out with 4000 Foot and 500 Horse, drove the Besiegers from their Trenches, killed near 2000 Men, nailed up some Cannon, and returned into the Town with two Mortars and two Pieces of Artillery. The Marquis *de Biron*, a *French* Lieutenant-General, had his Right Arm shot off in this Action by a Cannon-Ball. Prince *Eugene*, all this Time, was obliged to continue in his Posts near *Etlingen*, where he extended his Troops along the *Rhine* from *Philipsburg* to *Mentz*, to observe the Enemy. But the Forces that were yet to join him, marched so slowly, that he was not able to give any Disturbance to the *French*, who lived at Discretion in that Part of the Palatinate that lies on their Side the *Rhine*.

Not to enter into a Detail of this Siege, which cost the *French* a world of Men, it is sufficient to say, that *Landau* was obliged to submit, notwithstanding the vigorous Resistance of the Garrison, and the Bravery of the Prince of *Wurtemberg*. They defended their Ground Inch by Inch, but at last

last were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War, on the 20th of *August*, after a Siege of 56 Days from the Opening of the Trenches. Marshal *de Villars* allowed the Officers to keep their Baggage, and go wherever they pleased, upon their Parole to repair, within a certain Time, to the Places where they were to remain Prisoners till they were exchanged. Prince *Eugene* did not think that *Landau*, tho' a Place of great Importance, was of such Consequence, as to require that the Fate of *Germany* should be put upon the Issue of a Battle, to which he could not engage the Enemies without some visible Advantage on their Side, not only in Respect to their Superiority of Troops, but chiefly by Reason of the advantageous Posts they possessed, and the Lines and Entrenchments they had cast up to cover the Siege. Mean time, the Imperial Army was reinforced by the Arrival of some Regiments from *Italy*; and Prince *Eugene* ordered General *Vaubonne* to take Post under the Cannon of *Friburg*, from whence that General sent Detachments as far as the Gates of *Brisac*, which destroyed all the Forage they could not carry away, that the *French* Army might find no Subsistence in those Parts.

The *French*, sensible that nothing but Force would compel the *Germans* to accept the Peace, resolved to push on the War with the utmost Vigour. The Lines of *Etlingen*, and the *Rhine* below *Philipsburg*, proving an invincible Barrier to *Germany*, Marshal *Villars* resolved to open his Way into the Empire by the *Black Forest*; and, in order to it, to reduce the important Fortress of *Friburg*, to make of it a Place of Arms, for the further Execution of his Designs. This Project being communicated to the Most Christian King, that Prince gave him a full Power to act as he should think fit for the Good of his Service.

Villars, having received this honourable Commission, left Marshal *de Beziens*, with a little Army,

1713

Villars
forces the
Lines on
the *Black*
Forest.

Attempts
to deceive
Pr. *Eugene*;
but fails.

my, in the Lines of *Lauterburg*, and with his numerous Forces passed the *Rhine* at *Keil* and *Fort Louis*, about the Middle of *September*. He encamped along the River *Kentzig*, and gave out, that he designed to attack the Lines of *Etlingen*. He advanced in Person to view them; but a few Days after he marched with 52 Battalions and 62 Squadrons to attack those near *Friburg*. General *Vaubonne* was posted therein, with 32 Battalions, which were dispersed in several Posts from thence to the *Black Forest*. M. de *Villars* forced these Lines, without any great Opposition: For General *Vaubonne* defended them only as long as it was necessary to give time to 12 Battalions to throw themselves into *Friburg*, and then retired into the Mountains, and from thence to *Villingen* and *Rotweil*, near which Place he encamped. The Loss on either Side was very inconsiderable.

Marshal *Villars* advanced to *Febrenbach* on the *Black Forest*, within half a League of *Villingen*, and had the Honour to appear, for the third Time, at the Head of the *French Armies*, at the Source of the *Danube*. He gave out, that his Design was to attack *Villingen* and *Rotweil*, and march immediately into *Swabia*, in hopes that Prince *Eugene* would immediately abandon the Lines of *Etlingen*, to march towards *Ulm*; which would give an Opportunity to the Marshal de *Bezons* to pass the *Rhine*, and demolish those Lines. This would have proved the total Ruin of the Empire; for then all the *French Forces* being joined on the other Side that River, the *Germans* would never have been able to make Head against them, nor even to join their Troops dispersed along the *Rhine* and the *Black Forest*. Prince *Eugene*, suspecting the Design of M. de *Villars*, contented himself with making a Detachment to reinforce the Marquis de *Vaubonne*, (who was ordered to entrench himself near *Rotweil*, for preventing the Irruption of the *French* on that Side) and continued in his

his Camp at *Muhlberg*, with the rest of his Army, where he could be joined without any Opposition by the Troops posted between *Philipsburg* and *Mentz*, and the other Reinforcements he expected.

Villars seeing that his Highness continued in his *Friburg* Lines, did not think fit, however, to advance to *Villingen*, but returned towards *Friburg*, which Place he caused to be invested the Day after he had forced the Lines, and in the Night between the 30th of *September* and the 1st of *October*, the Trenches were opened. The Governor made a Sally the next Day, wherein the Garrison killed 8 Officers and a great many Men. The 14th at Night, the *French* attacked the Counterscarp with 40 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by several Battalions. It happened, that at that very Instant, the Garrison was making a Sally with 1600 Men, and so both Parties meeting on the *Glacis*, there followed a most bloody Action. The *Germans* fought like Lions; but at last, being overpowered by the Numbers of their Enemies, they retired into the Covered-way, where being reinforced by some fresh Troops from the Place, the Fight was renewed with as much Obstinacy as before. They were at last obliged to retire, and the *French* lodged themselves in some Angles of the Counterscarp, and took a Redoubt, after a very great Resistance, putting all the Men that were in it to the Sword. The *Germans* had about 1000 Men killed in this Action, and the *French* near 2000 killed and wounded. Out of 40 Captains that commanded the Grenadiers, 30 were killed, and the Regiment of *Alsace*, of 4 Battalions, which supported them, had about 500 Men killed or wounded, besides 25 Officers.

The Besiegers then removed their Batteries to The Be-
make a Breach, which being sufficiently broad, siegers frut-
they were about to lay Bridges on the Ditch. to strated in
storm the Town: But the Garrison let so much attempting
Water in upon them, that their Bridges and Gal- to storm.
leries

1713

leries were broke, and some Part of their Trenches drowned. They were forced to make Coupeures, to let out the Water, and prepared new Galleries; but these were again spoiled, as they were a third Time the 28th of *October*, when they had made their Dispositions for a Storm. This vigorous Defence of the Town gave a sufficient Time to put the Castles into a better Posture of Defence. As they were very strong by their Situation, and the *French* had not been able to attack them, the Garrison were in hopes to defend them several Weeks.

Eugene labours to stop the Progress of the *French*.

While the *French* were thus employed in a Siege wherein they lost a world of Men, and ruined their best Infantry, Prince *Eugene* was taking all possible Precautions to hinder them from penetrating further into the Empire. His Highness having taken an exact View of the Passes of the *Black Forest*, ordered a Line to be cast up for covering the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, while General *Vaubonne* was entrenching his Camp between *Rotweil* and *Villingen*. The Fortifications of those two Places were also repaired and augmented.

The Garrison of *Friburg* retire into the Castles.

It was not till the 31st of *October* that Marshal *Villars* attacked, and, after great Resistance, carried the Half-Moon that covered the Body of *Friburg*, in which a considerable Breach had been made. The next Day, the necessary Dispositions were made for an Assault, when the Marshal received a Letter from the Governor, informing him, that he had retired into the Castles with the best of his Troops, leaving the Town to his Discretion, with the Wives of the Officers and Soldiers, and about 1500 Sick and Wounded. Hereupon, the Marshal sent the Regiment of Guards, with some other Forces, to take Possession of the Place, and demanded a Sum of Money of the Inhabitants to save them from being plundered. This done, he sent Major-General *de Contrade* to acquaint the Governor, that he would not suffer the sick Men to remain in the Town; and if he did

did not receive them into the Castle, they should be exposed on the *Glacis*. The Governor, touched with Compassion for so many brave Men, who had shared with him all the Dangers of a tedious Siege, in the most rigorous Season of the Year, and considering besides, that he was but ill provided with Fuel and other Necessaries, desired leave to send an Officer to *Prince Eugene*, with an Account of the Condition of the Place, and the Preparations the *French* were making to attack them. This was granted, and a Suspension of Arms agreed to.

The Prince's Answer being come on the 15th of *November*, the next Day Hostages were exchanged, and Articles of Capitulation agreed upon, and signed. The Garrison were allowed all the Honours of War, and conducted to *Rothweil*. All the Terms of the Capitulation, the most honourable and the best deserved of any that had been granted in the Course of the War, were faithfully executed. But the Garrison, which at the Beginning of the Siege consisted of about 12,000 Men, was now reduced to 5000, besides the Sick and Wounded. Not many Days after they marched out, both Armies repaired to their respective Winter-Quarters; and those who believed that the Events of this Campaign would produce a Peace between the Emperor and *France*, soon appeared to have been right in their Conjecture. The four associated Circles, alarmed at the Loss of *Friburg*, and the Abandoning of the Lines upon the *Black Forest*, represented to the Emperor the Impossibility of supporting the War, and intreated him to procure a speedy Peace. In consequence of this, a preliminary Negotiation was set on Foot at the Castle of *Rastadt*(*), between the two Generals, who commanded the opposite Armies; which, after all the Forms and Difficulties were got over, ended in a Treaty of Peace between their Imperial and Most

1713

Where they obtain honourable Conditions.

Negotiations of Peace.

(*) A Palace built by the late Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*.

1714

Most Christian Majesties. I shall not relate any of the Ceremonials used at this Congress, nor give a Detail of the many Obstacles that were started, and the Couriers that passed, which lengthened out the Negotiations from *November* till *March*. But as the Treaty itself is of the utmost Importance, and contains a short View of what the House of *Austria* acquired by this long and bloody War, the following Abstract of it will not, I hope, be unacceptable to my Readers.

Abstract of
the Treaty
of *Rastadt*

1. **T**HERE shall be a perpetual Peace, and sincere Amity, between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his Most Christian Majesty, and their Heirs, and neither Side shall protect the Rebels of the other. 2. There shall be a perpetual Oblivion of all Injuries received on either Side, during the War. 3. The Treaties of *Westphalia*, *Nimeguen*, and *Ryswick*, shall be the Foundation of this Treaty, except in what shall be derogated from them in this present Treaty. 4. Old *Brisac*, on the Right of the *Rhine*, shall be restored to the Emperor as it is; but Fort *Mortier*, on the Left, shall remain to *France*. 5. *Friburg*, and the Forts in the *Black Forest* and the *Brisgau*, shall be restored to the Emperor as they are. 6. Fort *Kheil* shall be restored to the Emperor as it is; but Fort *Pile*, and the others in the Islands near *Strasburg*, shall be demolish'd at the Expence of *France*; and the Navigation of the *Rhine* on both Sides shall remain free, and no new Tolls shall be imposed. 7. *Brisac*, *Friburg*, and *Kheil*, shall be restored, with the Artillery found therein, after the Ratifications of a general Peace are exchanged. 8. The Fortifications over-against *Honningen*, Fort *Selingen*, and all other Forts mentioned in the Treaty of *Ryswick*, or erected since that Peace in the Empire, shall be demolished; but Fort *Louis* shall remain to *France*. 9. The Castles of *Bitsch* and *Hamburg*

“ *Hamburg* shall be restored demolished. 10. All
“ Places to be restored by this Treaty and that of
“ *Ryswick*, shall be delivered within 30 Days af-
“ ter exchanging the Ratifications of the general
“ Treaty. 11. The most considerable Places, to
“ be razed at the Expence of *France*, shall be de-
“ molished within two Months after the Exchange
“ of the Ratifications of a general Treaty, and
“ the less considerable within a Month. 12. *France*
“ engages to restore to the Princes and States of the
“ Empire, the Places and Estates taken from them
“ during this War. 13. *Landau* to remain as it
“ is, in the Possession of *France*, with its Depen-
“ dencies. 14. *France* to acknowledge the Elector
“ of *Hanover* as such. 15. The Electors of *Co-*
“ *logn* and *Bavaria* shall be restored to all their
“ Dominions, Ranks, Dignities, &c. and send
“ Deputies with full Power, but without Cha-
“ racter, to the general Treaty. All their Ar-
“ chives, Moveables, Jewels, Artillery, Ammu-
“ nition, and other Effects, shall be restored; but
“ the said Electors shall not insist upon any other
“ Satisfaction or Reimbursements from the Em-
“ peror or Empire, and shall receive new Investi-
“ tures of his Imperial Majesty for their Electo-
“ rates. 16. All Ministers and Officers, Ecclesi-
“ astical, Civil, and Military, who have served
“ either of the Parties, shall be restored to their
“ Estates, Employments, Honours, and Dignities,
“ as before the War, and enjoy a general Amnesty
“ for whatsoever is past. 17. The total Restoration
“ here mentioned, shall be 30 Days after the Ex-
“ change of the Ratifications of the general Trea-
“ ty. 18. His most Christian Majesty shall not
“ oppose the Elector of *Bavaria*’s exchanging any
“ of his Estates with others, if he shall think fit,
“ after his Restoration. 19. His most Christian
“ Majesty consents, that the Emperor shall enter
“ into Possession of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which
“ have been put into the Hands of the *Dutch*, in
Favour

1714

“ Favour of the House of *Austria*; and the King
 “ of *Prussia* shall keep all he actually possesses in
 “ the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*. 20. *Menin*
 “ and *Tournay* shall also be restored by the *Dutch*,
 “ in whose Hands they are, to the Emperor, with
 “ their Dependencies; but *St. Amant*, with its
 “ Dependencies, and *Mortagne*, shall remain
 “ to the Most Christian King, who shall make
 “ no Fortifications or Sluices at *Mortagne*. 21.
 “ The King confirms, in Favour of the House
 “ of *Austria*, the Cession of *Furnes*, *Furnerambacht*,
 “ including the 8 Parishes and Fort *Knoque*,
 “ the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmude*, with their De-
 “ pendencies, the Town of *Ypres*, with its Cas-
 “ tellany, *Rousselaer* included; as also *Popper-
 inghen*, *Warneton*, *Comines*, and *Warwich*, which
 “ the States General may deliver up to the House
 “ of *Austria*. 22. The Navigation of the *Lys*
 “ upwards, from the Mouth of the *Deule*, shall
 “ be free, and no Tolls shall be established on the
 “ same. 23. There shall be on either Side an
 “ Oblivion of all Injuries committed during the
 “ War, in the Countries yielded or restored. 24.
 “ The Subjects on both Sides, in the *Netherlands*,
 “ shall be allowed to go and come, and trade,
 “ and even to dispose of their Estates, without
 “ any Hindrance. 25. The same Subjects, whether
 “ Ecclesiastical or Secular, shall be restored to all
 “ the Honours, Dignities, and Benefices they had
 “ before the War, and to all and every the Rights,
 “ Estates, &c. seized and appropriated by Reason
 “ of the War. All Sentences given against them
 “ for Contumacy, and without hearing the Parties,
 “ shall be void, and they may all return, and en-
 “ joy their Estates. 26. As for Rents mortgaged
 “ on the Generality of some Provinces in the
 “ *Netherlands*, it is agreed, that each shall pay
 “ his Quota, and Commissaries shall be appointed
 “ for that Purpose. 27. Benefices conferred by
 “ the Most Christian King in the Places yielded
 up

“ up to the Emperor, shall remain to those who
 “ at present enjoy them, and the *Roman Catho-*
 “ *lick* Religion shall be maintained there in all
 “ Respects, as it was before the War. 28. The
 “ Communities and Inhabitants of all the Places
 “ yielded up to the Emperor in the *Netherlands*,
 “ shall be maintained in their Liberties, Privileges,
 “ Rights, Offices, &c. with the same Honours,
 “ Salaries, &c. as they enjoyed under the most Chri-
 “ stian King. 29. The Ecclesiastical Benefices con-
 “ ferred during the War by either of the Parties,
 “ shall remain to the present Possessors, they dis-
 “ charging the Duties thereof. 30. Their Impe-
 “ rial and Most Christian Majesties shall not break
 “ this Peace upon any Account, but sincerely en-
 “ deavour to strengthen this mutual Friendship.
 “ And his Most Christian Majesty promises to leave
 “ his Imperial Majesty in the quiet Enjoyment of
 “ all the States and Places he is actually possessed
 “ of, namely, the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Island
 “ of *Sardinia*, and the Ports and Places he is pos-
 “ sessed of on the Coast of *Tuscany*. His Impe-
 “ rial Majesty at the same Time engages not to
 “ disturb the Neutrality and Repose of *Italy*, but
 “ to observe it punctually, according to the Treaty
 “ concluded at *Utrecht* the 14th of *March*, 1713,
 “ and promises to leave every Prince of *Italy* in
 “ the peaceable Enjoyment of the Territories he
 “ is actually possessed of. 31. Good and speedy
 “ Justice shall be rendered by his Imperial Majesty
 “ to the Duke of *Guaftalla*, Prince *Pico* of *Mi-*
 “ *randola*, the Prince of *Castiglione*, and other
 “ Princes of *Italy*; but without Breach of the
 “ Peace and Neutrality of *Italy*. 32. Several
 “ other Pretensions, on both Sides, are referred to
 “ the general or solemn Treaty, to be held be-
 “ tween his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and
 “ his Most Christian Majesty. 33. The Emperor
 “ promises, that the Electors, Princes, and States
 “ of the Empire shall send full Powers, or a De-
 putation

1714

1714

“putation from their Body, to the Place agreed
 “on for the general Treaty, and that they shall
 “agree to the Articles therein concluded. 34.
 “The Emperor and Most Christian King shall agree
 “to fix the Place for a general Treaty in a neutral
 “Country, that is, in *Swisserland*; and one of
 “them naming three Towns for that Effect, the
 “other shall chuse which he pleases, where their
 “Ministers shall meet the 15th of *April* next, or
 “the 1st of *May* at farthest; and the Conferences
 “there shall be terminated within two Months, or
 “three at the most. 35. All Hostilities shall
 “cease the Moment this Treaty is sign’d, and no
 “Forage or Contributions shall be demanded on
 “either Side from the Day of the Exchanging of
 “the Ratifications. Prisoners of State and War
 “on both Sides shall be discharged without Ran-
 “som; and 15 Days after the Exchange of the
 “Ratifications of this Treaty, each Prince shall
 “withdraw his Troops out of the open Country
 “of the other, into his own Territories, and the
 “Emperor his out of the Electorates of *Cologne*
 “and *Bavaria*, which Electorates shall be re-
 “stored, as specified in the 15th, 16th, 17th,
 “and 18th Articles of this Treaty. 36. Com-
 “merce shall be restored on both Sides immedi-
 “ately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of
 “this Treaty, and the Hans Town shall enjoy all
 “Manner of Security by Land and Sea, accord-
 “ing to the 52d Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*.
 “37. This Treaty shall be ratified at *Rastadt* within
 “a Month, or sooner. In Witness whereof, &c.
 “Done in the Palace of *Rastadt*, the 6th of
 “*March*, 1714.”

(L. S.) Eugene of Savoy.

(L. S.) The Marshal Duke de Villars.

Pr. Eugene
 returns to
Vienna.

Prince Eugene, having sent the News of the Sign-
 ing of this Treaty to the Emperor, by the Count
de Lamberg, his *Aid de Camp*, repaired himself to
Vienna

Vienna a few Days after, and was present at the Rejoicings made there on that Occasion. The Laurels he had gathered at *Rastadt* did him no less Honour than those which Victory had before so often conferred on him, nor was either the Emperor or his Subjects less ready to shew the Acknowledgments due to him as the Author of their Peace, than they had been before as the Preserver of the *Germanic Liberty*. The Treaty of *Rastadt* was ratified by their Imperial and Most Christian Majesties within the Time specified, and the Congress for a general Treaty being appointed at *Baden* in *Ergau*, that also was finished by the Beginning of *September* following, when *Eugene* and *Villars* met there to sign it on the Parts of their respective Masters. As this Treaty was only a *Con-* Signs the Treaty of *Baden*.
 sequence of the other, the Difference between them was very small. His Highness had afterwards several Conferences at *Vienna* with the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers, concerning the Barrier in the *Netherlands*, which produced another Treaty on that Subject. He then applied himself to the Business of the Finances, which had been exhausted by an expensive War, and continued thro' this and the following Year to act as Prime Minister to his Imperial Majesty.





THE
HISTORY
OF
Prince *Francis-Eugene*
OF
S A V O Y.

BOOK VII.

*Containing the Remainder of his Life, with a
short View of his Character.*

1715

Rise of a
new War
with the
Turks.



U G E N E enjoyed but a short Re-
pose after the Peace of *Rastadt* and
Baden. The *Turks*, his oldest and
most natural Enemies, had broke
their Truce with the *Venetians*, in
hopes, by the Conquest of the *Morea*,
to make themselves amends for what they had
given up to the Emperor by the Peace of *Carlo-*
witz. At the same time they sent an Aga to
Vienna,

Vienna, who had an Audience of Prince *Eugene*, and endeavoured, through his Means, to divert the Imperial Court from taking part in this new Quarrel. But his Highness, far from being amused with specious Pretences, and finding the Infidels inflexible in their Resolutions against the Republick, was instantly determined in favour of the latter. Nothing, however, was this Year undertaken on the Imperial Side, and the *Turks* were suffered to penetrate into the *Morea*, and take *Napoli di Romania*, before the *Venetians* could raise an Army.

1715

As the Emperor, by the Barrier-Treaty, had been acknowledged Sovereign of the *Spanish Netherlands*, his Imperial Majesty conferred the Government of those Provinces on Prince *Eugene*. The Importance of this Post may be gathered from the Persons who have enjoyed it, and who, before *Eugene*, were always the great Favourites of the Kings of *Spain*, and since, a Princess of the Imperial Family. The Marquis *de Prie* had the Honour to be Lieutenant-Governor in the Absence of his Highness, for whom other Employments was now at hand: For tho' the Emperor balanced some Time before he would declare against the *Turks*, *Eugene* represented the Necessity of this Step in such strong Terms to his Majesty in Council, that War was at length resolved on, and his Serene Highness appointed to command the Armies in *Hungary*, assisted by Count *Guy de Stabrenberg* and General *Heister*. Never were greater Preparations made on both Sides than on this Occasion. The Grand Vizir, actuated by a mortal Hatred to all Christians, made vast Efforts to bring together a numerous Army, and to fortify *Temeswaer*, the Place that lay most exposed to the Imperial Forces; and Prince *Eugene*, equally zealous to defend, as the Barbarian to oppress the Liberties of Christendom, and having the Advantage of Peace on every other Side of the wide-extended Empire,

1716

Eugene made Governor of the *Netherlands*.

He determines the Emperor to break with the Port.

1716

Empire, was able to bring together a large Body of Troops, tho' much inferior to that of the *Mahometans*. At the Head of these he put himself at the Beginning of *July*, and advanced towards *Peterwaradin*, where he encamped in the Entrenchments of *Caprara*.

Of all the Campaigns our Hero ever made, none acquired him more Honour than this and the following, nor would bear a more ample Relation. But as the Limits I have prescribed myself, and I doubt my Reader's Patience, will not permit me to dwell on Circumstances in every Part, I chose to enlarge chiefly on those Battles and Sieges, where he had another Sort of Men to deal with than the best of the *Turks*. The Victories won over these Latter were indeed the most glaring; but the Merit of the General was most conspicuous when he had a *Catinat* or a *Vendome* to make Head against. I make no question therefore but my Brevity, in what follows, will be easily pardoned.

Rage of
the *Turks*.

The *Turkish* Divan, reflecting on their former Disgrace at *Zenta*, uttered most dreadful Menaces, accompanied with soothing Prophecies of imagined Victories. Inwardly burning with Fury, and big with Resentment and Disdain, they caused the remotest Provinces of that vast Empire to resound with their Complaints, exciting to new Enterprises all those Regions which are tributary to them, and all the Partisans of *Mahomet*. Their Soldiery, naturally implacable, and thirsting for Revenge, with all the Signals of inveterate Malice, reviewed *Eugene's* Trophies on the Banks of the *Tibiscus*. Not the long Course of Years, including so many distinct Victories, could slacken that deadly Rancor which preyed on their perverse Hearts, till the Instant wherein they were determined to wash away with Rivers of Blood the Memory of that fatal Defeat.

They then flattered themselves with imagining, that the Conquered, in order to be revenged, should

should make it his sole Study to imitate the Arts of his Conqueror. With this View, diffident of ever being able to accomplish their Designs, if they allowed *Eugene* Time enough to make Advantage of the whole Force of his Understanding and Experience, they attempted to disconcert his Measures and Councils, by the unexpected Appearance of their Army at *Peterwaradin*, where the Prince happily arrived before them.

1716

Their Army appears

Their Stratagem was not wholly ineffectual; and their first Assaults were not at all to the Advantage of the Imperial Infantry, but even seemed to threaten a doubtful Catastrophe. This Misfortune was occasioned by their Entrenchments, which prevented them from advancing in Line of Battle.

before *Eugene*.The Battle of *Peterwaradin*.

But the Danger was soon diverted by *Eugene*, to the Destruction of the Barbarians. For a huge and confused Multitude of them, with an ill-advised Temerity, impetuously rushing on, Sabre in Hand, attacked his advanced Troops, and too easily believed, they had thereby opened an infallible Passage to a complete Victory. Then it was that *Eugene*, equally a Soldier and a General, with his Name and Presence re-animated the staggering Front, that was scarcely able to sustain the vehement Shock. He flew like Lightning with his Cavalry, and made a powerful and most violent Attack on the Flank of those Assailants, already elated with their Success. Unable, however, to resist that fierce Onset, by them neither expected nor foreseen, they were instantly put into such Disorder, that they fled away with the utmost Precipitation, and occasioned thereby the Flight of the whole Army, Leaders and all, who were that Instant seized with a sudden Fear. *Eugene* did not think fit to pursue them, as they were still more than double his Number, tho' above 8000 of them lay dead on the Field of Battle. He contented himself with being Master of their Camp, and gave immediate Thanks to the Almighty on the

The Turks routed.

1716 the Spot. The Royal Booty consisted of 164 Pieces of Cannon or Mortars, 150 Colours and Their Loss. Standards, 5 Horse-tails, and 3 Pair of Kettle-drums, which were all sent to *Vienna*, and placed in *St. Stephen's Church*. *Eugene* had the Grand Vizir's Tent, and all the Rest was given up to the Soldiers, who loaded themselves with the Riches of *Asia*; while the *Ottoman General*, who died the next Day of his Wounds, could only testify in his last Moments the Rancor of his Heart, by ordering Count *Breuner*, whom he had taken Prisoner, to be cruelly massacred. The Consequence of this Victory was the raising the Siege of *Corfu* (the Key to the Gulph of *Venice*) which, with the whole Island of the same Name, was in great Danger of falling into the Hands of the Infidels. The Sense of this Deliverance, accomplished by *Eugene* at so great a Distance, occasioned the Pope to send him a consecrated Sword and Bonnet, an Honour he never confers but on the most celebrated Victors.

The Siege
of Temes-
waer.

His Highness closed the Campaign with the Siege of *Temeswaer*, a Place strong by Nature as well as Art, and which the *Turks* defended with great Resolution. The Trenches were opened before it the 1st of *September* at Night, and the Place held out till the 13th of *October*, when the *Turks*, contrary to their usual Custom, surrendered it upon Capitulation. Several Actions happened during this Siege, in one of which the *Turks*, attempting to throw Succours into the Town, lost 4000 Men on the Spot; and in an Attack on the *Palanque* the Imperialists had near 2000 killed or wounded. But the Taking of *Temeswaer* was attended with other Successes, which amply compensated this Loss: For the *Turks* immediately abandoned a great Number of Posts, and all the *Walachians* submitted to the Emperor.

1717

I shall not detain my Readers with what passed in the Winter; as, the Difficulties the Emperor found in raising Supplies, and particularly in remounting his Cavalry, which at last was done by the

the famous Jew *Oppenheimer*: It is sufficient that all was ready in such good Time, that the Prince appeared in *Hungary* at the Head of his Army, in the Month of *May*, 1717. As the *Turks* foresaw that his first Attempt would be on *Belgrade*, they put it in such a Condition, that it seemed to Reason almost impregnable. *Eugene*, not in the least disheartned at this, nor terrified by the new Grand Vizir (a Man much superior to the former both in Valour and Prudence) did not recede from his first Resolution. He passed the *Danube* with his Army, under Cover of some Men of War, which he had built to facilitate the Siege, and sat down before the Place. It was a stupendous Sight to behold on the Surface of the *Danube*, as if on the Ocean's ample Bosom, large floating Edifices of unusual Fabric. These, on the one hand, were to guard and defend the meditated Passage; which was afterwards so happily executed, under the very Eyes of the Infidels, that, while they were beholding this strange Spectacle from the opposite Shore, their Confusion and Wonder were so extreme, that they had not Power to offer the least Obstruction: And, on the other hand, their Business was to secure the Bridge, and keep open a Passage for Provisions and other Requisites. These Ships had a Battle with the *Turkish* Gallies and Saicks, in which the latter were repulsed with Loss.

His Highness's Lines of Circumvallation, thrown up in Spite of a terrible Fire made by the Besieged, took in such a vast Tract of Ground, that, without entering on a Description of them, one may venture to say, they leave of him a noble Remembrance around those Eminences, sufficient to evidence what grand Imaginations that elevated Genius was capable of forming, in order to accomplish his Enterprises; he having by this Means fixed a Barrier to oppose that furious Torrent, which otherwise might have overwhelmed the *Christian* Army, and occasioned irreparable Desolations.

Q

I shall

1717

I shall not relate all that happened during this Siege, which continued near two Months with great Obstinacy on both Sides. The Difficulties underwent before the Batteries could be raised, the bloody Skirmishes that passed between the Parties, the Dangers *Eugene* was personally in, and the particular Numbers lost on both Sides in the several Attacks, would require a long Description. A Place strong as *Belgrade*, with a Garrison of 30,000 Men, and a brave Commander at their Head, could not but have fully employed the Besiegers.

The Grand Vizir besieges him in his Camp.

As *Eugene* went on prosecuting this great and important Undertaking, a terrible Panick began to seize the *Ottomans* for their Garrison of *Belgrade*: Whereupon the Grand Vizir, to exempt them from all Danger, appeared on the circumjacent Hills, surrounding those Eminences with more than 150,000 Warriors, inclosing between them and the Town the Imperial Army, inferior in Number to themselves by Two-thirds, and thereby reducing the Besiegers to the hard Condition of Besieged; and with so much the greater Risque on the Imperial Side, as the Garrison was so numerous, that, in Case of Necessity, it might have formed a second Army apart.

Apprehensions on that Occasion.

This was the uncertain Situation of the *Germans*, apparently exposed to scarce-avoidable Destruction. A dark and gloomy Prospect, which, by finishing the Career of *Eugene's* Victories, seemed to threaten the Conqueror's Fall, to prognosticate the Enemy's Triumph, the Loss of *Transylvania* and *Hungary*, with Horror and Confusion to the Imperial Metropolis! His Highness was by some hastily censured, as if, of his own Accord, he had pent himself up, and rashly hazarded the putting Chains on his Sovereign, his Country, their Liberty and Religion. The *Turks*, it was thought, would have no Occasion to continue their Fire, (which dreadfully annoyed Prince *Eugene's* Army, and

and obliged his Highness to change his Quarters) because Contagion and Mortality were fiercely fighting for them against the Imperialists. But the Hour was not come for *Eugene* to move. He let the enraged Adversaries vent their Fury, and entangle themselves in attacking his Lines; because that was the Juncture wherein his Highness had planned out the Victory. This was the very Method taken by *Marius*, in that bloody War he had with the *Cimbri*, when, not far from the *Rhone*, with inflexible Severity, he restrained the Ardor of his impatient Legions, and suffered himself to be many Days shut up in a narrow Valley, continually exposed to the Insults of Barbarians, till the very Moment which he believed to be the most favourable for him to vindicate *Rome*, to protect her Liberty from the Snares of Strangers, and to trample under Foot the foolish Pride of her savage Enemies, by making of their whole Multitude so terrible a Slaughter, that the Fame of *Roman* Valour, for a long Time, continued a better Barrier to defend *Italy*, than even the rugged *Alps* whereby she is surrounded.

Mean while, the Infidels, stimulated by the sharpest Incitements to Revenge, and determined on preserving *Belgrade* from the Yoke which so nearly threatened her, even were they to effect it at the Price of half the *Ottoman* Blood, came The Battle pouring down from those Hills; when, constrained by the Quality and Situation of the Place (well foreseen by our great Commander) not to form a Front of more Extent than the Line which was to be attacked, their great Superiority of Number could not afford them the least Advantage: And just so they succeeded; which was agreeable to the Idea that *Eugene* had laboured and concerted. Insomuch that, the proper Opportunity being arrived, and a lucky Mist arising to cover the Imperial Army; all the *Turkish* Infantry being disposed in the Center, while their Cavalry formed the Wings, Right and Left; at the expected Sig-

1717

The Turks
routed.

nal of the appointed Trumpet commenced the fierce and most terrible Assault. The Battle was for some Time doubtful, occasioned by an Inconvenience which the Prince could not possibly prevent, nor of a sudden remedy; which was the Separation of his Right Wing from the Center of his Army, and the Pouring-in of the *Turks* at that Opening: But his Highness at last bringing up his second Line, and throwing it into the Void, where the Enemy were obliged to retire with great Loss, from that Instant did Victory begin to declare for the Imperialists. *Eugene*, who for so many Days had continued shut up within his Encampment, now calling forth all his Spirits, and resolving either to conquer or perish, (tho' not unrevenged) led on most furiously towards the *Ottoman* Troops; while, in a Moment, the short Distance between him and them disappearing, he wrecked on them the whole Weight of his Military Skill, his Wrath, and his Disdain; and this in such an effectual Manner, that, in the Space of only 5 Hours, he utterly put them to a shameful Flight, making a most dreadful Slaughter. They had 10,000 Men killed on the Field of Battle, 3000 in their Flight, 5000 wounded, and about the same Number of Prisoners. The Booty they left consisted of 131 Brass Cannon, 30 Mortars, 52 Colours, 9 Horse-tails, with Balls, Bombs, Powder, and Bullets in Proportion; and great Numbers of Camels, and an incredible Quantity of Riches. The Imperialists had above 2000 slain, and 4000 wounded, many of whom died after the Battle.

Belgrade
surrenders.

On the very next Day, *Belgrade* began to shake of its ancient Chain, wherein, together with the *Danube*, she had so long continued Captive. *Eugene* summoned the Bashaw to surrender, threatening him with no Quarter in case of Obstinacy; and that Officer, upon the Mutiny of his Soldiers, was obliged to submit, tho' against his own Inclinations,

nations, as the Place was yet in a tolerable State of Defence. He obtained honourable Conditions, and his Garrison was conducted to *Nizza*.

1717

The *Turks*, after this Defeat, abandoned several other Places, in particular *Ram*, *Semendria*, *Medadia*, *Sabatz*, and *Orsova*. They made so good a Defence however at *Zwornick* in *Bosnia*, that Baron *Petrascb* was obliged to raise the Siege, after having carried the Palanque by Storm. This was the only Disadvantage the Imperialists had, who upon the whole took such a Booty as seems almost incredible. The very Cannon and Mortars taken at *Belgrade*, on board the Saicks, in the Isle of the *Danube*, and some other Places, added to those won in the Field of Battle, made the former amount to 665, and the latter to 104.

Successes
that fol-
lowed.

These Successes caused great Rejoicings in the Imperial Court, and filled the *Ottoman* Porte with the utmost Consternation. In a Word, the Sultan was induced to desire the Mediation of the Maritime Powers, under whose Auspices a Treaty was concluded at *Passarowitz* on the 21st of *July* following, whereby it was provided that all Parties should remain in Possession of what they had acquired during the War. This left to the Emperor a vast Extent of new Territory on the Side of *Hungary* and *Servia*; while the *Venetians* were obliged to sit down contented with the Conquest of a few Towns on their Frontiers, in lieu of that fine Peninsula the *Morea*. The Emperor's Demands, as explained by Prince *Eugene*, were yet higher at first, and such as the Sultan absolutely rejected; so that the War, at the Beginning of 1718, was like to be renewed with as much Ardor as ever, and both *Eugene* and the Grand Vizir had actually taken the Field: But his Imperial Majesty thought fit to make some Abatements, upon the surprising Efforts made by *Spain*, under the Ministry of Cardinal *Alberoni*, for recovering *Naples* and *Sicily*. Every one knows what the *British*

1718

The Peace
of *Passa-
rowitz*.

1718

Fleet, commanded by Sir *George Byng*, did to frustrate the Designs of that ambitious Minister, and how firmly the Emperor, after two Campaigns, was established in all his *Italian* Provinces, till the Year 1731, when a Fleet of the same Nation carried over the Infante *Don Carlos*, to wait for the Possession of those Kingdoms it had before defended.

1719, &c.

Eugene
lives many
Years in
Peace at
Vienna.

Eugene, who had just received the Honour of being enrolled among the *Austrian* Nobility, (which is not merely an empty Title) employed the rest of this Year in looking to the Fortifications, and making all the necessary Regulations in the Frontier-Towns towards *Turkey*. His Highness then returned to *Vienna*, where he enjoyed a much longer Series of Rest from military Fatigues than he had ever before known. It continued without Interruption thro' 15 Years; of which Period I shall say no more, than that he always presided in the Emperor's Councils, officiated as Prime Minister on all publick Occasions, had new Honours daily conferred on him by his Master, was carested by all Foreign Powers, and seemed to act rather as Vicar-General of the whole Empire (as he really was of the Imperial Provinces in *Italy*) than merely as a Subject and Servant of the Emperor. Equally affected to his Master and beloved by him, the Father of the People and the Subject of their Veneration, he obtained and preserved a Share of Authority which Ambition can seldom reach, and which none but great Talents and inflexible Integrity can long support.

1733

The Death of *Augustus II*, King of *Poland* and Elector of *Saxony*, in *February* 1733, cut out new Occasion of Work for our Hero. *Augustus*, it is well known, a new War. had formerly been compelled to give up his Crown to *Stanislaus Leczinski*, Palatine of *Poznania*; who, after the Defeat of *Charles XII* at *Pultowa*, was in his Turn obliged to restore it. But his Competitor being now dead, *Stanislaus* renewed his Preten-

Pretensions, and, being become Father-in-Law to the King of *France*, was enabled to assert them. His Agents soon formed a Party among that fickle People, whose Passion for Money exceeds their Love of Liberty. The Son of the late King, already Elector of *Saxony*, became a Candidate for the Crown also, and had his Partisans among the *Poles*. Supported by the Credit of the Emperor, and the Arms of *Russia*, he prevailed against *Stanislaus* and the *French* Gold: And the Resentment of *Lewis XV*, upon this Disappointment, was made the Pretence for a new War.

It is said, that *Eugene*, from the first, opposed Pr. *Eugene* the Emperor's engaging so far in the Affairs of *Poland*, as to occasion a Rupture with *France*, which he foresaw would be attended with another *Italian* War, in which the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia* would join the *French*. But other Councilors, and even the Emperor himself, being of a contrary Opinion, his Highness submitted, and gave up the Point. His Imperial Majesty saw but too well, in the Sequel, how far *Eugene* was right: The Loss of *Naples* and *Sicily*, which *Don Carlos* lay ready to seize the first Opportunity, made him sensible of it. I shall say nothing of that Part of the War, so fatal to the Emperor, and but little of what passed on the *Rhine*, where our Prince was immediately concerned, as these Matters are fresh in every one's Memory.

While the Emperor was bringing together his Troops, under the Prince of *Beveren*, the *French* Army passed the *Rhine*, besieged Fort *Kehl* the 14th of *October*, and carried it the 28th. They then extended themselves along the *Rhine*, and raised large Contributions. The Court of *Vienna* was much alarmed, to see the strongest Places in the Empire exposed to the Arms of *France*, before it was in a Condition to stop their Progress. They did not, however, push Things to the Utmost, in order to convince the *German* Princes that their

Fort *Kehl*
taken.

1733

Quarrel was with the Emperor only ; protesting, all the while, that they would keep nothing they might conquer on that Side. This Declaration much embarrassed the Diet of *Ratisbon*, the Members of which, unwilling to take Part in the Affair, were so dilatory in their Proceedings, that scarce could the Imperial Generals get together an Army of 23,000 Men. All that the Duke of *Beveren* could do, was to harraß the *French* by sending out Parties.

1734

Eugene appointed General on the *Rhine*.

At last, three potent Electors, those of *Cologn*, *Bavaria*, and the *Palatinate*, protested against the Resolutions of the Diet, and declared that the War regarded the whole Empire, as the *French* proposed to pass thro' *Bavaria*, in order to attack the *Austrian* Hereditary Countries. Encouraged by this Declaration, the Emperor left the rest to Prince *Eugene*, who accepted the Office with Repugnance. His Highness came to the Imperial Army at the End of *April*, and encamped within a few Leagues of *Philipsburg*. This put new Life into the Soldiers, who declared they had no more to fear, now their Father was with them. The *French* Army was 80,000 strong, and that of the Empire consisted of but 35,000 : Yet this did not dishearten the old Warriors, who had seen the many glorious Campaigns in *Hungary*, *Italy*, *Bavaria*, and the *Low-Countries*.

His Highness encamps in the Lines of *Etlingen*.

After his Highness had reviewed his Army, he led it into the Lines of *Etlingen*, which the Prince of *Beveren* had repaired. These Lines, so often mentioned in the History of our Times, were made by the late King *George I*, then Elector only, in the Year 1707. They cover *Suabia*, *Wirtemberg*, and the *Imperial Alsatia* ; but are of such vast Extent, that 100,000 Men are scarce sufficient to guard them. *Eugene*, unable to make Head against the *French*, thought proper to take Post here, while Marshal *Berwick* and Baron *D'Asfeldt* were in full March towards *Traerbach*. They took

1734

took that Place, and then advanced with their Army in two Bodies to attack his Highness in those Lines; which he saw himself obliged to abandon, and they were utterly rased by the *French*. All that the Prince could now do against two Armies, (the least of them stronger than his own) was to reinforce the Garrison of *Philipsburg*, and prevent the Enemy from invading *Suabia*, which they made several Attempts to enter. At last, finding all their Measures disconcerted, they sat down before *Philipsburg*, and took it after a long and bloody Siege, in which the Duke of *Berwick* was killed by a Cannon-Ball.

It was imagined, that *Eugene* would have hazarded a Battle, in order to relieve this Place, which is one of the strongest and most important Fortresses in *Europe*. During the Siege his Army increased, and the King of *Prussia*, with many other Princes, came to his Camp, to be present at an Action on which so much depended. His Highness had certainly an Intention to fight, and with that View removed from *Heilbron* to *Bruschal*, whence he went, under a large Escort, to reconnoitre the Enemy, who had thrown up strong Entrenchments round their Camp. They were contrived by Baron *D'Asfeldt*, one of the best Engineers of his Age, and were judged by his Highness and the other Generals so formidable, that it would be Rashness to attack them. The Prince, unable to raise the Siege of *Philipsburg*, now thought of nothing more than intercepting the Convoys of the Besiegers, that he might oblige them to abandon their Enterprize, when the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who with 20,000 Men held an advanced Post, gave Advice that he had discovered a Place in the *French* Camp which they had neglected to fortify, because of a Morass which they thought impassable. *Eugene* made the necessary Dispositions, in Consequence of this Information, to attack that Quarter; and the *French*

Attempts
to relieve
Philips-
burg; but
finds it im-
practicable.

1734

Army had been entirely ruined if the Project could have succeeded, and they had had the worst of the Battle. But, after sounding the Morass, he found it as the *French* had imagined, and that the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, over-eager to fight, had been deceived in his Judgment.

His Prudence in not hazarding a Battle.

It is certain, all Circumstances considered, that his Highness could not act more wisely than to avoid a Battle, which, had it been lost, would have hazarded the whole Empire; a Consequence for which the Probability of destroying a *French* Army could be no Equivalent. Indeed that Army, without suffering a Defeat, might be said to sustain a sort of Siege, between the Artillery of the Garrison and that from the Batteries of the Prince's Camp; and, what was worst of all, the Inundations of the *Rhine* incommoded it extremely. The Situation of the Imperialists before *Belgrade*, when the Grand Vizir besieged their Camp, was not so fatal to them, as the Situation before *Philipsburg* proved to the *French*: Yet, notwithstanding the Clamours of the Soldiers, the Generals of the latter durst not venture a Battle to release them from this Extremity, but obstinately kept in their Entrenchments till the Town surrendered. The rest of the Campaign was spent in several Motions of both Armies, which all terminated in nothing; *Eugene* still preventing the *French* from making an Irruption into *Suabia* or *Wirtemberg*, which was the whole Intention of all their Marches and Countermarches.

1735

Negotiations of Peace.

Mean time, the Maritime Powers, who had refused to take Part with the Emperor in this War, used their utmost Efforts to reconcile the Contending Parties. They communicated to each Court the Plan of a Pacification, which, upon the Return of Prince *Eugene* to *Vienna*, was examined in the Aulic Council of War, where his Highness presided, and urged the Necessity of accepting it in the present desperate Situation of the Emperor's Affairs.

Affairs. The Winter, however, passed in fruitless Negotiations, and both Armies again took the Field early in the Spring. *Eugene* had 60 Imperial Regiments, and expected great Reinforcements from the Princes of the Empire and the *Danes*, besides 14,000 *Russians*, who were actually on the March to join him. While these Troops were coming up, his Highness, to hinder the Enemy from taking Advantage of his present Weakness, turned the Course of three small Rivers that run into the *Rhine*, and drowned all the level Country from *Philippsburg* to *Etlingen*. He then marched to the *Neckar*, where the *Russians* met him, and soon after all the other Reinforcements arrived. This enabled him to detach General *Seckendorf*, with a large Body of Men, to attempt the Passage of the *Moselle*, and the Deliverance of the Electorate of *Treves*, while himself observed Marshal *de Coigni*, who this Year commanded the *French*. *Seckendorf* took and resortedified *Traerbach*, and the Prospect of this Campaign was very favourable, when *Eugene* was ordered to leave the Army to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and repair to *Vienna*, to assist at the Conferences concerning Peace that were then on Foot, pursuant to certain Propositions that had been made by the Court of *France*.

His Highness had several Interviews with the *Sieur de Beaume*, who had been sent for that Purpose by Cardinal *de Fleuri*. Both Parties, in a Word, were desirous of an Accommodation; the Emperor, that he might conclude the projected Marriage between his eldest Daughter and the Duke of *Lorraine*, and settle the Succession of his hereditary Estates; and the *French* on Account of their ill Success in the North, which obliged them to abandon the Interest of King *Stanislaus* in *Poland*. The Preliminary Articles were at last signed, by which the Duke of *Lorraine* gave up the Dutchy of that Name, and that of *Bar*, to King *Stanislaus*, and after him to the Crown of *France*, in Exchange.

1735

The Armies
again take
the Field.

1735

Exchange for the Grand Dutchy of *Tuscany*; *Augustus* was acknowledged King of *Poland*, and left in peaceable Possession of that Kingdom; *Don Carlos* became King of *Naples* and *Sicily*; *France* guaranteed the pragmatic Sanction; the Emperor had every Thing restored, that had been taken from him upon the *Rhine*, and the *Milanese*, the *Mantuan*, the *Parmesan*, and the *Placentine*, were confirmed to him in *Italy*.

1736

The Sick-
ness and
Death of
Pr. Eugene.

A few Days after these Preliminaries were signed, in the Beginning of *April* 1736, Prince *Eugene* was attacked with a dangerous Illness, which seemed to be an Effect of his numerous Fatigues. It was at first thought that this Disorder would prove fatal; but his Highness so revived a few Days after, that the Court had again Hopes of his Recovery, and he even returned to his common Way of Living. He continued thus till the 20th, when he paid a Visit to the Countess of *Bathiani*, played at Cards in the Evening, and sat up till Nine o' Clock. Every one present then perceived him in Disorder, and persuaded him to retire to his Palace. He did so, and went immediately to Bed, expressing a great Inclination to sleep. That Sleep was his last, and he was found dead the next Morning, at half an Hour after Ten, having been suffocated with Phlegm.

I omit the Relation of his pompous Funeral, at which the Emperor assisted in Person, and which many Foreigners came to *Vienna* on purpose to see. Those Honours, so justly paid to his Remains, added nothing to his real Glory, and their Place here may be better supplied by a short Idea of his Person and Character.

Idea of his
Person.

Prince *Eugene*, tho' but of a middling Stature, was very well shaped. His Visage was somewhat long; his Complexion brown, and becoming a Warrior; his Eyes black, lively, and full of Fire; his Mouth of a moderate Size, and usually open; his Nose well made, but somewhat long; his Coun-

Countenance meagre, and his Cheeks a little sunk in. He had black Hair, which he wore till it began to grow gray. He took abundance of Snuff, and carried it loose in his Pocket. Tho' his Air was naturally grave and serious, he knew how to be merry on Occasion, and that with great Freedom. When he was at the Head of his Troops, there appeared a Grandeur and Majesty in his Person that commanded Respect from every General, as well as from the meanest Soldiers.

1736

All the Latter loved him, on Account of the Care he always took to supply them in Countries, where under other Generals they must have wanted every Thing. In the long Wars, made by the three Emperors whom he served, tho' the Troops were often ill paid, *Eugene* still found Means to subsist them, and very often at his own Expence. The Generosity of *Turenne* and *Vendome* was real Prodigality: *Eugene* was liberal without being profuse, and no Man ever accused him of Avarice. He grew rich indeed by War, and by the Liberality of the Emperors: But who can deny that, in Time of Peace, he made a noble Use of his Wealth, a Use worthy the Greatness of his Soul?

He loved the *Belles Lettres*, and gave Pensions to Men of Genius and Learning, among whom was the Poet *Roussseau*. At a Time when the Plague raged in *Vienna*, and Provisions were very dear, he employed 1500 Men to embellish his Palace, and gave them double Wages, tho' he did not want a third Part of the Number. The Beauty of this Palace, its Furniture, Paintings, Cabinets of Rarities, Library, Gardens, Waterworks, Statues, Offices, and a Thousand other Particulars, were so many Proofs of this Hero's Magnificence and good Taste. The Splendor of those Entertainments, which he gave daily to a great many Persons, displayed his generous and noble Character; and his Readiness to do Service, which

1736

which infinite Numbers have experienced, is an authentic Testimony of his beneficent Temper. If he could not grant what was asked, at least he made it up with Civilities, so that every Man left him with Satisfaction. He was no Bigot, and yet had a great Fund of Religion and Probity. He detested an inconsiderate and passionate Zeal; laughed at those People who scruple to eat an Egg on *Good-Friday*, and not to kill a Man on *Easter-Sunday*, under Pretence of avenging the Divinity; but he practised exactly all the Duties of the Religion he professed.

Of his
Mind.

The Qualities of his Mind were answerable to those of his Heart. It was well cultivated, furnished with a vast and extensive Reading, assisted by a happy Memory, and endowed with extraordinary Penetration. He had a nice Judgment, which seldom deceived him upon the Merits of other Men. This Discernment was so admirable, that in the Twinkling of an Eye he would penetrate the most obscure and hidden Characters. He spoke very little; but what he said was just, and weighed in the Balance of good Sense. He never spoke ill of any Man, and was always silent when he could not praise; but at the same Time was very reserved in his Panegyricks, and never bestowed them but upon true Merit. No Man surpassed him in the Art of keeping a Secret; for nothing ever slipped him that could betray what he had a Mind to conceal. His Enemies he easily pardoned, and tho' he had many whom he knew well, he never once thought of seeking Revenge.

His Notion
of Women
and Love.

He never would marry, and held it for a Maxim, that a Wife is a troublesome Piece of Household-Goods for a Warrior, who by thinking of her forgets his Duty, and is often too careful of his Life for the Good of his Family. Love appeared to him one of those frivolous Passions, to which a Man of Reason ought never to give Way. Lovers, he used to say, are the same in civil Society as Fanaticks

naticks are in Religion. Yet he did not shun the Company of Ladies, and no Man knew better how to give the Fair Sex all the Respect that is due to them. Politeness, Affability, and Complaisance, were all so natural to him in the Company of Women, and his whole Behaviour so very gallant, that one would have thought him smitten with some particular one, if he had not acted thus to them all indifferently. If he distinguished any Lady, it was the Countess of *Bathiani*. With her he would often eat, play, and spend the Winter Evenings; and always seemed to be better pleased at her House than any where else. The Reason was, because the Countess had an infinite deal of that fine, delicate, insinuating Wit, that charms whenever it appears. She did every Thing with a good Grace; spoke several Languages, and it was difficult to see her often without feeling a sort of Tendernefs for her Person. But her Virtue, at the same Time, was equal to her Charms. She willingly entertained the Prince on account of his Birth, his high Rank, and the Fame of his great Actions; and he visited her for her Humour and Conversation, which amused him, and made him pass his Time with Satisfaction and Delight. One may venture to say, that *Eugene's* great Passion for War suspended, and, as it were, absorbed all his other Passions: So that it is no Wonder he was always sober, chaste, and temperate; that Pleasure was never his Business, but the Glory of his Reputation only, and the Means of acquiring an immortal Name. This Pursuit of his was so successful, that he had no Room to repent himself of it.

Prince *Eugene* used to say to his intimate Friends, His Saying that, of the three Emperors who had employed of the three him, the first was his Father, the second his Brother, and the third his Master. His Meaning was, that *Leopold* had taken the same Care of his Fortune as of a Son's, that *Joseph* had loved him with

1736

with paternal Affection, and that *Charles* had rewarded him like an old and faithful Servant.—I have only to add, that as his Highness made no Will, all his great Fortune descended to the Princess *Victoria* of *Savoy*, the Daughter of his Brother *Lewis-Thomas* Count of *Soissons*, who was killed in 1702, at the Siege of *Landau*.

31MR64



THE

THE INDEX.



A *IRE* taken, 304
Alexandria, the Siege of, 234
Anne, Queen, her Accession, 124
Asi abandoned by the *French*, 198. An *Action* near it, 202

B

B *Arcellona*, the Siege of, 240
Battei, Colonel, forces a Post of the *French*, 212.
Bavaria, Elector of, commands on the *Rhine*, 38. His Pro-
 gress, 150. Entrenches under the Cannon of *Augsburg*, 160.
 Defeated at *Hockstedt*, 166, &c. His Country ravaged, 173
Bavarian Garrisons, their Case, 176
Belgrade, Siege of, 34. Taken, 35. Invested by Prince
Eugene, 137. The Battle of, 337. The Town taken, 340
Bethune taken, 304
Bosnia invaded, 97
Brandenburg, Elector of, 14
Brisacs, Description of the *Tavo*, 174. Prince *Eugene's* At-
 tempt on them, 175
Brixen, Bishop of, prevents the Junction of *M. de Vendome*
 and the Elector of *Bavaria*, 174
Buda, Siege of, 10. Raised, 12. And why, *ib.* Attacked,
 20. Taken, 21
Bulonde, Marquis de, deceived, 50

C

C *ADOGAN*, Major-General, 271
Calcinato, Battle of, 206

Caneto,

I N D E X.

Caneto, &c. taken by the Imperialists, 122
Caprara, his Malice against *Eugene*, 67
Cara-Mustapha, Grand Vizir, 7
Carlo-witz, Peace of, 102
Carmagnola, Siege of, 51
Carpi, Action at, 112. Taken, 214
Casal, blocked up, 59. Siege of it suspended, 70. Resumed, 72. Taken, 73. Booty there, 75. Besieged and taken again, 235
Cassano, Battle of, 195
Castiglione, Garrison of, made Prisoners of War, 114
Catinat, Marshal, wins the Battle of *Stafarda*, 42. Takes *Suza*, 45. Takes *Nice* and *Vellana*, 47. Deceived, 53. Reinforced, 60. His precipitate Retreat, 114. Debate between him and *Villeroy*, 118
Chiari, Battle of, 179
Chiwas, the Siege of, 193
Commerci, Prince of, his Bravery, 142, 146. Slain, 137
Coni, Siege of, 49
Cremona described, 127. Prince *Eugene's* Attempt on it, 124, &c. How frustrated, 131

D

DEnain, the Allies beat there, 314
Doway, the Siege of, 302. Compliment of the University there to Prince *Eugene*, 303

E

ETtingen, Lines of, 344.
EUGENE, Prince, his Descent, 1. Education, 2. Early Love of Arms, *ib.* Death of his Father, *ib.* Disgrace of his Mother, 3. Surnamed *The Abbot*, *ib.* Solicits a Military Employ, *ib.* Which is denied, 4. Resolves to leave *France*, *ib.* Improves himself, *ib.* Goes a Volunteer against the *Turks*, 5. Has a Regiment given him, 8. Distinguishes himself, 10. Recommended, 11. Wounded, 12. Carested, 13. Introduced to the Emperor by Prince *Lewis of Baden*, 19. Guards the Lines of the Imperial Army, 21. Detached with Prince *Lewis of Baden*, and take

I N D E X.

takes several Places, 22. Burns the Bridge of *Effeck*, 23. Goes to *Venice*, 24. But shuns the vicious Pleasures of the Place, b. Covers the Duke of *Lorraine's* Retreat, 27. His Bravery at the Battle of *Herfan*, 28. Carries the News of the Victory to *Vienna*, 29. Returns to the Army, ib. Made a Lieutenant-General, 33. Detached to reinforce Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, ib. First mounts the Breach at *Belgrade*, 35. Goes to *Turin*, 39. Brings over the Duke of *Savoy*, 40. Dissuades him from fighting at *Stafarda*, 42. His gallant Behaviour there, 43. Another brave Action of his, 44. Cruelty of his Soldiers, ib. Punishes the Duke of *Mantua's* Treachery, 45. Carested by the Emperor at *Vienna*, 46. Returns to *Italy*, 47. Detects the Duke of *Savoy*, 48. A Maxim of his, 49. Deceives the Marquis de *Bulondé*, 50. Attacks *Catinat's* Rear-guard, and is in Danger, ib. Retains the Duke of *Savoy* in the Grand Alliance, 52. Advises an Irruption into *France*, 53. Takes *Guillestre*, ib. *Embrun*, 54, and *Gap*, 55. Appointed Administrator of *Savoy* in case of the Duke's Death, 56. Receives the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, 57. Created a Field-Marshal General, ib. Opposes fighting the *French* at *Marfiglia*, 61. Behaves bravely in that Action, 63. Applauded, 66. Envied, 67. Invests *Casal*, 70. Resumes the Siege, 72. Takes the Place, 73. In high Favour with the Emperor, 76. Imposed on by the Duke of *Savoy*, 78. Fatigued in a Negotiation, 10. Tampered with by *Lewis XIV*, 82. Made General in *Hungary*, ib. Arrives there, 83. Keeps up with the *Turkish* Army, 84. Gets Intelligence of its Motions, 85, 87. Discerns their Camp, 88. Draws up his Army in Order of Battle, 90. Engages them at *Zenta*, 91. Wins a complete Victory, 92. His Dexterity, 93. Writes to the Emperor, 95. Had received an Order not to fight, and why he disobeyed it, 96. Meets with Enemies at Home, 98. Coolly received by the Emperor, 99. But taken again into Favour, ib. Tries in vain to bring the *Turks* to an Engagement, 101. Advised not to besiege *Temeswaer*, ib. Attempts to seize a *Turkish* Convoy, 102. Loves Study, 103. Nominated Commander in *Italy*, 107. In Motion to meet *Catinat*, 109. Crosses the *Adige*, 110. Beats

I N D E X.

Beats the *French* at *Carpi*, 112. Pursues them over the *Mincio*, 113. Takes Possession of *Chiari*, 116. Fortifies his Army, 117. Wins the Battle of *Chiari*, 119. Forces the *French* to decamp first, 121. Advantages gained by him, *ib.* His Vigilance, 125. Blocks up *Mantua*, 126. Forms a Design on *Cremona*, *ib.* Imparts his Project, 127. Attempts to execute it, 128, &c. Why it did not succeed, 131. His Character no Way suffered thereby, 133. A Circumstance in his Favour, 134. Compared with the Duke de *Vendome*, 136. Takes a Post at *Mantua*, 137. Attempts to bring off Marshal *Vendome*, 139. Who returns the Affront, 140. Prepares to give Battle, 141. A beautiful Project of his at *Luzzara*, 144. Discovered by Accident, 145. Alters his Disposition, 146. Rallies his repulsed Troops, 147. In Danger, 151. Is made President of the Council of War, and regulates the Finances, 152. Again brings over the Duke of *Savoy*, *ib.* Sent against the Rebels in *Hungary*, 153. Confers with them, 157. And with the Duke of *Marlborough*, 159. Pursues Marshal *Tallard*, 160. Encamps at *Munster*, 161. Joins the Duke of *Marlborough*, *ib.* Chuses the Ground for a Battle, 163. Is twice repulsed at the Battle of *Hockstedt*, 167. Prevails after a third Repulse, 169. Joins the Duke of *Marlborough*, 170. His Successes after the Battle, 172. His Design on the *Brisacs*, 174. Which fails, 175. Procures Satisfaction to the *Bavarian* Garrisons, 176. Prepares to support the Duke of *Savoy*, 181. Procures a strong Army, and arrives in *Italy*, 186. Hears of the Emperor *Leopold's* Death, 189. Decamps from before the *French*, 191. His Attempt to pass the *Adda* frustrated, 194. Fights the *French* at *Cassano*, 196. Deceives M. de *Vendome*, 198. Passes the *Serio*, 199, and the *Oglio*, 200. Abandons the Posts on the *Oglio*, 201. Makes new Efforts in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*, 205. Brings off the Remains of the Army after the Battle of *Cassano*, 207. Is reinforced, 209. Takes *La Badia* by Force, 211. Passes the *Po* and the *Secchia*, 213. Hastens to relieve *Turin*, 215. Has an Interview with the Duke of *Savoy*, 217. Takes a View of the Siege, 218. Beats the *French* before *Turin*, 221, &c. Enters the City, 225. The Noise this Victory made,

I N D E X.

made, 228. His rapid Conquests, 229. Takes Possession of *Milan*, 230. Takes *Lodi* and *Parvia*, *ib.* Marches to join Count *Thaun*, 232. Takes *Tortona*, 233. *Alexandria*, 234, and *Casal*, 235. Joins the Duke of *Savoy*, 236. Projects the Siege of *Toulon*, 238. Recapitulation of his last Campaign, 245. Besieges the Citadel of *Milan*, 247. Made Governor of the *Milanese*, 248. Supports the *Neapolitan* Conspiracy, 249. His March towards *Toulon*, 250, &c. Takes a View of the Place, 255. Besieges it, 256, &c. Agree with the Duke of *Savoy* to raise the Siege, 262. Besieges and takes *Susa*, 264. Complimented by the Emperor, 266. Goes with the Duke of *Marborough* to *Hanover*, 267. Marches to join his Grace, 268. Leaves his Army, 269. Present at the Battle of *Oudenarde*, 272. Projects the Siege of *Lisle*, 275. Commands at the the Siege, 276, &c. Is wounded, 283. Besieges and takes the Citadel, 288. Covers the Siege of *Tournay*, 294. His Part in the Battle of *Malplaquet*, 295, &c. Wounded, 299. Takes *Dorway*, 302. Complimented by the University there, 303. Detained in *Germany* by the Death of the Emperor *Joseph*, 306. His Campaign on the *Rhine*, 307, 309. Waits on the Emperor *Charles*, 310. Goes to *England*, 311. Takes *Quesnoy*, 312. Invests *Landrecy*, 313. Abandons the Enterprize, 315. Takes the Field with the *Germans* alone, 319. Obligated to be inactive, 320, &c. Too cautious for *M. de Villars*, 322. Stops the Progress of the *French*, 324. Concludes a Treaty at *Rastadt*, 325. Signs the Treaty of *Baden*, 330. Made Governor of the *Netherlands*, 333. Determines the Emperor to break with the *Turks*, *ib.* Whom he beats at *Peterwaradin*, 335, and takes *Temeswaer*, 336. Invests *Belgrade*, 337. Besieged in his Camp, 338. Compared to *Marius*, 339. Beats the *Turks* before *Belgrade*, *ib.* and takes the Place, 340. Lives many Years in Peace after the Treaty of *Passarowitz*, 342. Tries to prevent a War with *France*, 343. But commands in it, and encamps in the Lines of *Etlingen*, 344. Finds it impracticable to relieve *Philipsburg*, 345. His Inactivity defended, 346. Takes the Field again, but recalled, 347. Concludes a Peace, *ib.* Falls sick and dies, 348. Idea of his Person, *ib.*

I N D E X.

ib. His Heart, 349. His Mind, 350. His Notion of Women and Love, ib. Saying of the three Emperors, 351.

F

Feuillade, the Duke *de la*, sets down before *Turin*, 197. Suspend the Siege, 200. His Complaisance at the Siege of *Turin*, 208.

Florida, Marquis *de*, his Bravery, 235

French Volunteers, 4, 14

Friburg, Siege of that Place resolved on, 321. Account of it, 323. The Place taken, 324

G

Grovestein, General, invades *France*, 312

31MR64

Heister, General, defeats the *Hungarians*, 158

Hersan, the Battle of, 27. Consequences of it, 30

Hesse, Prince of, takes *Goito*, 215. Beaten by Count *Medavi*, 228

Hockstedt, Battle of, 166, &c.

Hungarian War, Rise of it, 5. Account of it, 83, 152, 153, 179

I

JAMES II, King, his Death, 123

Joseph, Emperor, his Resolution, 240. His Death, 305

Italy, Affairs there at the Beginning of the late War, 107.

Evacuated by the *French*, 248

K

KEHL, Fort, taken, 343

Knoque, Fort, Surprisal of it by Captain *de Rue*, 316. Account of that brave Officer, 317

LANDAU,

I N D E X.

L

- L***ANDAU*, besieged and taken by the Allies, 174. By the *French*, 320
- Landrecy* invested, 313. The Siege raised, 314
- Leopold*, Emperor, his Character, 6. Graciously receives Prince *Eugene*, *ib.* Dies, 189
- Lewis XIV*, his Politicks, 32. Breaks with the Emperor, 19. Tamperers with Prince *Eugene*, 82. Offers to protect the German Protestants, 107
- Lewis-Julius*, *Eugene's* Brother, dies, 7
- Lewis of Baden*, Prince, introduces *Eugene* to the Emperor, 19. Goes on a Party with Prince *Eugene*, 22. Commands in *Hungary*, 39
- Lisle*, Siege of, resolved on, 275. The Place invested, 276. Journal of the Siege; *ib.* &c. The Town surrendered, 288; and the Citadel, 289. Reflexions on that Siege, 290
- Lorraine*, Duke of, marches into *Hungary*, 18. Takes *Vicegrad*, *ib.* Beats 20,000 *Turks*, 9. Takes *Weitzen* and *Pest*, *ib.* Beats the *Turks*, 17. Embarrassed, 26. Wins the Battle of *Hersan*, 27. Commands on the *Rhine*, 38
- Luzzara*, Battle of, 146. That and other Places taken by the *French*, 150

M

- M***Alplaquet*, Battle of, 295
- Marlborough*, Duke of, marches into *Germany*, 159. Confers with the Princes *Eugene* and *Lewis*, *ib.* Wins the Battle of *Hockstedt* in Conjunction with Prince *Eugene*, 166, &c. Wins the Battle of *Ramillies*, 244. Things omitted here related in his History, 267. Wins the Battle of *Oudenarde*, 272; and that of *Malplaquet*, 295. Passes the *French* Lines, and takes *Bouchain*, 308
- Marsiglia*, Battle of, 61, &c.
- Milan*, the City, surrenders to Prince *Eugene*, 229. Bravery of the Garrison in the Citadel, 235
- Mons* invested, 294. Taken, 299

NAPLES,

I N D E X.

ib. His Heart, 349. His Mind, 350. His Notion of Women and Love, ib. Saying of the three Emperors, 351.

F

FEuillade, the Duke *de la*, sets down before *Turin*, 197. Suspend the Siege, 200. His Complaisance at the Siege of *Turin*, 208.

Florida, Marquis *de*, his Bravery, 235

French Volunteers, 4, 14

Friburg, Siege of that Place resolved on, 321. Account of it, 323. The Place taken, 324

G

Grovestein, General, invades *France*, 312

31MR64

Heister, General, defeats the *Hungarians*, 158

Hersan, the Battle of, 27. Consequences of it, 30

Hesse, Prince of, takes *Goito*, 215. Beaten by Count *Medavi*, 228

Hockstedt, Battle of, 166, &c.

Hungarian War, Rise of it, 5. Account of it, 83, 152, 153, 179

I

JAMES II, King, his Death, 123

Joseph, Emperor, his Resolution, 240. His Death, 305

Italy, Affairs there at the Beginning of the late War, 107.

Evacuated by the *French*, 248

K

KEHL, Fort, taken, 343

Knoque, Fort, Surprisal of it by Captain *de Rue*, 316.

Account of that brave Officer, 317

LANDAU,

I N D E X.

L

- L***ANDAU*, besieged and taken by the Allies, 174. By the *French*, 320
- Landrecy* invested, 313. The Siege raised, 314
- Leopold*, Emperor, his Character, 6. Graciously receives Prince *Eugene*, *ib.* Dies, 189
- Lewis XIV.*, his Politicks, 32. Breaks with the Emperor, 19. Tamperers with Prince *Eugene*, 82. Offers to protect the German Protestants, 107
- Lewis-Julius*, *Eugene's* Brother, dies, 7
- Lewis of Baden*, Prince, introduces *Eugene* to the Emperor, 19. Goes on a Party with Prince *Eugene*, 22. Commands in *Hungary*, 39
- Lisle*, Siege of, resolved on, 275. The Place invested, 276. Journal of the Siege, *ib.* &c. The Town surrendered, 288; and the Citadel, 289. Reflexions on that Siege, 290
- Lorrain*, Duke of, marches into *Hungary*, 18. Takes *Vicegrad*, *ib.* Beats 20,000 *Turks*, 9. Takes *Weitzen* and *Pest*, *ib.* Beats the *Turks*, 17. Embarrassed, 26. Wins the Battle of *Herfan*, 27. Commands on the *Rhine*, 38
- Luzzara*, Battle of, 146. That and other Places taken by the *French*, 150

M

- M***Alplaquet*, Battle of, 295
- Marlborough*, Duke of, marches into *Germany*, 159. Confers with the Princes *Eugene* and *Lewis*, *ib.* Wins the Battle of *Hockstedt* in Conjunction with Prince *Eugene*, 166, &c. Wins the Battle of *Ramillies*, 244. Things omitted here related in his History, 267. Wins the Battle of *Oudenarde*, 272; and that of *Malplaquet*, 295. Passes the *French* Lines, and takes *Bouchain*, 308
- Marsiglia*, Battle of, 61, &c.
- Milan*, the City, surrenders to Prince *Eugene*, 229. Bravery of the Garrison in the Citadel, 235
- Mons* invested, 294. Taken, 299

NAPLES,

I N D E X.

N

NAPLES, a Conspiracy there in Favour of the House of *Austria*, 249
Neubausel invested, 15. Taken by Storm, 18
Nice taken, 47

O

ORANGE, Prince of, his Valet-de-Chambre shot by his Side, 277
Ormond, Duke of, commands the *English* Forces, 312. Refuses to act with Prince *Eugene*, ib.
Orleans, Duke of, sent to *Italy* in the Room of M. *Vendome*, 211. Measures taken by him, 214
Oudenarde, Battle of, 272

P

PARTITION, the two Treaties of, 104
Passarowitz, Treaty of, 341
 Peace, Negotiations of, 246, 300
Peterwaradin, Battle of, 335
Philip V comes into *Italy*, 141
Philipsburg taken, 345
Piccighittone taken, 233
Pignerol invested, 60

Q

QUESNOY taken by the Allies, 312

R

RASTADT, Treaty of, an Abstract of it, 326. &c.
Ragotski, Princess, besieged, 23. Surrenders, 31
Ramillies, Battle of, 244.
Reggio taken, 214.
Revolution in *England*, how favoured, 37
Ryswick, Peace of, 99

S

SAXE-Gotha, Prince of, his Bravery, 222, 259. Killed, 260.
Santa Vittoria, Combat there, 142
Savoy, Duke of, his Character, 38. He joins the Allies against *France*, 40. Receives large Subsidies, 41. Loses the

I N D E X.

the Battle of *Stafarda*, 42. His Distress, 43. Tampered with by *France*, 46. Distressed, 47. Offers to treat, 48. Detected, *ib.* Owns the Truth, 49. Invades *France*, 53. Falls sick and returns, 55. Beaten at *Marfiglia*, 60, &c. Amuses the other Generals; 68. Treats with *France*, 69. Amuses the Allies, 75. Makes a private Peace with *France*, 76. His Hypocrisy, 77. Publishes an Armistice, and his Troops go over to the *French*, 79. Reproaches his own Conduct, 81. Made Generalissimo of the *French*, 108. Leaves the *French*, and declares War against them, 155. His Distress, 179. Leaves his Capital, 209. Has an Interview with Prince *Eugene*, 217; and with him takes a View of the Siege, 218. The Siege raised, 221, &c. Enters *Turin* in Triumph, 225. Gets more by the Allies than by *France*, 239.

Serafskier, *Turkish*, 15, 16, 18.

Schomberg, Duke of, his Bravery, 65

Seal of the *Ottoman* Empire taken, 94

Seraio, the Capital of *Bosnia*, taken, 98

Saissions, Countess of, Prince *Eugene's* Mother, 3

Soncino, the Siege of, 192

Spain, *Charles II* King of, his Death, and the Situation of Affairs thereupon, 105

Stafarda, Battle of, 42

Stahrenberg, Count, commands in *Italy*, 155

Suza taken 45. A second Time, 264

T

TALLARD, Marshal, joins the Elector of *Bavaria*, 161. His Character, *ib.* Taken at the Battle of *Hockstedt*, 169

Tekeli, Count, 5, 37

Temefwaer taken by Prince *Eugene*, 336

Titul taken, 84, 86

Tortona taken, 233

Toulon, Siege of, projected, 238. March of the Allies thither, 250, &c. The Place viewed, 255. Progress of the Siege, 256, &c. The Siege raised, 262. March of the Allies back, 263, 264. Reflexions on that Expedition, 265

Tournay, Siege of, 234

Traerbach taken by the Allies, 176

R

Turks,

I N D E X.

Turks, invade *Hungary*, 4. Battles with, 9, 10, 17, 27, 36, 91, 335
 — Emperor of, *Kara-Mustapha*, his Character, 82
Turin invested, 197. Siege suspended, 200. Repaired in Earnest, 207. Battle of, which raises the Siege, 121, &c. Reflexions on that Action, 227. Consequences of it, 229, &c.

U

VALENCIA invested, 79. The Siege raised, 81
Vaudemont, Prince of, attempts to surprize his Father, 121
Vellana taken, 47
Venant, St. taken, 304
Vendome, Duke of, his Character, 135. Compared with *Eugene's*, 136. Arrives at *Cremona*, 137. At *Mantua*, 138. An Attempt to surprize him, 139. Returns the Affront, 140. Arrives before *Luzzara*, 143. Marches to join the Elector of *Bavaria*, 153. Bombards *Trent*, 154. His Design frustrated, ib. Invests *Chiavas*, 192. Joins his Brother, 193. Beats the Imperialists at *Calcinato*, 206. His Caution in *Flanders*, 244. A bold Attempt of his to relieve *Lille*, 284
Verrue, Siege of, 180. Surrenders, 185
Vienna, Siege of, raised, 7
Villars, M. de, commands the *French*, 293. Forces the Lines on the *Black Forest*, 322
Villeroy, M. de, sent into *Italy*, 115. His Character, ibid. Fights against *Catinat's* Advice, and is beaten, 118, &c. Taken in *Cremona*, 130. In Favour with *Lewis XIV*, 135
Visconti, General, beat by the *French*, 142
Vixir, Grand, put to Death, 31. Another, killed, 94

31 MR 64
W

WALDECK, Prince, beaten, 43
Weitzen taken, 9. Retaken, 13
William III, King, his Death, 124
Wirtemberg, Prince of, his Bravery, 192

Z

ZENTA, Battle of, 91. Consequence of it, 97

F I N I S.